
COOKE'S
WALKS THROUGH LONDON.

E. H. BLAGDON, PRINTER,
(Successor to B. M'Millan)
BOW-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

WALKS
THROUGH LONDON;

OR,

A PICTURE

OF THE

BRITISH METROPOLIS:

CONTAINING

Architectural Descriptions

OF THE BUILDINGS OF

THE CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER,
THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK,
AND THEIR ENVIRONS;

Full Information concerning

THE PUBLIC, THE TRADING, THE CHARITABLE, AND
THE LITERARY INSTITUTIONS;
PLACES OF WORSHIP AND OF ENTERTAINMENT;

BEING

A COMPLETE GUIDE

To the CASUAL VISITOR, *or* CONSTANT RESIDENT.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.
AUTHOR OF THE "TOPOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY."

"This City Queen—this peerless mass
Of pillar'd Domes and gray-worn Towers sublime."
MONTGOMERY.

London:

PRINTED FOR SHERWOOD, GILBERT AND PIPER,
PATERNOSTER-ROW;
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

PREFACE.

LONDON, "BUSY, CLAMOROUS, CROWDED, IMPERIAL LONDON," of which we now offer a *picture* to our Readers, comprehends in its very name a greater diversity of ideas than is conveyed by any other word that can be uttered. It is the abode of INTELLIGENCE and INDUSTRY; the centre of TRADE and COMMERCE; the resort of the LEARNED and INQUIRING; the spot that gave birth to, and where have flourished, the greatest KINGS, STATESMEN, ORATORS, DIVINES, LAWYERS, WARRIORS, POETS, and PAINTERS, besides HISTORIANS who have immortalized them.

LONDON is the refuge of the oppressed and neglected, the asylum of the unfortunate or afflicted; it is resorted to by persons from every civilized country under Heaven; and the abiding-place of him who wishes to enjoy life, advance his fortune, or further his progress in Arts, Sciences, Literature, or any pursuit that ennobles man, and dignifies his nature.

In architectural grandeur, London is the most magnificent and beautiful city in the world. Does Wealth dazzle the fancy? London contains more than would ransom the Princes of Europe.—Does Beauty charm? Look at the assemblages of all that can please the eye of the most fastidious, and it will be admitted, that the high court of Beauty is the British Metropolis.—

Do the Arts win regard, and elevate the character? Here they are exhibited in their brightest specimens, collected from the fair-skyed Italy and the marshy shores of Holland, produced in ages long past, or from the scarcely-dried pencil of the native artist. If Learning is the object sought, London has been hallowed by the abode of such a list of ancient and modern sages, that to enumerate them, would swell, what should be a Preface, to a volume; but many of the most eminent are noted in our subsequent pages.

LONDON has not only been the birth-place of genius, but those who possess its brightest rays have repaired to a spot where their worth has been sure of appreciation or reward. Here the Poet has sang his sweetest strains, the Historian produced his most authentic record, the Philosopher made his most elaborate research, and communicated its most satisfactory results. Here has dwelt a POPE, a HUME, a BACON, a LOCKE, and a PRIESTLEY. Here a MILTON produced the sublimest of all compositions; and here a SHAKSPEARE pourtrayed the passions in all their varied moods, and a GARRICK gave them life and a startling reality. Here, too, NEWTON found opportunity to explore and lay open the deepest mysteries of Nature; while the glowing canvass of a LAWRENCE gives a present existence to the events of long-past ages.

Does Virtue charm more than Talent? Her dwelling-place is to be found, where every want, every distress, that can assail the unfortunate, in any possible

form, from the cradle to the grave, is cared for and provided against.

The worshipper of Liberty will find that London is the HOME of his heart's idol. It is true, that in all the statues we shall hereafter describe, not one is reared to her name. But why should there? Statues are erected to commemorate the name and deeds of mortal heroes; but in the British Metropolis, *rational Liberty* is a living, pervading, immortal principle; every individual is her worshipper, every hearth is her altar, every dwelling her temple, and the City her abiding-place, where institutions, framed in her spirit, guard her rights, and perpetuate her existence.

In delineating this important City, we have endeavoured to gather up the fragments of by-gone days, and to see that nothing of real interest is lost; while we have carefully noted all that modern refinement, and the spirit of improvement that is abroad in our land, has produced. The Antiquarian will find the facts he holds most sacred, diligently recorded; and while we have noted the traces of olden time, the picture of LONDON AS IT IS has been as carefully delineated as *London as it was*, in the various periods of its rise and progress to its present greatness.

In a Work like this, from its very nature, every thing contained in it cannot be original; but we trust that it embraces every thing that is new and worthy of notice. It has been the aim to lay before the stranger in London a complete Picture of the Metropolis, and to bring

him acquainted with the Customs and Manners of its Inhabitants, as well as with the walls of their dwellings.

Nothing has been omitted that was considered useful or agreeable; and to render it natural and interesting, London is divided into sections, and described locally; so that on whatever spot the visitor may stand, he may, by a glance at our pages, become acquainted with all the circumstances of note which are associated with the place, and discover what was its origin, who has been its casual resident, what its appropriation, and every change that the hand of time or the march of improvement may have produced; and, in numerous instances, Graphic Illustrations assist description. From such materials, a folio might have been produced; but the object has been, to condense and arrange, in as small a compass as possible, all the information that the subject can afford; thus giving to the Public a work, at a comparative trifling expence, which details all that could be learned from far more expensive and bulky volumes.

This is designed for a Pocket Companion to the Resident, or an acceptable Present to the Country Visitor; who, as he traverses the streets of this vast City, would fain know what there *is* or *has been* interesting, either for its present utility, or its time-hallowed memorials of past ages.

Paternoster Row,
November

INTRODUCTION.

NAME.

THE origin of the name of LONDON is involved in much obscurity. Tacitus calls it *Londinium*. Among various conjectures, the most probable appears to be that of Dr. William Owen Pughe, which derives it from *Llyn-Dia*, or the Town on the Lake, Llyn being the British term for a broad expanse of water; an appearance which the low grounds on the Surrey side, and from Wapping to the Isle of Dogs, and miles along the Essex coast, most strikingly exhibited.

London was originally situated in fens and marshes, the rising grounds near being covered with forests. This spot was probably chosen as naturally secure and difficult of access; for, before the invasion of the Romans, the Britons do not appear to have possessed buildings of any description, but lived in their woods and groves. The Surrey side was then a morass, connected by a slip, more or less narrow, with that of Woolwich, stretching towards the mouth of the Thames; while the fens of Finsbury were connected with the Essex marshes. A huge sea wall, the gigantic labour of an unknown era, preserved the marshes from inundation by the Thames: of the constructor of this work, more useful than the Pyramids, and perhaps as durable, tradition has left no name.

The situation of London suited the wants of the people. An immense forest originally extended to the river's side, and as late as Henry II. abounded with animals for the chase, &c. It was defended naturally by fosses? one formed by the creek which ran along Fleet-ditch, the other afterwards known by the name of Wallbrook.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

That London existed as a *place* long before the invasion of the island by the Romans, is admitted on all hands; but when or how it was first founded, is explained satisfactorily by none; nor will our limits allow us to enter on the discussion.

The residence of the Romans in this country is a fact so well known, that it has become the data whence many of the events of our history are traced. They possessed themselves of London in the reign of Claudius, but we cannot follow the train of their operations, as we principally contemplate the *past* as connected with, or making way for the *present*.

The Romans spread the arts and civilization with their conquests. They taught the Britons to fashion the clay of their soil into bricks, to erect their domestic habitations, and to rear temples to their gods, and courts of justice for the administration of the laws. On the departure of the Romans in the fifth century, about the year 450, London had *learned* the art of architecture; for though it is much the custom to ascribe all the remains of the early magnificence of London to the Romans, yet, after the departure of that powerful people, London was "involved in a train of calamities, of such a character as soon obliterated almost all traces of the architectural beauties they had created. First came the Saxons with their nominal protection, but actual subjugation of the country, in 664; the plague deprived her streets of their inhabitants; and in 764 fire destroyed their habitations. In 798 the same element destroyed many both of the houses and inhabitants; and in 801, before it had arisen from its ashes, a third conflagration nearly destroyed what little the former had spared. In 827 Egbert chose London for his residence, and its fortunes brightened for a moment; but when the Danes drove him from his capital, they delivered it up to pillage and massacre, and reduced nearly the

denunciations. In December a frost set in, which continued three months, and suspended the destructive effects of the pestilence; but no sooner did the thaw commence, than the plague advanced, and extended to several parishes. In July 1666, the Magistrates issued an order to shut up the infected houses, marking them with a red cross, bearing this inscription, "Lord, have mercy upon us!" and guards were constantly in attendance, to supply the sick with food, and to prevent their quitting their houses until forty days after their recovery, a regulation which was thought to have done much injury: nurses were accused of strangling the sick, to get at their property, and others even of conveying the pestilential taint from the sores of the infected to those who were well. In August the plague quickened into dreadful activity, sweeping away from 3 to 8000 persons in a week. Then it was that the whole British nation wept for the miseries of the Metropolis. In some houses, carcasses lay waiting for burial, and in others were persons in their last agonies; in one room were heard dying groans, and in another the ravings of delirium, mingled with the wailings of relations and friends, and the apprehensive shrieks of children. Some of the infected ran about, staggering like drunken men, till they fell and expired in the streets. In September the disease was at its height, and then 12,000 perished in one week. Some persons recommended fires in the streets, and they were kindled for three days, though many of the physicians were against it; but before the three days were ended, so much rain fell as to extinguish these fires. A fatal night succeeded, in which more than 4000 persons expired.

Those moving sepulchres, the *dead-carts*, continually traversed the streets, while the appalling cry, of "Bring out your dead!" thrilled through every soul. Then it was that parents, husbands, wives and children, saw all that was dear to them thrown into a cart, to be conveyed without the City walls, and flung in one promiscuous heap, without the rites of sepulture.

Single graves were no longer dug in church-yards, but huge pits, sufficient almost to entomb an army. In Aldgate church-yard, after several pits, capable of holding 60 or 100 bodies, had been dug and filled, one was dug 40 feet long, 16 broad, and in some parts 20 feet deep. Into this gulf they began to throw the dead on the 4th September, and by the 20th they were obliged to fill it up, as it was within six feet of the surface, and all bodies were buried at least that depth. In other church-yards, similar pits were dug, till they were choked with the dead, and many additional burial-grounds were formed in different parts of the town. Horrible as these pits were, constables were obliged to be placed near them, as it was not unusual for persons infected, either anxious to escape from their torments, or to mingle with those who were dear to them, to steal from their homes unobserved, or obtain an egress by bribing the watchmen, and, wrapped in blankets and rugs, to throw themselves among the dead.

During the month of September, 50,000 perished: the dead-carts were insufficient for their office. A curious revulsion of feeling now took place—as before all feared to approach infected places or persons, now they were no more shy of one another, or remained within doors, but went every where, and began to converse. The opinion, that *all would die,* led them to run deliberately into any place or company. The dead now were no longer numbered; for both parish clerks and sextons perished in the execution of their office. In the parish of Stepney alone, 116 sextons, gravediggers, and carters employed in removing the dead bodies, died in one year. 10,000 houses were at once deserted, and it is said that, during the plague, 200,000 persons quitted the Metropolis.

"Empty the streets, with uncouth verdure clad,
Into the worst of desarts sudden turn'd
The cheerful haunts of man."

The mortality began to abate in the last week of

September; the Bills of Mortality fell from 8000 to little more than 6000 weekly, and by February 1666, the plague had ceased.

The number returned as having perished in this pestilence, was 68,590; but De Foe states, that the number was at the least 100,000. The lives of a great number of persons were preserved on board the shipping on the Thames, where the infection spread very little. Those whom the plague spared, must have perished of famine, but for the bounty of the affluent: 100,000*l.* a week is said to have been subscribed, towards which Charles II. gave 1000*l.* weekly; but when the poor had received the money, they feared to lay it out in provisions, lest they should catch the infection. If they purchased a joint of meat, they took it off the hooks themselves, the butchers having the money dropped into a pot of vinegar kept for that purpose; and members of the same family were equally cautious in their intercourse with each other.

The vigilance of the Magistrates, says De Foe, was put to the utmost trial; and Dr. Darwin has immortalized the intrepid conduct of Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayor at that period, who,

"When Contagion with mephitic breath,
And wither'd Famine, urg'd the work of Death,
With food and faith, with med'cine and with prayer,
Rais'd the weak head, and stay'd the parting sigh,
Or with new life relum'd the swimming eye."

Two things were never neglected in either City or suburbs: provisions were always to be had in plenty, at accustomed reasonable prices; and no dead bodies lay unburied or uncovered, though no funeral was to be seen in the City in the day-time, except perhaps during the three first weeks in September.

The delivery of corn and coals at the wharfs was subjected to such judicious regulations, that the traders brought up their vessels with full confidence of safety. For the security of the country dealers by land, new

markets were established on the outskirts of the Metropolis, with proper regulations for the safety of those who attended them; and either the Lord Mayor or one of the Sheriffs went every market-day on horseback, to see that the orders were executed, and that the country people had all possible encouragement and freedom in coming to and returning from the markets. They also rode through the streets on horseback, to inquire whether the wants of the people were duly and daily supplied.

The principal record left of the burial-places of the dead in times of plague, now forgotten by the public, as they tread over them with heedless footsteps, informs us that, in 1348, no less than 50,000 persons were interred on the spot where the Charterhouse stands. "In the parish of Aldgate, the mark of the great pit was many years to be seen in the church-yard, on the surface, lying in length parallel with the passage which goes by the west wall of the church-yard out of Houndsditch, and turns east again into Whitechapel, coming out near the Three Nuns Inn."

Many of the burying-grounds were speedily covered with buildings, exemplifying how soon the fate of our common nature, even under the most striking circumstances, ceases to interest survivors. A piece of ground of this description in Goswell-street, cannot now be traced; as is the case with another spot in Shoreditch. "The upper end of Hand-alley, in Bishopsgate," says De Foe, "is a place I cannot mention without much regret. It was, I remember, but two or three years after the plague had ceased, that Sir Robert Clayton came to be possessed of the ground. It was reported, that it fell to the King for want of heirs, all those who had any right to it being carried off by the pestilence; and that Sir Robert Clayton obtained a grant of it from Charles II."

Five or six other locations are named by the same writer, in the parish of Stepney. It is curious, that during the whole time, the Quakers continued to bury

in their own grounds: when Solomon Eagle, who had predicted the plague as a judgment (running naked through the streets, crying, day and night, "O the great and the dreadful God!") had lost his wife, she was interred in the Friends' burying-ground.

We have seen how the plague lingered among our old and miserable timber dwellings, and in our crowded and filthy alleys, till a calamity that threatened for a time to be of a much more fatal character, finally dislodged the lurking enemy, and led to an improved mode of building, that has disarmed pestilence in a great measure, as well as fire, of their powers of destruction.

THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON

began on September 2, 1666, at a baker's shop in Pudding-lane, Fish-street-hill, in the dead of the night, and soon gathered strength. After the fire had burned a few houses, it proceeded down the hill towards London-bridge, and, crossing Thames-street, burnt St. Magnus' church, at the foot of the bridge, and also destroyed a few houses upon the bridge, but being there stayed in its course, it returned to the City, and burnt Thames-street westward. Having a strong wind upon its back, it prevailed, to the dismay of the astonished beholders.

The fire broke out when, there having been no rain for a long time, the houses were so dry that they seemed just fit for fuel; and it began where the houses were chiefly built of timber, and filled with combustible matter. What made the ruin more dismal was, that the fire began on a Sunday morning: some churches were in flames that day.

When the evening drew on, the fire became more visible and dreadful. Now all hopes began to sink, and a general consternation seized on the spirits of the people. Some endeavoured to quench the fire with water; others to stop its course by pulling down houses; but all was to no purpose, for the fire overcame all their exertions.

On Sunday night the fire had got as far as Garlick-hill, in Thames-street; had levelled Cannon-street with the ground, and still was doing great damage by the water's side, and upward to the brow of the hill on which the City was built.

On Monday Gracechurch-street was all on fire, with Lombard-street, and part of Fenchurch-street: the burning was in the form of a bow. Cornhill was soon destroyed; the Exchange ignited rapidly, and was quickly demolished. The noise that the fire occasioned was dreadful; it was a continual rattle, as if there had been a thousand iron chariots beating on the ground; and the citizens, amazed and terrified, fled from their homes, lest the devouring flames should consume them also. Carts, drays, coaches, and horses, as many as could have entrance into the City, were laden, and ample pay given for help: five, ten, twenty, thirty pounds for a cart, to carry into the field such choice things as were in danger of being devoured; and throngs of poor citizens were to be seen coming out of the unburnt parts, heavily laden with goods.

Monday night was dreadful; the fire shone with so fearful a blaze, that it yielded as much light to the streets as the sun at noon-day. By this time it reached Billingsgate, having gone against the wind, along Thames-street eastward; it then proceeded up the hill to Tower-street; and on from Gracechurch-street, making further progress in Fenchurch-street; and having spread beyond Queenhithe, in Thames-street westward, mounted from the water's side, through Dowgate and Old Fish-street, into Watling-street. But the great fury of the blaze was in the broader streets. Night had now arrived, and after the fire had destroyed Cornhill, it ran along by the Stocks, and then came down Threadneedle-street and Bucklersbury; where four fires, joining together, broke into one great flame at the corner of Cheapside with such a dazzling light, intense heat, and roaring noise, as can scarcely be imagined, and though it was a little stopped at Mercers'

chapel, yet it soon burnt through it, and then with fury proceeded along Cheapside.

On Tuesday the fire reached Blackfriars, and, continuing its course by the water, made up towards St. Paul's on that side, whilst the Cheapside fire beset the great building on the other. The church, though built of stone, situated by itself, and high above all the buildings in the City, strangely took fire at the top, and in a little time yielded to the devouring flames; the lead melted and ran down like snow before the sun; and the great beams and massy stones broke through into Faith church underneath. Paternoster-row, Newgate-market, the Old Bailey, and Ludgate-hill, were soon destroyed, with Fleet-street also. The Cheapside fire then proceeded along Ironmonger-lane, Old Jewry, Lawrence-lane, Milk-street, Wood-street, Gutter-lane, Foster-lane; and along Lothbury, Cateaton-street, and the adjoining streets. From Newgate-market it assaulted Christ's church, destroying that great building, and burnt through Martin's-lane towards Aldersgate-street.

By Tuesday night the greater part of the City was consumed. Most of the inhabitants lay all night in the fields, with no other canopy over them but the heavens. Amongst other things on this night, the sight of Guild-hall was a fearful spectacle. The whole body of it stood together in view for several hours after the fire had taken it, without flames, appearing like a bright shining coal, as if it had been a palace of gold.

On Wednesday morning the fire abated: one of the means of staying it was the blowing up of the houses with gunpowder; and on Thursday the flames were extinguished.

The impression made on Sir Ralph Esher, who came to town from Surrey on the alarm of the fire, is striking: "Very different from this quieter scene," says he, "was the one that presented itself on my getting through the last street, and reaching the water-side. The comet itself seemed to have come to earth, and to be burning

and waving in one's face, the whole City being its countenance, and its hair flowing towards Whitehall in a volume of fiery smoke. The river was of a bloodish colour like the flame, and the sky overhead was like the top of a Pandemonium. From the Tower to St. Paul's there was one mass of fire and devastation, the heat striking into one's eyes, and the air being filled with burning sparkles, and with the cries of people flying, or removing goods on the river. Ever and anon distant houses fell in with a sort of gigantic shuffling noise, very terrible. I saw a steeple give way, like some ghastly idol, its long white head toppling, and going sideways, as if it were drunk. A poor girl near me, who paced a few yards up and down, holding her sides as if with agony, turned and hid her eyes at this spectacle, crying out, 'Oh, the poor people! oh, the mothers and babies!' She thought, as I did, that there must be a dreadful loss of lives: but it was the most miraculous circumstance of that miraculous time, that the fire killed nobody, except some women and infirm persons with fright. The sight indeed of the interior of the burning City was more perilous, though not so awful, as its appearance outside. Many streets consisted of nothing but avenues between heaps of roaring ruins; the sound of the fire being nothing less than that of hundreds of furnaces, mixed up with splittings, rattlings, and thunderous falls; and the flame blowing frightfully one way, with a wind like a tempest. The pavement was hot under one's feet; and if you did not proceed with caution, the fire singed your hair. All the water that could be got seemed like a ridiculous dabbling in a basin, while the world was burning around you. The fire raged four days and nights; and on the 5th of September, London, from the Tower to Fleet-street, was as if a volcano had burst in the midst of it, and destroyed it, the very ruins being calcined, and nothing remaining in the most populous part, to shew the inhabitants where they had lived, except a church

here and there, or an old statue. I looked into it three days afterwards, when the air was still so hot, that it was impossible to breathe; and the pavement absolutely scorched the soles of my shoes."

Never, since the destruction of Rome in the reign of Nero, had a city been so nearly anhihilated by fire. In the Gazette published on the 10th of September following, it is stated, that a stop was put to it at "the Temple church, near Holborn-bridge, Pye-corner, Smithfield, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, near the lower end of Coleman-street, at the end of Basinghall-street, by the Postern, at the upper end of Bishopsgate-street and Leadenhall-street, at the Standard in Cornhill, at the church in Fenchurch-street, near Clothworkers'-hall, in Mincing-lane, at the middle of Mark-lane, and at the Tower-dock." On the southern side it extended to the Thames, the whole length of its range, destroying many boats, barges, &c. in its progress. The inscription on the Monument (p. 41) details the extent of acres desolated, and the number of buildings destroyed. In a tract printed in the Harleian Miscellany, the number of houses consumed is estimated at 12,000, valued, on an average, at 25*l.* per annum; which, at twelve years' purchase, make the whole amount to 3,600,000*l.* The Cathedral, the churches, and other public buildings, are valued at 1,800,000*l.*; the personal property and goods at a similar sum; 20,000*l.* in wharfs, and 150,000*l.* in boats and barges, cart-loads of furniture, &c.; making in the whole 7,370,000*l.*; but it is supposed that this estimate is much too low, and that the property destroyed could not be less than 10,000,000*l.* sterling. It is very remarkable, that during the whole time of the fire, and amidst all the alarm and confusion it occasioned, not more than six persons perished; and those principally by venturing incautiously over the ruins.

Whether this fire was purely accidental, or whether it was the work of wicked and designing men, has never been satisfactorily decided. The most probable

conjecture is, perhaps, that it originated in accident; and that incendiaries, taking advantage of the panic, increased the mischief for the purposes of plunder, &c.; and perhaps the Government for some time connived at its spread, as a probable antidote to the plague.

"The loss of property by the fire was of course far greater than that by the plague, and yet assuredly it was not felt a thousandth part so much, even in the City; for money, even with the lovers of it, is not so great a thing, after all, as their old habits and affections. The wits at Court never chose to say much about the plague; but the fire, after the fright was over, was a standing joke. The beneficial consequences to the City itself soon became manifest, in the widening and better building of the streets, an improvement which came in aid of the cleanliness that was resorted to against the plague; so that instead of a judgment against the King and his Government, Rochester said, in his profane way, that Heaven never shewed a judgment of a better sort."

WALLS.

The Walls of the ancient City included a space now in the centre of the Metropolis, and forming, comparatively, but a small part of its extent. They were about one mile and a half in length, and enclosed rather more than half a mile in breadth. The City of London without the walls is an extension of the ancient City governed by the City Magistrates. The Walls were guarded at proper distances on the land side by fifteen lofty towers. The Barbican, that is, the *speculum* or watch-tower belonging to every fortified place, stood a little without the walls, to the north-west of Cripplegate. The Walls, when perfect, are supposed to have been 22 feet high, and the towers 40. On the destruction of the Walls, their Roman origin was demonstrated, by the form of the bricks and the disposition of the masonry.

ROMAN REMAINS.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES have been found in most parts of ancient London, whenever it has been requisite to dig to any depth. The pavement and considerable remains of a Roman temple were found beneath the old St. Mary-le-Bow; and not far from it was the Roman causeway, eighteen feet deep in adventitious soil. In digging the foundation for rebuilding St. Paul's, a cemetery was discovered, in which Saxons and Britons were placed in rows. Various ivory pins were found, about six inches long, which are supposed to have fastened the shrouds, &c. in which the bodies were wrapped. As late as 1711, a cemetery was discovered in Camomile-street, Bishopsgate; it was covered by a handsome tesselated pavement, and contained numbers of urns, filled with cinders and ashes of burnt bones; with them were beads, rings, a lachrymatory, a fibula, and a coin of Antoninus.

THE WELLS ROUND LONDON.

What was once the Suburbs of London, but which now forms an integral part of the town itself, was, in days long gone by, famous for its Wells, of real or imaginary virtues. Springs, or holy Wells, generally had their existence near some abbey, monastery, or religious house, and often formed no trifling addition to the revenues of the pious dwellers in those edifices. This will be apparent as we proceed. These Wells have, with few exceptions, sunk into total disuse.

In the south there was the long famous *Bermondsey Spa*. In the east was HOLY WELL, which has given its name to a neighbourhood. Not far distant was *St. Agnes-le-Clair*, still resorted to as a bath. On the northern side of the Metropolis is *Chad's Well*, in Gray's-inn-road; *Islington Spa*, still of some account, and where in 1733 the Princesses Caroline and Amelia are said to have drank the waters; *Bagnigge Wells*, and *Clerks'*, or *Clerkenwell*,—all famous in their day. A second HOLY WELL was near the Strand, and many

others have sank into oblivion, not leaving a name behind, as though their waters had been those of Lethe, rather than springs of life and health.

GOVERNMENT.

In the reign of Richard I. the citizens purchased the right of choosing two officers annually, called Bailiffs, or Sheriffs. The office of Mayor was added in the next reign, or at least superseded that of Provost, or Portreeve, that had existed prior to the office of Mayor: Henry Fitzalwyn was the first elected to that office. The names of the two first Sheriffs on record are, Wolgarius and Geffrey de Magnum. In the reign of Henry III. after the citizens had suffered many oppressions, that Prince restored a form of government, and appointed twenty-four citizens to share the power. In the reign of his son, the City was divided into twenty-four wards, governed by the Aldermen and the supreme Magistrate, or Mayor, an exceeding ancient Saxon title. In the time of Edgar, the office of Alderman was among the first in the kingdom. Ailwyn, ancestor to the first Mayor, was Alderman of all England; though what his exact office was does not appear.

PARLIAMENT.

The time when Parliaments were first held, is very remote, and their origin quite uncertain. Sending members to Parliament was not always considered a privilege; on the contrary, there are several instances on record, of small boroughs petitioning the King to be excused from sending members, on the ground of their poverty; one among a thousand instances of the change that time produces, when we have recently seen the owners of depopulated boroughs struggling to retain this envied privilege.

Parliaments have undergone many alterations: at first they were only occasionally assembled, when the monarch required additional supplies of men or money; afterward they came to be holden annually, and then septennially, as at present. Cities and borough-towns

sent a certain number of members, according to their size or importance. LONDON, in its extended sense, since the passing of the Reform Bill, retuens 18 members, as follows: the City, 4; Westminster, 2; St. Mary-le-bone, 2; Finsbury, 2; Tower Hamlets, 2; Southwark, 2; Lambeth, 2; Greenwich (including Woolwich and Deptford) 2.

POPULATION AND EXTENT.

LONDON, the Metropolis of Great Britain, contains 1,474,069 inhabitants. It is 20 miles in circumference, and is the most opulent and (with the exception of Pekin) populous city in the world.

The number of inhabited houses in London and its vicinity, is 114,326, paying a rent of 5,084,154*l.*; averaging nearly 45*l.* for each house.

DIVISIONS AND WARDS.

The City, including the Borough, is divided into twenty-six wards, and every ward is subdivided into precincts, over each of which there is a constable nominated on St. Thomas's-day, and confirmed at the Court of Wardmote. Each ward is represented by an Alderman, which office he holds for life; and the Common Councilmen are returned annually, as follows:

Aldersgate Within . .	4	Cripplegate Within . .	8
Aldersgate Without . .	4	Cripplegate Without	
Aldgate	6	Dowgate	8
Bassishaw	4	Farringdon Within . .	17
Billingsgate	10	Farringdon Without	16
Bishopsgate	10	Langbourn	10
Bread-street	12	Lime-street	4
Bridge	15	Portsoken	5
Broad-street	10	Queenhithe	6
Candlewick	8	Tower	12
Castle Baynard	10	Vintry	9
Cheap	12	Wallbrook	8
Coleman-street	6	Bridge-ward Without comprises the Borough of Southwark.	
Cordwainer	8		
Cornhill	6		

FEMALE PRIVILEGE.

By the custom of London, if the wife of a freeman trade by herself, she may sue and be sued as a *feme-sole* in the *City-courts* on her contracts, the husband being named only for conformity; and if judgment be against them, the wife only will be liable to execution.

THE PORT OF LONDON,

as actually occupied by shipping, extends from London-bridge to Deptford, a distance of four miles; the average width of the water-way being from 400 to 500 yards. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Pools, besides the space between Limehouse and Deptford. The number of vessels belonging to this Port in September 1800, was ascertained to be 2,666, carrying 268,262 tons, and 41,402 men; while, a century before, they only amounted to 560, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. The trade of London now employs about 3500 ships, the cargoes entering the Port being annually not less than 13,500. The East India Company's ships alone carry more burthen by 21,166 tons, than all the vessels of London did a century ago.

The average number of ships in the Thames and the Docks, is 1100, together with 3000 barges employed in lading and unlading them; 2288 small craft, engaged in the inland trade; and 8000 wherries, for the accommodation of passengers. 1200 revenue officers are constantly on duty in different parts of the river; 4000 labourers are employed in lading and unlading; and 8000 watermen navigate the wherries and craft. The aggregate value of the goods shipped and unshipped in the course of a year, is about 70,000,000*l.* sterling. The annual value of the exports and imports may be stated at upwards of 60,000,000*l.*; and the Customs and Excise-duties, at more than 6,000,000*l.* sterling.

The importance of the Port of London in regard to

the Customs, has caused its limits to be settled by the Exchequer. They are to be accounted from the North Foreland, in the Isle of Thanet, and from thence northward, in a supposed line across the sea, to an opposite point, called the Nase, beyond the Gunfleet, upon the coast of Essex, and continued westward, up the Thames, and the several channels falling into it, to London-bridge.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of London is divided into three parts: the foreign trade, the home wholesale and retail trade, and the manufactures; in each of which it exceeds any city in the world. Our foreign commerce is by far the most important.

From Denmark, England imports raw hides, skins, and oats. The exports are manufactured articles and colonial produce.—From Sweden we import pitch, tar, timber, hides, skins, tallow, and fish, besides brimstone, alum, and vitriol; sending them in return, colonial produce and British manufactures.—To Russia we export colonial produce, paper, books, engravings, &c.; and receive in return raw materials, such as hemp, flax, saltpetre, oil, timber, planks, masts, pitch, tar, rosin, pot-ash, wax, tallow, hides, isinglass, horsehair, &c.—To Poland, colonial produce and manufactured goods; and receive hemp, flax, tallow, bristles, honey, wax, and timber.—To Germany, cotton, hardware, and other manufactured goods; receiving in return rags, timber, and staves.—To Prussia we export printed cottons, hardware, and other manufactured goods.—To Saxony, colonial goods.—To Holland, colonial produce, hardware, tin plates, rock-salt, and printed cottons; receiving in return butter, cheese, linens, linen rags, &c.—To France, coal and colonial produce; and receive wine, silk, laces, &c.—From Spain we receive wine, brandy, silk, oil, soda, barilla, wool, fruits, cork, saltpetre, quicksilver, and leather; we return them calicos, hardware, broad-cloths, and salt fish.—From

Portugal we receive wines, fruits, corks, silk, and wool; and return cottons, stockings, watches, trinkets, hardware, copper, lead, coals, salt fish, and provisions.—From Italy we receive silks, raw materials, wine, fruits, and other products; we return colonial produce and Indian articles.—To Genoa, tin, lead, cottons, and hardware; and receive oils, silks, damasks, and velvets.—From Turkey we receive carpets, goats'-hair, &c.; returning watches and other manufactured goods. We supply Turkey in Asia with cloth, silks, paper, sugar, &c.; receiving in return coffee, cotton, wool, camel and goats'-hair, currants, wax, soap, pearls, opium, precious stones, rhubarb and other drugs.—From our Indian territories we receive timber, grain, silks, saltpetre, opium, elephants' teeth, lac, spices, &c, &c.; returning manufactured goods of various descriptions.—From China we receive teas, silks, gums, &c.; returning various manufactured articles.—To the Cape of Good Hope we export all sorts of British manufactures, cloths, muslins, hardware, household furniture, hats, haberdashery, shoes, glass, stationary, books, perfumery, &c.; we receive in return wine, hides, skins, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, hemp, and flax.—From Canada we receive timber, planks and spars, pot and pearl-ashes, grain, furs, &c.; we return nearly all our manufactured articles.—From North America, the principal imports are, flour, provisions, masts, timber, cotton, wool, rice, tobacco, pitch, tar, pearl and pot-ashes, indigo, furs, &c.—From South America, cotton, wool, skins, hides, cochineal, sugar, drugs, indigo, logwood, Brazil-wood, mahogany, and other woods.—The West Indies yield sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, pepper, ginger, indigo, drugs.—The chief exports to North America are, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, nails, earthenware, locks, hats, linen, leather, shoes, and paper.—To South America, cotton, silk, and woollen goods, linen, leather, hats, hardware, shoes, and earthenware.—To the West Indies, provisions, cotton, silk, and woollen manufactures, hardware,

earthenware, glass, hats, shoes, ready-made clothes, and dried fish.

Great Britain imports from Africa, gold, ivory, coffee, ostrich feathers, grains of Guinea and of Paradise, gum, hides, palm oil, Guinea pepper, rice, skins, wax, ornamental and dye-woods, cotton, wool, &c.; and exports all kinds of beads, cotton goods, iron, linens, woollens, salt, &c. of British manufacture, besides various colonial and foreign articles, including bugles, cowries, Indian piece-goods, spirits, tobacco, &c.

Great Britain imports from Asia, principally from India, China, and Persia, raw silk, tea, sugar, indigo, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and other spices, muslins, nankins, opium, quicksilver, gums, drugs, rice, saltpetre, diamonds, pearls, &c. The chief exports are, tin, lead, copper, bullion, woollen goods, hardware, hats, millinery, clocks, watches, carriages, and cabinet and upholstery goods.

From these outlines of this great commercial City, it is easy to conceive, that a stranger, ascending Hampstead or Highgate-hills on a clear morning, and beholding it stretching along the bosom of a fine valley, from Limehouse in the east to Chelsea in the west, the towers and spires here crowded together, and there scattered abroad, might with a patriotic enthusiasm exclaim, "YONDER IS THE METROPOLIS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, THE ABODE OF SCIENCE, THE EMPORIUM OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, THE GLORY OF ENGLAND, AND THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!"

WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN.

Out of the Watermen between Gravesend and Windsor, eight overseers are chosen by the Court of Aldermen; the watermen's names are registered by the overseers, and their fares appointed by the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen. The Justices of the Peace of the counties adjoining the Thames, have power to determine offences.

PORTERS.

The Porters of the Metropolis are divided into four brotherhoods, viz. COMPANIES' PORTERS, FELLOWSHIP PORTERS, TICKET PORTERS, and TACKLE PORTERS.

1. The *Companies' Porters* land and ship off all goods and merchandizes exported and imported to and from all ports near the west side of the Sound in the Baltic, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, and towards or beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

2. The *Fellowship Porters*, whose business is to land, ship off, carry, or house all merchandize, as corn, salt, coals, and other commodities measurable by dry measure, are upwards of 700 in number.

3. The *Ticket Porters*, nearly 1500 in number, are appointed by the Court of Aldermen, and are exclusively empowered to work in the unshipping of goods imported from the Colonies, &c. except lead. They must be freemen of the City, and enter into a bond, with two sureties, for 100*l*. Each porter wears a badge, inscribed with his name and number. The necessary rates for all kinds of porterage are determined either by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or by Act of Common Council, and the Tables are set up for public information at Guildhall.

4. The *Tackle Porters* are appointed by the twelve principal City companies, and must be freemen, and are entitled to the labour of unshipping, &c. of all goods imported by and belonging to the South Sea Company, and the East India Company. They are compelled to give sureties to the amount of 500*l*. and make recompence for any injury occasioned by fault or negligence. Any porter has the liberty of bringing goods into London, but may not carry any out of the City, or from one part of it to another, unless he be a freeman; otherwise, he is liable to be arrested.

LAW.

London is abundantly supplied with Courts of Law and Equity. Whether their expensiveness is an ad

vantage or disadvantage, has been questioned. The opinion of John Horne Tooke, upon the subject of Law, was thus expressed: "Law ought to be, not a luxury for the rich, but a remedy to be easily, cheaply, and speedily obtained by the poor."—A person observed to him, "How excellent are the English Laws, because they are impartial, and our Courts of Justice are open to all persons without distinction." "And so," said Tooke, "is the London Tavern, to such as can afford to pay for their entertainment."—But with deference to so high an authority, it may be urged, that were Law much cheaper, hundreds would spend their whole time as well as property in endless litigation.

COURTS OF THE CITY.

1. The *Lord Mayor's Court*, of which the Recorder of London is Judge, is a Court of Law and Equity, for matters arising within the jurisdiction of the City. From this Court the process of Attachment is generally issued, by which the goods of a debtor may be attached in the hands of a third person, and condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt, though the defendant himself cannot be met with; but if the defendant do not appear, the plaintiff has to give security to restore the goods, if the defendant should appear within a year and a day, and the claim should not appear just.

2. The *Sheriff's Court*. In this Court, personal actions arising within the City are also tried, and attachments may be laid. The utility of this Court has hitherto been very much confined, by the number of the practitioners being limited; but it is intended (1832) to throw the Court open to all practitioners of the superior Courts, being freemen of the City; a report of a Committee of the Corporation having so recommended.

3. The *Court of Hustings* is the highest Court of Record in the City, and determines pleas of land, actions of replevin, &c.: and here recoveries may be

suffered of lands in London. To this Court (before the Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs) a writ of error lies from the Sheriff's Court. Here burgesses to serve for the City, and the Sheriffs, are elected, and outlaws proclaimed.

4. The *Court of Request*, or *City of London Court of Conscience*, was established by 3rd Jas. I. c. 16, sec. 4; its jurisdiction extended by 14th Geo. II. c. 10, and by the 39th and 40th Geo. III. c. 104, to debts not exceeding 5*l.* To this Court, all persons residing or inhabiting within the said City or its limits, or seeking a livelihood in the said City, must be summoned for debts under 5*l.* The plaintiff, if he proceed elsewhere, is liable to pay the costs.

5. The *Court of Aldermen* is held in Guildhall, on days appointed by the Court, and receives presentments from inquest-juries, and hears appeals on various matters relating to the privileges of the City.

6. The *Court of Common Council* is held in Guildhall, on the summons of the Lord Mayor; and the business relative to the conservancy of the river Thames, letting the City-lands, disposing of the City cash, the appointment of many of the City officers, and of Governors to the Royal Hospitals within the City, and relative to the sewers, lighting, and watching, and paving, are conducted by this Court, or Committees chosen out of it. They also make bye-laws for the regulation of the Corporation.

7. The *Court of Wardmote* is a Court of Record, held annually before the Alderman of the ward, on St. Thomas's-day, for the election of Common Councilmen, constables, inquest-jurymen, and other ward officers. At this Court also, the Alderman of the ward is elected; and the wardmote is then held before the Lord Mayor, or his *locum tenens.*

8. The *Court of Chamberlain* is that in which the Chamberlain transacts the business relating to apprentices, freemen, &c.

9. The *Court of Orphans* is a Court held before

the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who are guardians to the children of deceased freemen, and their goods; but by the 11th Geo. I. c. 18, the custom which controlled the disposition of the estates of freemen of the City was materially broken in upon, as power was thereby given to all persons who should, after the 1st June, 1725, become free of the City, to dispose of their personal estate as they should think fit, unless upon their marriage they had entered into a contract to the contrary; but in cases of intestacy the custom still operates.

10. The *Court of Conservancy of the River Thames* is held at times appointed by the Lord Mayor; the jurisdiction extends from Staines-bridge, Middlesex, westward, to Yantlett, below the Medway, eastward.

Besides these several Courts of the City, Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery, are held eight times in the year, before the Lord Mayor, Alderman, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, Common Serjeant, and three of the Judges of the superior Courts at Westminster.

The COURT OF ALDERMEN appoint the following officers: Recorder, Steward and Justices of Southwark, Clerks and Assistant Clerks to the Lord Mayor and sitting Justices, Clerk to the sitting Magistrates for Southwark; four District Surveyors; Keepers of Newgate, Debtors' Prison, and the Borough Compter; Governor of the House of Correction, Ordinary of Newgate, Chaplains of Giltspur-street and Borough Compters, and Debtors' Prison; Surgeons of Newgate, House of Correction, Debtors' Prison, and Borough Compter; Barge-masters; and four Beadles of the Court of Requests.

The COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL appoint the Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, Judges of the Sheriff's Court, Common Pleaders, Secondaries, Comptroller, Remembrancer, Solicitor; Coroner of London and Southwark, Clerk of the Peace, Bailiff for Southwark, Clerk and

Assistant Clerk of the Chamber; Clerk and Comptroller of the Bridge-house, and Assistant Clerk; Clerk of the Court of Requests, and three Assistants; Sword-bearer, Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms; Water-Bailiff, Clerk of the Works, Clerk-sitter and Clerk of the Papers; Attornies of the Sheriff's Court; Keeper of Guildhall and three Assistants; Collector of City-dues and Custom-house; Clerk and Collector of Coal-duties, Clerk and Registrar of Coal-market, and two Beadles; Keeper of the Green-yard, two Marshals, six Marshals'-men, and ten Artificers and Tradesmen.

The LIVERY have the appointment of the Chamberlain, Bridge-masters, Auditors of the City and Bridge-house Accounts.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The state of the Police of London was never, at least of late years, absolutely *bad*; yet, before the establishment of the new police force, it was certainly much inferior to that of Paris: since Mr. Peel's Act was passed in 1830, the regulations are excellent. Perhaps in no part of the world can justice be obtained for any personal violence more readily than in London. Magistrates sit every day at the principal police office,

Bow-street, Covent-garden;

at the offices in
Great Marlborough-street,
Queen-square, Westminster,
Mary-le-bone, High-street,
Hatton-garden,
The Mansion-house,
Guildhall,
Worship-street, Shoreditch,
Lambeth-street, Whitechapel,
Wapping New Stairs, Shadwell, and
Union-hall, Southwark.

At most of these, attendance is given morning and evening, and persons who are unacquainted with Town, who consider themselves wronged or imposed upon, are always attended to patiently, and instructed how to proceed, provided they state their case briefly, and do not unnecessarily trifle with the time of the Magistrate.

POLICE.

The Metropolitan Police District is formed into five divisions; each division is marked by a name and

number, and divided into eight sections, and each section into eight beats. The police force is divided into as many companies as there are divisions, and each company consists of 1 superintendent, 4 inspectors, 16 sergeants, and 144 constables. The company is divided into 16 parties, each consisting of 1 sergeant and 9 men; four sergeants' parties form an inspector's party: the whole company is under the command of the superintendent. Every man admitted into the police force is expected to devote his whole time to the service; to serve and reside wherever he is appointed; he is not to take money from any person, without express consent of the Commissioners, and is at all times to appear in his complete police dress. The superintendent is responsible for the performance of the duties of the police within his division. Upon any alarm of fire, he is to repair immediately to the spot, and take the control of the police force; he is to give notice to the fire-offices, procure engines, preserve a free scope for the firemen's exertions, assist in the removal of property, having it conveyed to the nearest police-station, if required. He is to procure the best information on the spot as to the cause of the fire, and direct especial attention to thieves and pickpockets. The inspector is responsible for the conduct of the sergeant, and the 36 men under him. The one on duty at the station is to receive all charges, enter in a book all property brought to him, and instantly mark the articles, and place them under lock and key, and to keep in safe custody persons committed to his charge; he may however take bail for petty misdemeanours. The sergeant is responsible for the 9 men under him, and in case of absence of the superintendent and inspector, he will, on an alarm of fire, act according to the instructions given to them, and at night he must notice hackney-coaches and other carriages. The duty of the police constable is too multifarious to be detailed in our limits; it embraces every thing that is requisite for the preservation of

peace and property, and the prevention and punishment of crime. They are rewarded for the prevention of robberies, but should any be committed, which it appears probable they might have prevented, they are suspended. The policemen wearing a peculiar dress, and being all numbered, any insolence or misconduct they may be guilty of is readily punished. The system has recently been introduced into the City, and since the passing of Mr. Peel's Bill, great improvement has taken place; the streets are not so much infested by idle and disorderly boys, who before were constantly lurking about, waiting for opportunities to commit their depredations; neither do the pickpockets carry on their operations with such impunity as formerly. The principal police-station, in Scotland-yard, Westminster, was established in 1829. The watch-houses in each parish are now converted into police-stations, where a superintendent always attends, day and night; and as the police constables are on duty by day, there is no long period between dark and the setting of the watch in the winter season, which before existed. The number of persons apprehended by the new police from January 1831 to January 1832, was 72,824 males, and 26,917 females.

THE OLD BAILEY SESSIONS

are holden for the trial of offences in London and Middlesex, eight times a year. The prisoners are tried before one of the twelve Judges, the Lord Mayor, such Aldermen as have passed the chair, and the Recorder; and not the meanest individual can be sentenced to the slightest punishment, without a Jury of twelve impartial persons having agreed to his guilt. On ordinary occasions, the compliment of 1*s.* to one of the door-keepers will procure admittance to hear the trials; but when a very important trial comes on, 5*s.* or 10*s.* 6*d.* is demanded. Foreigners have a privilege in all the courts in England, of having half the Jury English, and the other half Foreigners.

SESSIONS OF THE PEACE are holden at Guildhall, for the City of London; at Clerkenwell-green, for Middlesex; and at the Guildhall of Westminster, for Westminster, for personal assaults and petty offences. Here the admission is always free. By 1st Will. IV. c. 70, Quarter Sessions are to be held in the first week after October 11, December 28, March 31, and June 24.

In the COURTS OF REQUEST, all debts up to 40s. may be recovered by a very cheap and easy process. For Westminster, they are in Castle-street, Leicester-square, in Vine-street, Piccadilly, and in Kingsgate-street, Holborn; for the City, at Guildhall, and at No. 15, Aldermanbury, (where debts up to 5*l.* may be recovered); for the Tower Hamlets, in Osborne-street, Whitechapel; for Southwark, in Crosby-row, King-street, Borough; whence, in default of payment, executions are issued, without any appeal.

In any cases of sudden death, a Coroner's Inquest is summoned, when the Coroner for the County attends, and a Jury decides as to the cause of the death or accident, previously to any suspected person being sent to trial for murder, &c.

ANCIENT APPEARANCE OF LONDON.

Till long after the Reformation, the houses that sheltered the lower classes of society, even in cities, were miserable cottages, with mud walls, and roofs thatched with reeds or straw. It was subsequent to the Norman Kings, that even a second story was added to common houses, the ascent to many of which was by steps on the outside. In the next stage of improvement, the houses were almost entirely constructed of wood. Many, or rather most of these, were built story projecting over story. This general mode continued without any improvement, excepting, in some few instances, by the introduction of bricks, until the great fire of London. Even in 1650, Howel observed, "there was not that elegance of building in London as in other places; nor were the streets so straight and

lightsome, by reason that the houses *paunch* out, and their stories hang one over another." At the present day, those in Winchester-street, London-wall, are the best specimens remaining, though these do not project so much, nor are they altogether so gloomy, as some that may still be remembered in Long-lane, Smithfield, &c. Thus the streets of London formerly excluded a free circulation of air, unless when high winds were prevalent, as the houses almost met and touched at the roofs. Then the streets were so narrow and crooked, that an old writer inquires, whether they were not built before carts were invented, as wheelbarrows could only be used in them. The houses were totally unlike each other in size and ornament, a hovel standing next to a palace; in one thing only they agreed,—namely, their overhanging floors; so that the people in the garrets could almost shake hands across from window to window. The stories, or rooms, were so low, that a very tall man with his hat on could hardly stand upright. The lower floors of the houses seem to have been the bare earth, on which it is probable the rushes were trodden in, and always in a state of decomposition, while dirt was every where observable. In the reign of James I. the precincts of the Court were so filthy, that the ladies who were in the habit of attending it, complained of bringing away with them certain insects, which are now found only on the backs of the filthiest poor. Then there were few or no sinks or sewers in the great city; every species of filth accumulated in corners, and even in the middle of the streets; and some lanes had chains placed across them, to intimate that they were impassable. Coal was only partially used as late as 1640; it caused the fashionable inhabitants of the Court part of the town to let slip many a jeer at the City people, on account of their adopting it.

Houses, even in London, till the time of Richard I. were built of wood, and thatched with reeds or straw. In 1189 an order was issued by the Mayor of London,

that all men in the City should build their houses of stone up to a certain height, and cover them with slate or tiles: this method of building was adopted and persevered in about 200 years, when wooden buildings again obtained the preference, till the great fire of 1666 completely put an end to them.

For many ages, Westminster was entirely detached from London, and there was a very considerable space between them. The Strand formed the road that connected them, and was open on either side to the Thames and the fields. In 1385, this road was paved as far as the Savoy.

Eastcheap was in very early times a flesh-market. Butchers ranged their stalls along the highway, whilst many of the houses were occupied by the Cooks, who, driven from the *Vintry* in Thames-street, seemed to have chosen this spot for better accommodation. Stow observes, "of old time, when friends were disposed to be merry, they did not go to dine or sup in taverns, but to the *Cooks*, where they called for what meat they liked, which they always found ready dressed, and at reasonable rates." Persons that sold malt liquor were distinguished by *red lattices;* in fact, the ancient distinctions of the public-houses in London were, *osteries*, *taverns*, and *cookeries*. In Westminster the drinking-houses were known by the *chequers* painted upon their walls, &c.

The Mercers had their shops, or rather their *stalls*, before Mercers'-chapel, in Cheapside, from which this place obtained the name of the *Mercery*.

The old tradesman's house, in general, was one or sometimes two long ranges united, terminating with gables in the street. The shop occupied the whole breadth next the street; behind was the kitchen, and a small open yard. The pride of the owners lay in their signs, which denoted their trade by some animal or device; these either projected far into the street from the house, or were fixed upon high timbers before the doors. The Barbers' solitary Pole, and here

and there a nominal sign, as the Bible and Crown, or the old Leather Bottle, are the only remains of this mode of making known the calling, which had obviously been adopted when the low state of learning was such, that few could read, though all could understand that a butt denoted a brewer, and a hand and hammer a gold-beater, &c.

Till within the last fifty years, most of the shops of London were open, like those of butchers, brokers, and potatoe-dealers at present, and in this way jewellery, watches, articles of dress, books, &c. were exposed for sale. They did not begin to be enclosed and glazed as at present, until about the year 1710. No. 162 of the "Tatler," mentions as a novelty, "private shops, that stand upon Corinthian pillars, and whole rows of *tin pots* shewing themselves through a *sash-window;*" pillars and sash-windows being considered as unlicensed alterations. The appearance of the master was equally dissimilar from the dress of the modern tradesman. The old shopkeeper might be seen in his open shop, with his hair full-powdered, his silver knee and shoe-buckles, and his hands surrounded by the nicely-plaited ruffle, hanging down to his knuckles. Now each trader of respectability seems to vie with his neighbour, in procuring the largest possible squares of glass, and the most costly embellishments. Mirrors and gilding give to many of the shops of the Metropolis, rather the air of saloons for the resort of the nobility and gentry, than places for the sale of articles at a comparatively cheap rate: in confirmation of this, we only need look on Ludgate-hill, where are perhaps the most elegantly-finished shops in the world.

The present display of the London shops is well described by our Poet Laureate: "If I were to pass the remainder of my life in London (says his "Letters of Espriella") I think the shops would always continue to amuse me. Something extraordinary or beautiful is for ever to be seen in them. In one window you see the most exquisite lamps of alabaster, to shed a pearly light

in the bed-chamber; or formed of cut glass, to glitter like diamonds in the drawing-room; in another, a convex mirror reflects the whole picture of the street, with all its moving swarms, or you start from your own face, magnified to the proportions of a giant's. Here a painted piece of beef swings in a roaster, to exhibit the machine which turns it. At one door stands a little Scotchman taking snuff,—in a window, a little gentleman with his coat puckered up in folds, and the folds filled with water, to show that it is proof against wet. Here you have cages full of birds of every kind, and on the upper story live peacocks are spreading their fans; another window displays the rarest birds and beasts stuffed, and in glass cases; in another you have every sort of artificial fly for the angler; and another is full of busts, painted to the life, with glass eyes, and dressed in full fashion, to exhibit the wigs which are made within, in the very newest and most approved taste. And thus is there a perpetual exhibition of whatever is curious in nature or art, exquisite in workmanship, or singular in costume; and the display is perpetually varying, as the ingenuity of trade and the absurdity of fashion are ever producing something new."

At the commencement of the last century, Mary-le-bone was a small village, nearly a mile distant from any part of the Metropolis. In the year 1715, the plan was first suggested for building Cavendish-square, and several new streets on the north side of Oxford-street, then frequently called Tyburn-road, when the centre was laid out, and the iron railings erected. Two years afterwards, the whole of the north side, extending a great way back, was taken by the Duke of Chandos, then Earl of Carnarvon, for the purpose of building a town residence, of which he erected no more than the wings, which were extensive enough to become mansions; one was that large one at the corner of Harley-street, and the other, the corresponding one, at the corner of Chandos-street.

In the beginning of the reign of George III. there was nothing but a dreary, monotonous waste between the new region of Cavendish-square and the village of Mary-le-bone; and even in 1772, the now densely-populated site between Duke-street and Mary-le-bone-lane, was entirely unbuilt. Within the last century, Oxford-road, between the end of New Bond-street and Tyburn, had houses only on one side; the lower parts of many of these were occupied by dustmen, and persons who kept asses, chimney-sweepers, &c. At the end of South Molton-street, a garden projected towards the road, at one corner of which was a large but wretched hovel, called *a mud-house*. Oxford-street, even for some time after it was built upon, remained a kind of private street, the few shops in it making very little show. It was a solitude compared with its present activity, the silence of which was principally broken by the tinkling of the bells of a long line of packhorses proceeding to and returning from the country westward, every day at stated hours. If we continued our way into town through Broad St. Giles's, now called Broad-street, Bloomsbury, the scene to a stranger was wretched and disgusting beyond all description. Low public-houses, chandlers'-shops, cook-shops, or rather cellars, occurred on both sides of the way, almost at every step, for the accommodation of the poorer Irish, whose numbers were considerable, before what were called "the ruins of St. Giles's" were cleared away, and their site occupied by the new streets on the northern side—Charlotte-street, Chapel-street, &c. "Gin," said a writer, describing London manners in 1734, "is sold in the fag-end and outskirts of the town, and in all places of the vilest resort. It is sold in some part or other of almost every house; frequently in cellars, sometimes in the garret, and almost in every chandler's shop." It is now, we regret to say, vended from edifices which, from their size and splendour, might be mistaken for the mansions of noblemen; and that even

in neighbourhoods where poverty and misery surround them. This is truly distressing to those who reflect on the quantity of ardent spirits which must be consumed, to enable the proprietors to build such spacious edifices. In some of the cellars just alluded to, the knives and forks were chained to the tables; and the phrase, "diving for a dinner," was certainly adopted in this quarter, which has undergone so complete a metamorphosis; whilst Oxford-street, as a trading street, for the opulence and splendour of its appearance, may now probably vie with any one in Europe.

GENERAL VIEW OF LONDON.

"It is not at first that London either astonishes or delights. It is too vast and too complicated to be taken in all at once, either by the eye or the mind; and it requires a little schooling to enjoy either the variety or the brilliancy of its pleasures, as they flash in rapid and never-ceasing succession on the bewildered senses." It contains within itself upwards of 600 places of worship, at the head of which we must place the ancient ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL is not of less importance, though comparatively modern. These edifices are crowded with monuments; and the dust of KINGS and HEROES, SAGES and LEGISLATORS, POETS, PAINTERS and PHILOSOPHERS, are blended together

Our TOWER is venerable for its antiquity; and brings back the mind to past ages, past scenes and characters. Here, how many kings have dwelt, some in regal splendour, others in long and dreary captivity! Here patriots have poured forth their blood in Freedom's cause; and here the guilty traitor has paid the just forfeit of his crimes.

London contains above 4000 public and private schools, including inns of court, colleges, &c.; a host of societies, for the preservation of morals, the promotion of science and art, and for the diffusion of

knowledge among both high and low; and even for the co-operative employment of labour, and the production of the necessaries of life.

London is provided with HOSPITALS and ASYLUMS, open at any hour of the day or night, for the *sick*, the *lame*, the *blind*, the *deaf*, the *dumb*, the *widow*, the *orphan*, the *infant*, the *aged*, the *houseless*, the *destitute*, the *stranger*, the *foreigner*, and the *afflicted*: indeed it is almost impossible to name a calamity to which humanity is subject, that is not met by a liberally supported public institution. Provision is made for educating the children of every class, according to their rank in society. Schools for the higher orders abound; while those who labour, even at the earliest age, may receive gratuitous instruction, at least in Sunday-schools, which are free to all; and the infant who can but just lisp, may be led to scenes where his eye and ear are taught to assist in the development of the mind, before memory or judgment can be called into action; where even the pastimes of childhood are rendered vehicles of knowledge and virtue. It is calculated, that nearly a million of money is distributed in London annually, in charitable purposes. Her Literature is of the highest order, and her Amusements are rational and numerous. London has 14 Theatres, exclusive of the Opera-house, in which an average weekly sum of 7000*l.* is received.

London, in its full extent, includes Westminster, Southwark, and their suburbs: thus it consists of two cities and a borough, surrounded by a large town: of these it may be said that Westminster is the head, the City the heart, and the Borough and suburbs the body and limbs of our great Metropolis. Westminster is the residence of the Court, and the seat of the Legislature; and the City the centre of commercial transactions.

WEALTH AND IMPORTANCE OF LONDON.

London contains within itself all the productions of the most distant and wealthy countries; and the capital employed in the business of some of our individual

traders, exceeds in value the possessions of many foreign Princes. The shops of our principal jewellers and goldsmiths display riches enough to purchase a principality; and the revenues of some of our great landed proprietors are exceeded only by those of royalty. It is to the capitalists of London that foreign Potentates apply in their distresses or embarrassments. London is inhabited by the natives of every country under the sun; and from her stores all the markets of the world are supplied.

It is not only the wealth that is displayed in the stores of the resident London traders, but their connection with country manufacturers, that create the importance of the London shopkeeper to the community. Many of our London dealers are connected with extensive manufactories, which give employment to numberless hands, in cotton, wool, iron, copper, silver, or gold; and our potteries alone, within half a century, have risen to an extent and importance which have few parallels; the articles now exhibited in London, of British manufacture, may vie with the finest specimens of eastern porcelain.

Besides the visible wealth of London, we trample under our feet as much as would build a city of no mean circumference. Our pavements are unequalled; and the sewers alone are many of them sufficiently large to admit a cart and horses to pass along, and have consumed bricks enough to erect a town: the principal sewers have rivers flowing through them. The extent of pipes used by the Chartered Gas Company alone, exceeds belief; and the New River Company have pipes which, laid down in a line, would reach nearly 400 miles.

The Metropolis may be fairly said to extend from Limehouse to Chelsea, or little less than eight miles in length; including the Borough of Southwark, it is upwards of four miles in width. This immense space is thickly inhabited with well-fed and well-clothed industrious people; three-fourths of whom at least are actively and usefully employed.

The following animated sketch of London is from the pen of a cotemporary: "London may be considered, not merely as the capital of England, or the British Empire, but as the metropolis of the world—not merely as the seat of Government, which extends its connections and exercises its influence to the remotest point of the earth's surface—not merely as it contains the wealth and the machinery by which the freedom and the slavery of nations are bought and sold—not merely as possessing a freedom of opinion, and a hardihood in the expression of that opinion unknown to every other city—not merely as taking the lead in every informing science, and in every useful and embellishing art—but as being foremost, and without a rival, in every means of aggrandizement, and enjoyment of every thing that can render life sweet, and man happy. Within a circumference, the radius of which does not exceed five miles, there are never fewer than a million and a half of human beings; and if the great bell of St. Paul's were swung to the full pitch of its tocsin sound, more ears would hear it than could hear the loudest roaring of Etna or Vesuvius; and if one were to take one's station in the ball, or upper gallery of that great edifice, the wide horizon, crowded as it is with men and their dwellings, would form a panorama of industry and of life, more astonishing than could be gazed upon from any other point in the universe."

The author of "Babylon the Great" speaks well on the subject of the general appearance and character of London and its inhabitants: "In its topographical distribution, London is any thing which you choose to call it; and if you would mention the description or employment of the people among whom you would wish to live, one could lay one's finger upon the map and say, 'There shall be your residence;' for among the 10,000 squares, and streets, and lanes, ;d courts, which lodge its varied inhabitants, it is impossible not to find one where your neighbours shall be your equals—similar in employments, in habits, and in tastes, and marked by the same graces or the same

deformities. Be you ever so elegant, you are sure to be equalled or eclipsed; be you ever so low, so debauched or dissipated, you will find others who can plunge as deep, and become as foul as yourself. If you love social gaiety, all the elements of enjoyment are within your reach; and if you love retirement, you may be as recluse and solitary as though you were in a desert. Notwithstanding the crowds by whom you must every day be elbowed, you may pass through them as unheeded as you would be by the trees of a forest or the billows of the ocean; and though in one vigorous day's journey you might encompass nearly 1,500,000 human beings, yet it might be possible for you to spend your whole life among them without any of them so much as asking your name. This vast multitude and endless variety, together with the undisturbed quietude in which one may contemplate the whole, form the principal charms of London to a contemplative mind, and take off the pain of *ennui* from even the most listless."

"This mighty place is at once the grand arena for the ambitious, and the grand sanctuary for the destitute. If hope be still green, the powers still vigorous, and if the desire of wealth and honour have not been deadened by the experiences of life, then London is resorted to as the place in which to succeed and to shine; or if the spirit has been broken through disappointment, and the heart has become sick through misfortune, then London is the place where a man may best hide his misery in oblivion, or forget all that he has suffered, and begin the world anew. Of such a place, no general character can be given; nor is there an imagination so vigorous, or a language so copious, as to represent all its features in any single view."

Then it is only in London that the finishing touches of character are to be obtained. "In no other place does Talent distribute her favours with so liberal a hand. It is in London that almost at every step Talent will be found justling against Talent, Ability

stares Ability full in the face, and Learning, however extensive and refined, is opposed by Learning equally erudite and classical. Independence challenges Independence to its post, and Superiority on the one hand always operates as a check on Superiority on the other, that Self-importance may be humbled. The extremes in every point of view are daily to be met with in the Metropolis, from the most rigid, persevering, never-tiring Industry, down to the most abject Sloth and Laziness; the greatest love of and contempt for money; and in no place are pleasure and business so much united as in London. Indeed the Metropolis is a complete Cyclopædia, where every man, of every sect or habit, may find something to please his palate, regulate his taste, suit his pocket, enlarge his mind, and make him happy. Amusements may be procured at any price; in the costly and splendid resorts of the rich, at the shilling minor theatre, or at the dog-fight and boxing-match of the lowest plebeian. In dress, too, the highest expence may be incurred, or you may be attired from the venders of second-hand habiliments, at the cost of a few shillings; and for the table, every luxury may be procured, or you may lay out the last farthing in the purchase of its equivalent; so far illustrating the position, 'that he who had much, had nothing over, and he that had little, had no lack.' "

"Stay in London all the Autumn," says a writer in the "Monthly Repository." "Some thousands of idlers are gone, but all that is serious, and earnest, and laborious, and productive, and important, and mighty in humanity, is here still. The million is not gone. Looms are at work, steam-engines are at work, printing-presses are at work, brains are at work,—eyes, hands and feet are all employed. The Thames flows not with a more full and unbroken current, than does the tide of her population; that tide is never at an ebb; ever its multitudinous billows are rolling on, and bearing their freight of power, wealth and pleasure.

"There is no place like London for conveying the abstract notion of *the people* from the understanding to the imagination, and even to the senses; we may there see that power that patriots have worshipped, to which they have devoted themselves, and for which they have died.

"He who has never seen a multitude, knows nothing of the sublime: a London multitude always partakes of the sublime. With all the raggedness and wretchedness, with all the ignorance and vice, which abound, there is so much of intelligence generally diffused, so much openness of heart and mind to the great principles of truth and morals, as to render a London multitude the fittest means of conveying to the imagination that mixed idea of majesty and dependence; that mingled feeling, which does reverence to the very object it is zealous to serve; which constitutes the very essence of patriotism and philanthropy.

"Nor is the vacating of London by the distinguished few, any thing near so general as it is assumed to be. The exceptions, in any other city, would make a splendid generality. There are always men in London, an hour with whom would be worth a journey from the Antipodes. Have not all great poets, moralists and critics, been City-men?

"He knows not what *scenery* is, who cannot find it in London; it is the sight and sense that are wanting." Our author says, "Take 'The Walks in London;'" we add, Be sure to take this edition, for by no other can you comply with his subsequent directions. "Do one regularly every day; let him go round Regent's-park, across to Bayswater, through Kensington-gardens, up Oxford-street, along Regent-street, to the Quadrant, then by Waterloo-place, and through the Green-park, to Hyde-park-corner; let him cross either of the Bridges into Southwark, and come on the Iron Bridge at that end; let him look up at St. Paul's, from the bottom of Ludgate-hill, when there are mountains of black clouds, and a bright full moon

besides; let him look at the Abbey, any where, or any when, and then let him take a boat and go down the river, and return up the river;—and would there not be the scenery of a splendid city, with temples, towers, palaces, and a majestic river?

"If it be insisted, that hill and valley, tree and stream, are essential to scenery, all this may be had in London, and that too in beauty and abundance. For, is not Richmond in London, with its Tempé vale? and Hampton-court, with its stately avenue? and Hampstead, with its breezy heath? and Woodford, with its tangled glades? and the wooded hills of Surrey?—all this, and much more, is in London."

Even midnight, so monotonous in provincial towns, is marked by peculiarities of its own in this Metropolis, well described by Montgomery:

"The fret and fever of the day are o'er,
And London slumbers, but with murmurs faint,
Like Ocean, when she folds her waves to sleep.
How noiseless are the streets! a few hours gone,
And all was fierce commotion * * *
And who shall paint the midnight scenes of life
In this vast city?—mart of human kind!
Some weary wrecks of woe are lapp'd in sleep,
And bless'd in dreams, whose day-life was a curse!
Some, heart-rack'd, roll upon a sleepless couch,
And from the heated brain create a hell
Of agonizing thoughts and ghastly fears;
While Pleasure's moths, around the golden glare
Of princely halls, dance off the dull-wing'd hours.
- - - - - - - Beauteous look
The train of houses, yellow'd by the moon,
Whose tile roofs, slanting down amid the light,
Gleam like an azure track of waveless sea."

Mr. Bulwer, in his "Eugene Aram," makes these reflections on London at night: "One of the greatest pleasures in the world is to walk alone, and at night, while they are yet crowded, through the long lamp-lit

streets of this huge Metropolis. There, even more than in the silence of woods and fields, seems to me the source of endless various meditations."

The impressions received on entering London, so feelingly depicted by the late Sir Humphrey Davy, will find an echo in the breast of every man of reflection, who has lived long enough to experience life's woeful changes and chances: "In my youth, and through my prime of manhood, I never entered it without feelings of pleasure and hope. It was to me as the grand theatre of intellectual activity,—the field of every species of enterprize and exertion,—the metropolis of the world of business, thought, and action. There I was sure to find the friends and companions of my youth—to hear the voice of encouragement and praise. There society of the most refined kind offered daily its banquets to the mind, with such variety, that wearisomeness had no place in them; and new objects of interest and ambition were constantly exciting attention, either in politics, literature, or science."

Mr. Burke once observed, "there is something in the very atmosphere of a place which had formerly been the seat of science, or the scene of noble actions, which conveys a kind of inspiration to the mind, and frequently leads it to imitation."

The visitor who may perambulate London day after day and week after week, finding out something new every hour, can form, even then, but a very limited notion of the magnitude of our vast Metropolis. He should then see the view of London at the Colosseum in the Regent's-park, where the mind's eye, for only one shilling, will be gratified beyond description.

IMPROVEMENTS OF LONDON.

The late Reign, which has justly been called "the Augustan age of London," has scarcely done less for this Metropolis than was boasted by Augustus, when he declared that he found Rome built of brick, and left it of marble. The magnificence and convenience

of London has been augmented by substituting rich and varied architecture, and park-like scenery, for paltry cabins and monotonous cow-lairs; by making solid roads and public ways, scarcely inferior to those of ancient Rome. No city in Europe has undergone such rapid changes and improvements; and the construction of rail-roads, and steam-carriages have brought our distant provinces and sea-ports many days nearer the Metropolis. The first step in improvement was the removal of all the signs which swung across and disfigured the streets in Hogarth's days, and the taking away the projecting water-spouts and dripping eaves, that made walking the metropolis an art, which called forth the genius of Gay to write his "Trivia." A considerable amendment was the covering over Fleet-ditch, and preventing the pestilential effluvia which was constantly exhaling from its putrid contents. The first of the more modern improvements may be reckoned the formation of the thoroughfare called Sun-street, or Union-street, sweeping away a nest of courts and alleys, and making a good access to Spitalfields, whose beautiful church was thus rendered visible. Then came Finsbury-square, upon the dirty waste called Moorfields. The thoroughfare of Skinner-street is of great utility; and Picket-street, near Temple-Bar, is an improvement made by the Corporation of London, which is highly to their honour. Westminster, with all its alterations and restorations, particularly those in and about its venerable minster, and the two Houses of Parliament, press upon our notice. The parish of St. Pancras, and the Duke of Bedford's estate in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury, and the New-road, present claims to commendation which must not be overlooked, any more than the covering of the waste ground called Spa-fields, and many other fields and gardens in that vicinity, which have now become good streets and squares, adorned with churches, chapels, and meeting-houses. But the most superb efforts of the hand of modern architects, are those which have

metamorphosed Mary-le-bone and its cow-sheds into a rural city, of almost eastern magnificence, and changed Swallow-street, with all its dingy environs, into the most splendid and imposing street in the world.

Further westward, the Earl of Grosvenor has erected a new and elegant town on the site of fields of no healthy aspect, thus connecting London and Chelsea.—The western entrance to the Metropolis is greatly improved, at a considerable expence, and is now truly superb.

The dust-yards, sheds, and wretched houses, that disgraced the entrance into London between Islington and Goswell-street, have long since given place to decent buildings, shops, &c. The New Dover-road has superseded the horrid entrance through Kent-street; and not a year elapses, but some low and miserable neighbourhood is converted into a good and commodious thoroughfare: thus letting in fresh air, and improving the general healthiness of the town. Corners are rounded off, churches which had been hid for ages are laid open to our view, and the London of 1832 no more resembles that of 1800, than the smoky, dingy, Birmingham does the clean and elegant Cheltenham, or the grand and imposing Bath.

Besides the erection of streets and houses, London has reaped extensive benefit from its increased number of Bridges: the facilities of crossing the Thames have more than doubled within twenty years; and the Regent's Canal, which skirts the whole of the northern side of the Metropolis, from Brentford to Limehouse, is of incalculable advantage, in bringing our country manufactures and produce to our very doors.

A great advantage is bestowed on the evening pedestrian, by the transparent Dials that have been added to several of our churches. The figures are bold, formed of cast-iron, filled in with stained glass, behind which gas is introduced. These dials are so constructed as to light themselves. The earliest was that of St. Bride's,

Fleet-street; and the opening in front of this church gives an admirable effect to the whole of that before-hidden edifice.

A writer in the "New Monthly Magazine," inquires, "What would be the feelings of a person who had been absent from the Metropolis only a dozen years, supposing him to be brought blindfold into the broad part of Waterloo-place, with his face towards the County Fire-office?—Ask him the way to an ugly narrow street, called St. Alban's-street; turn him completely round, with his face towards where stood the useless unmeaning skreen before Carlton-house; show him the United Service Club on one side, the Athenæum on the other, and the splendid buildings about them—then ask him in what city of Europe he thinks he stands? Then take him to any part of Regent-street, where specimens of elegant architecture abound—ask him what has become of *dirty, dingy, Swallow-street*? proceed with him to the Regent's-park, place him on the uppermost step of the Colosseum, show him the magnificent buildings around, the lakes, the gardens, the tasteful enclosures, the promenades, the admirable imitations of rural scenery, and show him a more exquisite assemblage than is to be met with in any other city of the universe—ask him in what city he is, and he will not assuredly answer, London."

In allusion to the striking increase of Buildings in all directions round the Metropolis, Colman, several years ago, wrote some clever, but sarcastic lines:

"Stretching, round England's chief emporium, far,
(No rage for building quench'd by raging war)
What would-be Villas, rang'd in dapper pride,
Usurp the fields, and choke the highway side!
Peace to each swain, who rural rapture owns,
As soon as past a toll, or off the stones!
Whose joy, if buildings solid bliss bestow,
Cannot, for miles, an interruption know:
Save when a gap of some half dozen feet
Just breaks the continuity of street,

Where the prig Architect, with *style* in view,
Has dol'd his houses forth in two by two,
And rear'd a row, upon the plan, no doubt,
Of old men's jaws, with every third tooth out;
Or where, still greater lengths of taste to go,
He warps his tenements into a bow,*
Nails a scant canvass, propt on slight deal sticks,
Nick-nam'd *Veranda*, to the first-floor bricks;
Before the whole, in one snug segment drawn,
Claps half a rood of turf he calls a lawn;
Then chuckling at his lath-and-plaster bubble,
Dubs it the Crescent,—and the rents are double."

The access to every part of this vast Metropolis is both safe and pleasant, owing to the regularity of the IMPROVED PAVEMENT, which is nowhere in Europe so carefully preserved as in London and its vicinity; fine specimens of which, as it has recently been widened, exhibiting slab-stone of an immense size, may be seen in front of the New Post-office, at the Bank, and in nearly all the principal streets: an improved carriage-way pavement has also been laid down, consisting of oblong granite stones of equal sizes and level surface; the whole forming a solid and compact body. The roads in the vicinity are equally improved with the streets, and are now so even, that the ear fails to detect the approach of carriages or horsemen. The population has so much increased, that places which, twenty years ago, were silent as the distant village, now resound with the busy hum of men.

The improved method of LIGHTING, is another facility to passing from one end of London to the other, which may now be performed with equal ease by night as by day. If a foreign Ambassador, on seeing the old lamps, imagined that the streets were illuminated by way of compliment to his arrival, what must have been his surprise, could he have beheld them glowing with the brilliant light of gas, poured from lamps and shop-windows, till the streets lose little of the light-

ness of day! What a contrast this forms to the situation of the Metropolis in 1697, when a foreigner visiting London remarked, "that in the room of lanterns in London, we might observe a lamp at the door of every tenth house!" This *improvement* was made by Mr. Edward Henning, about ten years before. The light streaming through two or three sides of the lamp, was sufficient to light the passenger along two sides of the street; they were lighted at Michaelmas, and continued till Lady-day; they burnt from six in the evening till midnight, and from the third day after each full moon, till the sixth day after the new one.

CHARACTER.

But it is not only in architectural beauty and external appearance that London has improved: its moral and intellectual progress has been commensurate with its embellishment; and few who can recollect the state of the lower orders only forty years ago, would venture to deny, that the *people* are as much altered in appearance as the *place*. They are improved in dress, manners, intellect and morals. The diffusion of knowledge has softened the manners, and the use of machinery has made dress cheap; decent clothes raise men in their own estimation—the lowest mechanic will hardly act the blackguard in a decent coat. The natural result is, an improved behaviour and deportment, which have so much raised the external appearance of the people, that we need not wonder at the question asked by the late Emperor of Russia, on his visit to England in 1814, "*Where are your poor?*" These causes have operated still further in the years that have since passed over, and we may expect still greater effects. The intellect of the people is advanced by the wide diffusion of education, and by the extensive circulation of books. National and Sunday-schools have taught our poorer classes to read; and shoals of cheap publications have stored their minds with information which, thirty years ago, was confined to the

possession of at least the middling, if not the higher classes of society. Now it would be as difficult to procure a servant or labouring mechanic *who could not read*, as, fifty years ago, it was to find one who could.

COFFEE-SHOPS have done much to raise the character of the working classes: formerly, an unmarried man, or a workman distant from his home, had no resource but a public-house to procure his breakfast; here, purl, beer, or gin, formed his first morning draught; but now, coffee or tea may be cheaply procured in almost every street.

The establishment of MECHANIC and similar INSTITUTIONS has put into the hands of hundreds, who would otherwise have spent their evenings as their fathers did, in the ale-house, the means of mental and scientific improvement.

SAVINGS BANKS have conferred the greatest possible benefit to the working part of the community. From the year 1817 to 1828 inclusive, there was the sum of 13,746,546*l.* for which interest was paid to Savings Banks and Benefit Societies: the smallest weekly sums are received, which are paid back at any time, on giving regular notice, and proper interest is allowed. These Banks are under the immediate protection of Government.

LITERATURE.

London is a place where he who prizes knowledge and science will repair, on account of the facility of acquiring them; and, however limited may be his wealth, he need not despair of finding intelligent associates, even in the class of mechanics and artisans; among whom, her thousand schools have spread knowledge in all its ramifications, and science with all its intricacies. NATIONAL SCHOOLS, the central of which is in Baldwin's-gardens, may be termed the hot-bed of popular education. The Lancasterian School in the Borough-road, has done its part in diffusing information among the children of the poor.

INFANT SCHOOLS are another source of moral improvement; these are in every way superior to mere Sunday-schools—they take the children from the debasing influence of bad example, under which their characters must otherwise in many instances be formed. The infants thus early imbibe a love of cleanliness and order; and though we are not among the number of those who expect to see infant prodigies starting up around us, or calculate much on the *learning* acquired under four years of age, yet the children are kept from vice, fitted for the reception of solid knowledge, and, what is still better, trained in virtuous habits.

London is the very brain of the island, the seat of information, and the centre of its literature. The Periodical Press of the Metropolis diffuses information and knowledge, science and amusement, not only to our remotest Colonies, but over all Europe, and throughout the vast regions of the Western World, which we are at once peopling with our sons, and drawing after us in our accessions of knowledge and refinement. Science, in all her departments, has her separate publications. The "Gentleman's Magazine," now 100 years old, is the library of the antiquary and topographer; he who seeks amusement, couched in elegant and original language, finds it in "Blackwood," or the "New" and "Old Monthly"; the Doctor, the Soldier, the Sailor, the Sinner, and the Saint, have each their monthly oracle; and there are nearly a dozen magazines devoted to different sects of religionists. In all, there are nearly 100 different monthly Magazines published, from the low cost of 1*d*. each, to 5*s*.; besides weekly cheap ones innumerable; and 25 quarterly Journals, from 1*s*. to 21*s*. each.

There are 7 Morning and 6 Evening Papers published daily. There are five Journals published on a Saturday, and 15 on a Sunday; there are also about 25 Papers which are published once, twice, or three times a week, including the "Gazette" published by authority. The Newspapers and stamped Publications

sent by post from London to different parts of the United Kingdom, during the year 1830, were 12,962,000; to the several Colonies, 185,448; there were received from the Colonies, 12,429.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD.

An extensive Metropolis must require an adequate supply of food, and numerous calculations have been made, as to the annual quantity really consumed. The following is perhaps as correct as such a statement can be made.

The number of Oxen annually consumed in London, has recently been estimated at 150,000; calves, 50,000; sheep, 700,000; lambs, 250,000; hogs and pigs, 200,000; besides animals of other descriptions. Smithfield is the principal, indeed the only market in which living animals are sold; but country-killed meat is sold in great quantities at Leadenhall and Newgate-markets, and at the Meat Bazaar. The total value of butcher's-meat sold annually in Smithfield-market, is stated at 8,500,000*l*.

Fish is generally sold at so high a price, that its consumption is comparatively small. There are on an average, 2500 cargoes of fish annually brought to Billingsgate-market, of 40 tons each, and about 20,000 tons by land-carriage.

The consumption of Wheat amounts to 1,000,000 quarters annually; of this, four-fifths are supposed to be made into bread, being a consumption of 65,000,000 quartern loaves every year in the Metropolis alone. Until within the last few years, the price of bread was regulated by assize; and it may afford some idea of the vast amount of money paid for the staff of life, when it is stated, that an advance of one farthing in a quartern loaf, formed an aggregate increase in expence, for this article alone, of upwards of 13,000*l*. per week.

The quantity of Poultry annually consumed in London, is estimated to cost between 70 and 80,000*l*.

that of Game depends on the fruitfulness of the season. Venison is not of extensive sale, being confined to the higher ranks. There is nothing, however, more surprising than the sale of Rabbits; one salesman in Leadenhall-market, during a considerable portion of the year, is said to sell 14,000 rabbits weekly; this is done by means of employing about 2000 men and women, who hawk them them through the streets. Of Butter, the quantity stated is 21,000,000 lbs.; and Cheese 26,000,000 lbs. It is supposed that 1,000,000*l.* a-year is expended on Vegetables and Fruits.

Of Porter and Ale, 2,000,000 barrels are consumed, each containing 36 gallons; of Spirits and compounds, 11,000,000 gallons; Wines, 65,000 pipes. About 9600 cows are kept in the vicinity of London, which are supposed to yield 7,900,000 gallons of Milk every year; even this great quantity however is considerably increased by the dealers, who mix at least one-fourth part of water, and often more, with other ingredients. The money paid annually for milk, is supposed to amount to 1,250,000*l.* The Coals burnt is about 2,000,000 of tons.

WATER COMPANIES.

The Metropolis receives an excellent supply of Water, afforded by eight Water Companies:

1. The *New River Company* procure their supply chiefly from Chadwell, between Hertford and Ware, brought by the New River, or, more properly, the Middleton-canal, a length of 40 miles, to two reservoirs; having together a surface of about five acres, at an average depth of ten feet. The highest service given by this Company is the top of Covent-Garden Theatre, and it can be carried into the first floors of most houses. This Company supply about 70,000 houses with about 80,000,000 of hogsheads annually.

2. The *East London Water Works* are on the River Lea, at Oldford; the water is pumped into reservoirs, where it settles, and 6,000,000 gallons are

daily distributed to about 62,000 houses. They have 200 miles of iron pipes, which in some places cost them seven guineas a yard. These two are the only Companies that do not draw their supply of water entirely from the Thames.

3. The *West Middlesex* derive their supply of water beyond Hammersmith, where the bed of the Thames is gravel; they supply about 15,000 houses with about 2,250,000 gallons daily.

4. The *Chelsea Water Works* derive their supply from the river Thames, immediately adjoining Chelsea Hospital, and serve about 12,400 houses with 1,760,000 gallons daily.

5. The *Grand Junction Company* derive their water from a similar spot; and these five Companies supply the whole of the North side of the Metropolis, and its environs. The Southern is supplied by

6. The *Lambeth*, with an average of 1,244,000 gallons daily.

7. The *South London*, or *Vauxhall Company*, supply about 1,000,000 gallons daily.

8. The *Southwark Water Works* are the property of an individual, and are supplied from the middle of the Thames, between Southwark and London Bridges. They serve about 7000 houses daily, with about 720,000 gallons of water.

The total daily consumption of Water, is about 20,000,000 of gallons, or 4,650,000 cubic feet, and would require a circular pipe, about six feet diameter, flowing at the rate of two miles an hour without any interruption.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES.

There are in London four great Gas-light Companies: the *Chartered*, the *City* of *London*, the *Imperial*, and the *Phœnix*; having about 47 gasometers at work, capable of containing in the whole, 917,940 cubic feet of gas; supplied by 1315 retorts, which consume 39,000 chaldron of coals in a year, and

produce 41,000 chaldrons of coke; the quantity of gas generated annually, being upwards of 397.000,000 cubic feet, by which 62,000 private, and 75,000 public or street-lamps are lighted. In 1830, the gas-pipes in and round London were above 1000 miles in length. Gas-lights of half an inch in diameter, supply a light equal to 20 candles; of one inch in diameter, equal to 100; and of three inches, equal to 1000. Besides the principal, there are several minor Companies and public Establishments, which light with gas both from oil and coal. There is an extensive portable Oil-gas Company in Sutton-street; but many manufactories and extensive premises manufacture their oil gas themselves, as is done at the White Conduit Gardens.

TRADES.

This great Metropolis is, by tacit consent, as completely divided into different trading districts, as if it had been effected by an edict of the Legislature. Thus Lombard-street and its vicinity is the centre of the money-changers: it is here all our principal bankers transact their business. Stockbrokers congregate around the Bank and Stock-exchange; and merchants of every nation under Heaven assemble daily at the Royal Exchange. Physicians, both of soul and body, seem particularly partial to the squares; and the lawyers find their domicile in the Inns of Court and chambers adjoining. Bread-street, Friday-street, Watling-street, the Old 'Change, and several houses in Cheapside, are inhabited by wholesale dealers in printed and Manchester goods, and factors of Scotch and Irish cloths, who sell to both town and country retailers. Basing-hall-street and Cateaton-street form the residence of woollen-factors. Wood-street, Cheapside, is the centre of the lace, ribbon, hosiers, and fancy dealers. Bucklersbury and Wallbrook are famous for grocers and druggists. Fish-street-hill and Crooked-lane was noted for pin-makers and dealers in fishing-tackle, and similar articles, as is the remaining side of Great Eastcheap

and Cannon-street now. Sugar-bakers have taken up their residence in the east, from Whitechapel to Ratcliff-highway. Duck-lane, now Duke-street, West Smithfield, was famed for book-stalls. The watch-makers are almost wholly congregated in the parishes of St. Luke, Old-street, and St. James, Clerkenwell; while the working jewellers are almost all resident in the latter. Coach-makers occupy Long Acre and its vicinity; and St. Martin's-lane and its neighbourhood s graced by the abode of tailors; but those who supply ready-made clothes are principally resident in Hounds-ditch and the Minories; the former is also noted for coppersmiths, and the latter for drapers and gunsmiths. Duke's-place, in this quarter, is the great metropolis of the Jewish nation; and Petticoat-lane and Rose-mary-lane, at no great distance, may be considered as their suburbs, as the Minories and Goodman's-fields is their court and fashionable residence. Spitalfields is the grand focus of the silk-trade, and the working hands occupy nearly the whole adjacent parish of Bethnal-green. Ratcliff-highway, and the streets on the northern shore of the Thames, are inhabited by slopsellers, and dealers in different articles in demand for ship-owners and mariners; while Tooley-street and Bermondsey are occupied by tanners, feltmongers, hatters, and similar trades which require a good supply of water and extensive premises for the exercise of their business. Paternoster-row is the centre of the book-selling trade; for the extent and importance of which, see pp. 130, 131.

FASHION AND AMUSEMENT.

London is not merely a trading city,—not a mere city of shopkeepers, as the deceased, but once mighty Ruler of France designated us. Its Court may vie in beauty and elegance with that city which arrogates to itself the claim of exclusive excellence, where dress and fashion are concerned.

Those who wish to contemplate beauty and fashion

in their favourite haunts, should visit KENSINGTON GARDENS, or the REGENT'S PARK, during the sitting of Parliament, while the town is full. The grandeur of the equipages, the richness of the liveries, the excellence of the horses, but, above all, the elegance and taste displayed by the females, will at once prove that London is a gay, as well as a rich commercial city. But our Nobles do not despise trade; many of them aid and encourage it by the employment of their superfluous wealth in its concerns; yet, to say the least, their manners are as refined, and their taste as correct, as those of the most polished Parisan beau.

VAUXHALL, on a fine summer's night, is brilliant with the gay, the elegant, and the young; but if you wish to bow at the high altar of Fashion, you must visit

ALMACK'S.—The very air you inhale here is different from the common plebeian atmosphere, being scented with the richest essences from all quarters of the globe. To obtain a footing at this splendid assembly, may be considered as a step towards being presented at Court; Royalty condescending to become visitors at Almack's. This brilliant assembly has most "strict statues and biting laws for its government," being under the complete control of its lady patronesses, from whose decision there is no appeal. Balls are frequent during the season; and none but persons of the first rank can by any possibility be admitted. .... In our masculine amusements, athletic sports hold a distinguished place.

TATTERSALL'S gives a tone to the sporting world, in the same way that the transactions on the Royal Exchange influence the mercantile part of society. It has its "subscription-room," which is convenient for gentlemen who wish to become acquainted with the events of the sporting part of the community, at the charge of one guinea a-year. There is altogether about this place a complete air of sporting; elegance, cleanliness, and style, being its prominent features. The company consists of a mixture of persons of nearly all

ranks in life; and every thing connected with this establishment is conducted in the most gentlemanly manner.

LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND, Mary-le-bone, forms in summer a fashionable and healthy resort, particularly for the young; and when the wealthy sons of our nobility assemble here to *play*, rather than to *bet*, we will bestow on this our unqualified meed of praise; as cricket is a manly and invigorating sport.

Next to Sporting, which, though a manly, can scarcely be called a metropolitan source of amusement,

The CLUB HOUSES seem to be the most attractive lounging-places of our gentlemen; of these, the principal are situated in Regent-street and its vicinity; and they will be spoken of more largely when we describe their several localities. *Crockford's* is the resort of those who love "life," as it is called, meaning the pursuit of pleasure in all its ramifications. The *Catch-club* is held at the Thatched-house, St. James's, and is a link which connects the fashionable and musical world; to be a member of the Catch-club, implies that you hold a certain rank in society. They give two prizes annually for glees, and this stimulus has produced some of our finest vocal music.

The THEATRES are the favourite resort of the middling classes; and, besides the two large, a variety of minor ones entertain their hundreds each every night. *Vauxhall* is perhaps without a parallel for gaiety and out-of-door amusement; it is now not only a fashionable musical lounge, but calls the sister arts of Painting and the Drama to amuse its visitors. If quitted by twelve, it may be visited by persons of the greatest refinement.

DIRECTIONS TO TRAVELLERS
ON ARRIVING IN LONDON.

The first consideration which occurs to the Visitor of London, is how to procure lodging and accommodation: the best method to be pursued, must be decided by the circumstances and habits of the parties. If it be a single gentleman, with liberal means, and his intention is not to remain long, perhaps the principal Hotels offer the most eligible choice; here the best of attendance is to be procured, and every luxury of the season had at the shortest notice. Families, also, who intend to make their visit of but a limited or uncertain duration, may advantageously take up their residence at one of the numerous Family Hotels which solicit their preference. Persons of domestic habits, however, generally prefer either taking private furnished lodgings, or stationing themselves in some of the many Boarding-houses which are readily found in the western parts of London and its vicinity.

London abundantly affords accommodation to every class of Visitants, and an economist may live in the Metropolis, taking every thing into the account, nearly as cheap as in any part of the kingdom.

At the Hotels, charges in general are so various at different times and places, that no scale can exactly be made out. In the largest and most elegant, in and near St. James's, and other parts of the west end of the town, the prices are high; but they are more moderate in proportion as you recede from the west. In the general charges made at these Hotels, &c. fire and lights are always included.

In what are called Boarding-houses, all the boarders dine together at a stated hour, for which they are

expected to dress. In most cases, gentlemen furnish their own wines, and pay for attendance, either with the rent, or separately, as they make the agreement. Bed-linen is found by the proprietors.

Furnished apartments are let by the week or month; houses by the year, quarter, or month. In some of these, also, individuals may be boarded wholly, or in part. For sitting or separate rooms, it is usual to find firing: and furniture may be hired from upholsterers for any limited period.

Persons desirous of being in the fashion, may be accommodated with clothes in the course of a few hours; and they are not liable to be deceived in the quality. To most of the respectable Hotels, &c. tradesmen are attached, who find an interest in performing their orders with taste and fidelity.

While you are looking out for lodgings, beware of entering into conversation with persons who may be standing at inn-doors, or any public place. If you find it requisite to *inquire your way*, or ask any other question, go into some shop for that purpose; you will find the owners civil and obliging enough to direct you either to persons or places, *few respectable tradesmen being without a Directory*. Never tell your business or residence to a stranger—honest persons will not ask you.

Beware of Auctions, that infest almost every street; many of these appear to sell cheap articles, but if you lay out your money with them, you will repent it. Most of the articles so disposed of, are merely got up for the purpose, and are totally worthless.

If you spend an hour at a coffee-house or tavern, never be prevailed on to play at any game of chance, nor submit to be introduced to any house, even to see others play; there are constantly lures held out, and every stratagem used, to entice a stranger to lose his money. *Rouge et noir* is a game it is impossible to win at; the odds are always in favour of "the bank," as it is called; noted gamblers, those who

are in the secret, play only at hazard. Games of real skill, gamblers seldom or ever play, nor will they play chess at any price. If you do play, and suspect your adversary of using loaded dice, ask him to play a "reverse," (that is, the lowest dies win); if he refuses, he has used loaded dice, and has been robbing you. In the game of *une, deux, cinq* (one, two, five) the robberies are effected by unfair balls. At *roulette*-tables, there are always plenty of persons who, if they see a man only looking on, will tempt him into play, by saying, "Sir, I have been unfortunate; will you play 'a coup' or two for me?" The person consents, and the black-leg gives him two or three half crowns to play; if he wins, and that is generally managed, he naturally thinks he might have done as much for himself, and thus he is entrapped to gamble; and if he refuses to play, ten to one but they come to a wrangle, and pick his pocket.

Judge Ashurst spoke ably on the subject of gambling, when passing sentence on a culprit who had made that vice his trade: "I do not hesitate to say," observed he, "that the crime of gaming is of greater enormity, and of more destructive consequences to society, than many which the laws of the country have made capital." "In the higher walks of life it often leads to self-murder, or duelling about gambling debts, and terminates in the total ruin of families once opulent; and those in a lower sphere of life, when they have lost their money, often betake themselves to housebreaking and the highway, and at last end their lives by the hand of justice." Any person, before he enters a "hell," as the houses for gaming are aptly enough denominated, should bethink himself of what awaits him within; the certainty of being robbed, of becoming the associate of the worst description of characters, and of having these locusts tracking him even to his own threshold; to this is added, the risk of his own liberty, as, *occasionally*, the officers of justice make a sudden and forcible en-

trance; and the punishment for playing or betting at any unlawful game, is hard labour for three months in the House of Correction.

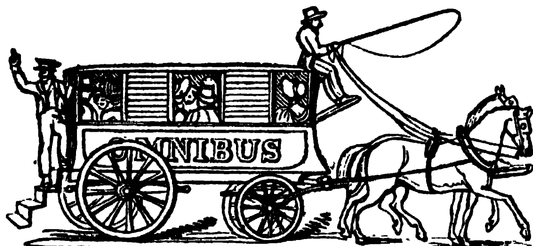
Pawnbrokers sometimes drop tickets of worthless articles, which, when fetched out, are not worth half what is paid for them.

Beware of persons advertising to sell or recommend to situations; few, if any of these have the command of any interest, but when the douceur is paid, weary the applicant out by sending him after unavailable offers.

There are so many schemes resorted to, in order to entrap the unwary, that it is impossible to enumerate them; the best rule is, to keep up a reserved deportment, and to suspect too officious offers of service or assistance from strangers.

Numerous *Hackney-coaches* are to be found on their stands in most of the principal streets in London. These are numbered, for the purpose of enabling any person aggrieved or overcharged by the drivers, to make a complaint at a police-office Hackney-coaches may be taken by the hour or day; and if time is reckoned instead of distance, the charges will be as follows: within 30 minutes, 1*s*.; 45 minutes, 1*s*. 6*d*.; 1 hour, 2*s*.; 1 hour and 20 minutes, 3*s*.; 1 hour and 40 minutes, 4*s*.; 2 hours, 5*s*.; not exceeding 2 hours and 20 minutes, 6*s*.; 2 hours and 40 minutes, 7*s*.; 3 hours, 8*s*.; 3 hours and 20 minutes, 9*s*.; 3 hours and 40 minutes, 10*s*.; 4 hours, 11*s*.; and so on, at the rate of 6*d*. for every 15 minutes longer. After 12 at night, the charge is increased. It is always advisable to take the first or last coach on the stand, according to the direction in which the person hiring it may wish to be driven, as a few yards will sometimes make a difference in the fare. Coaches cannot be compelled to take more than four adults in the inside, and a servant out; but if the coachman agrees to take more, the charge will be 1*s*. for each person, except a child in arms or lap; and if taken into the country, 1*s*. for going, and 1*s*. for returning.

People should provide themselves with silver beforehand, to avoid taking change of the coachman, and on calling a coach, should be particularly observant of the number; as, should they leave any thing behind, this gives a chance of recovering it. Besides the hackney-coaches, there are a number of *Hackney-chariots* and *Cabriolets*, subject to similar regulations: the charge for a cabriolet is one-third less than that of a coach or chariot. *Omnibuses* have also recently



"City!"

been established, which convey passengers from one end of London to the other, at a low rate, and in the most safe and convenient manner. Nearly 100 coaches and omnibuses run daily between the City and Paddington.

Draymen and carters have numbers to their carts, &c. in order that satisfaction may be obtained, should they behave improperly, by summoning them before the Commissioners or Magistrates. The Watermen plying on the River are liable to similar regulations; but strangers wishing to be carried any distance, would do well to agree about the fare before they enter the boats. Those persons who wish for a pleasant voyage to Gravesend, Margate, Richmond, &c. may always find Steam-vessels handsomely fitted up, charging fixed prices, beyond the reach of any imposition. This is the case also with the boats that navigate the Pad-

dington Canal to Uxbridge, &c. Since the introduction of steam navigation, an excursion to Margate, &c. is performed in a few hours; steamers starting every morning at a stated time, and proceeding to their place of destination, without waiting for either wind or tide; thus making water conveyance as certain and expeditious as land carriage. Steamers to the watering-places start daily from St. Katherine's-docks, the Custom-house, and other places, during the season. Several steamers go daily to Richmond; and, indeed, so rapidly does steam navigation improve, that it is difficult to imagine a point at which its powers and accommodations may stop.

Persons who have any business at inns, should be extremely wary of pretended porters, &c. who attend about when coaches are unloading, or watch the arrival of post-chaises at the doors of coffee-houses.

A servant should on no account whatever deliver any parcel entrusted to him, till it is within the house of the person for whom it is intended; and should take care not to be intercepted in his way by pretended messengers or servants.

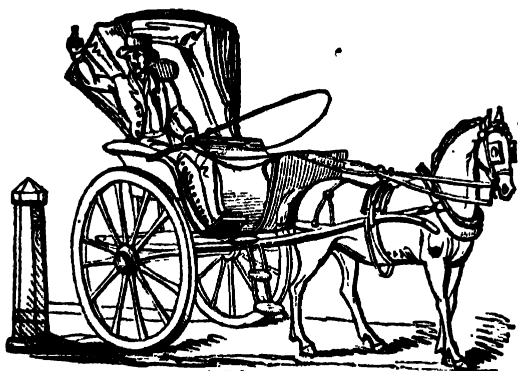
When in London, if you have occasion to send a parcel into the country, be sure to have it booked, and get them to sign a note of your having done so; an office for which purpose is kept at every inn from which coaches start; the expence is only 2*d.* and you thus may recover the value of your property, should it be lost or damaged. Receive no parcels as from the country, without a regular printed ticket, stating what inn it comes from, and the charge of porterage, as many frauds are committed by persons pretending to be porters.

Common custom has established a rule in walking the streets, of always allowing persons to pass on the left hand; by observing this, you may walk with much more facility.

Besides Stages, &c. in every part of London, there are *livery-stables*, places kept by persons whose usiness it is to have horses and carriages ready for hire

by the day, week, or mile. The price of these vary in different parts of the town; however, post-chaises are generally rated by the mile, as hackney-coaches which go out of town are by the day; which, with horses' keep and other expences, seldom exceed 25*s*. A saddle-horse for the day is charged from 10*s*. 6*d*. to 18*s*.; a one-horse chaise, from 16*s*. to 25*s*.; and a handsome glass-coach, from 25*s*. to 2*l*. per day. The Country Stages, to the greatest distances from town, are remarkably cheap and expeditious; and the Omnibuses go short distances at an incredible low rate. Conveyance is now so speedy, that any person wishing to visit either of the Universities, about fifty miles from the Metropolis, may leave London at eight in the morning, and arrive at Oxford or Cambridge in time for dinner; in fact, may go and return in the course of two days.

Since the establishment of Steam-vessels, excursions by water to France are made in less time than a trip to Gravesend has often occupied.



"Cab, Sir!"



New London Bridge.



Fresh Wharf.



WALK I.

From the Royal Exchange, through Cornhill, Leadenhall-Street, Tower-Hill, &c. through Thames-Street to London Bridge, Fish-Street-Hill, Little East-cheap, Tower-Street, Crutched Friars, Fenchurch-Street, Gracechurch-Street, back to Cornhill.

There is no spot we could select with more propriety, from which to start on our projected excursions, than the

ROYAL EXCHANGE,

situated in Cornhill, which may be considered as the centre point of the metropolis, if not locally, at least in trading importance; and as trade and commerce form the nerves and sinews of our body politic, so the Royal Exchange may be considered as the heart that gives to the whole its life and animation; and, in the words of a contemporary, it may be said to "open its four-fold gates, and admit to its wide area, or its spa-

cious piazzas, the enterprising of every nation in the world. Here the *Jew* and the *Christian*, the *Mahometan* and the *Kaffre*, the *Olive Man* of the *East*, the *Red Man* of the *West*, the *Black Man* of the *South*, and the *White Man* of the *North*, all mingle in mutual intercourse, and rack their inventions and their powers as to who shall derive the chief advantage."

Only a few centuries since, the front of the Royal Exchange was the site of a loathsome prison, called *The Tun*. The merchants, previous to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, met as well as they could in Lombard-street.

The Royal Exchange was originally built, after the model of that at Antwerp, in 1557, by Sir Thomas Gresham, one of the greatest merchants in this or any other country. Being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, it was rebuilt in its present form, for the City and the Company of Mercers, as trustees for Sir Thomas Gresham, by Sir Christopher Wren, and was opened in 1669. There are many beauties in the architecture. The four orders of the quadrangle are magnificent, and in correct proportion. The statues of Charles I. and II., in the front, are handsomely executed. Over the west walk are those of Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir John Barnard: the former alone stood safe after the great fire. The height of the building is 56 feet; and from the centre of the south side rises a lantern 178 feet high; the top supports a vane in the form of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham.

The rooms over the colonnades are let out to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, the office of the Lord Mayor's Court, and to Lloyd's Coffee-house, the merchants who frequent which, are of the first respectability; and here subscriptions have been generally set on foot for the greatest national purposes. Lloyd's Coffee-house also, is the place of meeting for underwriters and insurance brokers.

The area within the quadrangle of the Exchange

measures 144 feet from east to west, and 117 from north to south; it is paved with Turkey stones of a small size, the gift, it is said, of a merchant who traded to that country. Were these stones to be sold, they would produce a sum sufficient to erect a covering or roof to protect the merchants from the weather, while it might be left sufficiently open at the sides, &c. to admit air and light. Both the piazza and the area, or centre space, are nominally divided into walks, bearing characteristic appellations, such as *Spanish-walk*, *Jamaica-walk*, *French-walk*, &c., by which means, however great the crowd may be, the finding any particular person is much facilitated.

Above the arches in the quadrangle of the Exchange, is an entablature extending round, and a compass pediment, containing the statues of several of the Kings and Queens of England: those of George III. and IV. have recently been added. In the centre of the area is the statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit, by Bacon: it was erected in 1792. The walls inside the area are covered with notices from different Artists, Tradesmen, &c. These are placed here for a very moderate sum paid to the beadle.

The best time for a stranger to visit the Exchange, is about four o'clock, when the bell rings to close the gates, and the crowds who issue forth, give a striking idea of the multitudinous affairs which have been there transacted.

The shop of Sir Thomas Gresham was in Lombard-street, on the site of the house No. 68. By his will he bequeathed 50*l*. each annually, to three persons, who should read Lectures on Law, Physic, and Rhetoric; and similar sums to four Lecturers on Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music. These lectures were first delivered at his house in Broad-street, afterwards called Gresham College; but on that fabric being sold to the Commissioners of Excise in 1768, an apartment in the Royal Exchange was appropriated for a lecture-room, and an additional 50*l*. per annum given to each lecturer.

But the inadequacy of the Gresham Lectures to effect any useful purpose, has been for many years a subject of complaint. The lecture-room is at the eastern extremity of the south front. The lectures are delivered in Term time. They are read in Latin at twelve o'clock, and again at one in English. The doors are open exactly as the clock strikes, and should there not be three persons attending, they are immediately closed, and no lecture is delivered. A plan is in contemplation, to remove them to the London Institution, or one of the new Universities.

Where the Poultry ends, *Cornhill* commences, and here, at the house now No. 41, Gray the poet was born. The original house was destroyed by a fire in March 1748, which consumed above twenty houses. One whole family perished in the flames, and the damage to merchandize, exclusive of the buildings, was estimated at 200,000*l*. Here also Daniel Defoe kept an hosier's shop; and he stood in the pillory here for writing a pamphlet, entitled, "The shortest way with the Dissenters;" which gave rise to the line by Pope:

"Earless on high, stood unabash'd Defoe."

Among the public buildings on the south side of Cornhill, are the churches of *St. Michael* and *St. Peter;* they are fine specimens of Sir Christopher Wren's genius; the best view of St. Michael's is from the south-east part of St. Michael's-alley. Here is a good organ, and an excellent peal of twelve bells. St. Peter's is considerably ornamented in the interior with a handsome screen and other embellishments. One of the most remarkable monuments here, is that to the memory of Mr. Woodmason's seven children, all destroyed by fire, with his house in Leadenhall-street, in January 1782. A number of extensive coffee-houses stand on the spot; and in this neighbourhood are several eating-houses of the most respectable character, where every luxury the season affords, can be procured on the most reasonable terms; the utmost nicety and

decorum being observed. In Bank-buildings is the Sun Fire and Life Office. Sweeting's-alley, once covered by the single dwelling of a Dutch merchant of the name of Swieten, is the site of a number of shops, exhibiting brilliant specimens of the varieties of the arts.

The Eagle Fire Office is at the corner of Freeman's-court, and a little farther on is the Union Assurance Company: Conde's composition in stone, embellishes the front of the latter, in which the muscular strength of Hercules is expressed with much boldness.

Nearly opposite is *Birchin-lane,* in which is the London Assurance Corporation, and the Banking Establishment of Williams and Co. Exchange-alley contained the house of Alderman Backwell in the reign of James II.; here are Garraway's and Baker's Coffee-houses.

Leadenhall-street commences at the north end of Gracechurch-street. No. 52, once Bricklayers'-hall, is now a Jews' synagogue. No. 46, is the house long known by the appellation of Dirty Dick's, having been inhabited by the late eccentric Mr. Bentley, who very industriously contrived to earn the appellation of Dirty for himself and house.

THE EAST INDIA-HOUSE,

the most prominent and imposing edifice in this street, is distinguished by a stately entrance, beneath a portico of six fluted Ionic columns supporting a frieze, and two wings surmounted by a balustrade. The tympanum, in the centre, contains several figures, the principal of them representing His Majesty George III. leaning on his sword in his left hand, and extending the shield of protection over Britannia, who embraces Liberty. On one side, Mercury, attended by Navigation, and followed by Tritons and Sea-horses, as emblems of Commerce, introduces Asia to Britannia, before whom she spreads her productions. Order, accompanied by Religion and Jus-

tice, appears on the other side, and behind them the City Barge, with other attributes of the metropolis; near which are Integrity and Industry. In the western angle is a representation of the Thames, and in the eastern, that of the Ganges. Above the pediment is a fine statue of Britannia, with a spear in her left hand, bearing the Cap of Liberty: Asia sits upon a camel in the east corner, and Europe on a horse in the west.

The interior of this vast edifice contains the grand Court-room, the principal ornament of which is the fine design, in bas relief, of Britannia seated on a globe, on a rock by the sea-shore, looking towards the East; her right hand leaning on an union shield, her left holding a trident, and her head decorated by a naval crown. Behind her are two boys; one leaning on a cornucopia, the other diverting himself among flowing riches. Female figures, emblematic of India, Asia, and Africa, present the different productions of their climes: Thames, with his head crowned with rushes, fills up the group. This room contains many fine paintings connected with Indian scenery or affairs, as does the New Sale-room.—The Library contains a very considerable collection of interesting and curious Indian literature. Every book known to have been published in any language whatever, relative to the history, laws, or jurisprudence of Asia, is to be found here, besides an unparalleled collection of manuscripts in all the Oriental languages.—The Museum contains the Babylonian inscriptions, written in what is called the nail-headed character, upon bricks supposed to have been the facings of a wall strongly cemented together by bitumen. A fragment of jasper, upwards of two feet in length, is to be seen here, entirely covered with inscribed characters; and, in fact, such a diversity of rare and curious articles, as to render this Museum inferior to none in the display of Oriental rarities. These may be seen on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The whole interior of the India-house is well worth visiting; great part may be seen

without expence, and the rest by a douceur to any of the porters, or by an order from a Director.

St. Mary Axe was so called, from its situation near the Axe Inn. Since Queen Elizabeth's time, it has been united to the parish of

St. Andrew, Undershaft.—This church is nearly opposite to Lime-street, and was so called, from a shaft or May-pole formerly erected here, higher than the steeple. The interior is beautifully supported by slender pillars; the roof finely painted. The east window, of stained glass, represents whole length portraits of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. and II.; and in the other windows are the armorial bearings of the founders and benefactors of the church. The monuments most remarkable are those of Stow, the antiquary, who died in 1605, Lord Craven, &c.; the latter resided at the Old East India-house.

The tower of this church has been recently re-cased with compo, and rendered uniform in appearance: four pinnacles have been added to the angles, and a new lantern, of an octagon form, built in the modern Gothic taste, and more in unison with the structure than the former one. The portico over the principal door has been removed, and some panelling in compo substituted; but the handsome bases of the columns, which were destroyed a few years ago, have not been restored. The mullions on the windows of the clerestory have been restored in stone, uniform in design with the aisles; the altar screen of wainscoat has been entirely removed, and a new one, with arched compartments in the pointed style, occupies its place. The new screen is surmounted with a frieze of foliage. The handsome east window is now fully exposed, as are a tomb and canopy on the south side of the altar, which were partly hid by wainscoting. Stow's monument, which had been tastelessly painted in colours, has been cleaned; and instead of composition, which all the Surveys of London designate it,

it appears to be a beautiful antique marble, richly veined with light red; the face of the antiquary has gained by the alteration, an expression of deep thought and intellect, which the brush of the house painter had completely obscured.

The Old King's-head tavern, in Leadenhall-street, was the house where Guy Fawkes and his city adherents assembled. This was one of those that escaped the great fire of 1666. A short time previous to 1811 it was newly fronted.

Passing the vast pile of buildings belonging to the East India Company, denominated the Coast-warehouse, is the house formerly occupied by the African Company, near Billiter-lane, anciently part of the priory of the Holy Trinity, and bestowed by Henry VIII. on Mrs. Cornwallis and her heirs, because she presented to that monarch some fine puddings! The house was afterwards the residence of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, one of Queen Elizabeth's favourite ministers.

St. Catherine's Cree, on the other side, is a Gothic building, about 90 feet in length and 51 in breadth. The superstitious consecration of this church by Bishop (afterwards Archbishop) Laud, on January 16, 1630-31, so excited the rage of the discontented sectaries at that period, that it was one of the means which brought that imprudent, though well-meaning prelate, to the block. The church is handsome in the inside, and has a fine organ. Among the monuments is that of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton; Hans Holbein was also buried here.

Billiter-lane, Pennant tells us, was, in the reign of Henry VIII., inhabited by a set of such impudent beggars, that it was found necessary to stop up the thoroughfare. Here is now the Private Trade warehouse of the East India Company, for housing goods brought from the Indies by individuals, till they are sold at the India-house.

Leadenhall-market.—The ancient fabric of Leaden-

hall had one side of it standing in the street a few years since. In Stow's time, Leadenhall* became a market; now here are properly three or four markets, for leather, poultry, beef, herbs, &c. That part called the Green-yard, was a part of the garden when the Nevilles resided here. Leadenhall-market is the largest in London for the sale of country-killed meat, and it is the only skin and leather-market within the bills of mortality. A part of it was rebuilt in 1730, and has an opening into Lime-street. In 1814, considerable alterations were made in the leather-market, and the whole has since been rebuilt.

Under the house No. 71, Leadenhall-street, the remains of the beautiful little chapel of *St. Michael* are still to be seen, as discovered in 1789, built by Prior Norman in 1189; the arches are very elegant, supported by ribs which converge and meet on the capitals of the pillars, now nearly buried in the earth, which, since its foundation, has been raised twenty-six feet. This house is built on the site of that occupied by the celebrated antiquary, Stow, and where, to the disgrace of his age, he died comparatively poor at eighty!

Turning from the right, round the eastern angle of Leadenhall-street, into Fenchurch-street, the eye is struck by an immense pile of building—warehouses for drugs, belonging to the East India Company.

Fenchurch-street commences near Mark-lane, and terminates in Gracechurch-street; formerly a dirty brook ran through the ground on which this street stands; now, like many similar ones, arched over, and carried into the Thames by the common sewer.—Northumberland-alley marks the site on which the Percys once dwelt.—Further on, in Magpie-alley, stands the church of *St. Catherine Coleman*; formerly a haw, or garden, called Coleman Haw. The church, though it escaped the fire of London, was obliged to be taken down, and rebuilt in 1734: it is a plain neat building. One side of this church is supported by an *ale-house*, and the other by a *synagogue*.

St. Bennet, Gracechurch, stands at the corner of Fenchurch-street and Gracechurch-street. The original ancient edifice was consumed in 1666, and rebuilt in 1685: four or five arched windows, and as many circular ones, enlighten the nave; balustrades adorn the body, and the square tower terminates with a cupola—at the summit of which there is another short tower, formed of quadrangular projectments, and over them a conical spire, with a ball and vane. The altar-piece and the font are curiously ornamented.

Returning to the eastward, nearly opposite the India warehouses, in Lime-street, is the parish church of *St. Dionis' Back Church*, so called from its situation: it is a strong stone and brick building.—*Ingram-court* derives its name from Sir Thomas Ingram, a celebrated merchant, whose house was here.

Ironmongers' Hall.—Proceeding along Fenchurch-street, on the north side we find this stately edifice, raised in 1748, upon the site of three or four halls that had preceded it. The front is of Portland stone, and the architecture elegant. The basement story is rustic, with a large arched door-way in the centre.

Here is also the hall belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, or *Denmark-house*, in which was lodged the first ambassador sent here, says Hollinshed, "from the Emperor of *Cathaie, Muscovia*, and *Russeland*." The Russian Company was formed three years before this ambassador's arrival; but afterwards, when Russia was acquainted with our wealth and power, the commerce was redoubled between the two nations.

Aldgate and the *Minories.*—Returning eastward towards Houndsditch and Whitechapel-road, we come to the spot where Aldgate stood across the street, till 1768. Nearly opposite to Aldgate church is the street called the *Minories*, from a convent of Minoresses founded here in 1293, by Blanch, Queen of Navarre, the wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. This street, though not many years since a very mean neighbourhood, now contains a number of good trades-

men's houses, particularly gun-smiths, clothiers, &c. The west side has been entirely rebuilt, and several new streets leading from it into Crutched Friars. Here are America-square, the Crescent, and the Circus, composed of excellent houses, the site of which, since Stow's time, was occupied by dunghills, out-houses, gardens, and carpenters' yards, bordering upon the filthy and dangerous ditch, a continuation of that which washed the city walls about Houndsditch, and emptied itself into the Thames. Passing down this street, the warehouses of the St. Katherine's Docks are seen to advantage.

On the east side of this street is the little church of *St. James*, or Trinity, sometimes called Little Minories, rebuilt in 1706, of brick, being about sixty-three feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth; and, excepting a small turret, void of ornament. It nevertheless contains some remarkable monuments.

Goodman's Fields, or rather a number of spacious streets bearing that name, are a little to the east of the Minories, passing through Haydon-square. Stow remembered, in these fields, a farm belonging to the Minoresses, and mentioned his having fetched, when a boy, many a halfpenny worth of milk, never having less than three ale-pints for his money in the summer, or one ale-quart in the winter, always hot from the kine. Many opulent Jews occupy the large houses hereabouts; and Little Alie-street contains a German Lutheran Chapel. It was in a theatre in this neighbourhood, where Garrick, in October 1741, first displayed his inimitable powers; and during the evenings he performed here, all the streets in a line from Whitechapel to Temple Bar, were filled with the carriages of the nobility and gentry. An elegant little theatre, called *The Garrick*, was opened here in October 1830; it has a respectable company of performers, and one peculiar advantage, the performance is concluded by eleven o'clock.—*Prescot-street* was the first in London distinguished by the numbers upon

the houses, which, till Queen Anne's time, was only used in the Inns of Court and Chancery. This vicinity is the station of various extensive sugar-baking establishments, and may be considered as the principal quarter for that manufacture.

Rosemary-lane, or *Rag Fair*, at the south extremity of the Minories, is noted for the sale of old clothes; but since so many itinerant vendors have dispersed themselves about the most public avenues, even at the west-end of the town, it has much fallen off. On this account, Mr. Pennant's report of a man being clothed here for *fourteen pence*, will no longer be correct. The houses in Rosemary-lane, however, and a part of the Minories, are mostly occupied by wholesale dealers in second-hand clothes, who export them to our colonies and to South America. In the Exchanges, or covered buildings here, left off things, &c. are sold at very considerable prices; but in the middle of the street, at a certain time in the afternoon, the most inferior articles of dress are vended by Jews and others to the poor and labouring classes. These articles are laid in heaps in the middle of the street, and are generally guarded by Jew women, who sit beside them. Bakers also attend here with stale, heavy, and broken bread in baskets, which they vend at a low price.



"*Old Clothes!*"

THE NEW MINT.

Near the west end of Rosemary-lane is *King-street*, leading to the New Mint, erected on the site of the Victualling Office, when it was removed to Deptford. The present structure is from a design by Sir Robert Smirke, and is upon an extensive plan, as it contains every department necessary for the different operations in coining, and residences for the principal officers. The building for the Mint officers, assayers, and other departments, is composed of a long stone front, consisting of three stories, surmounted by a handsome balustrade. The wings are decorated with pilasters, the centre with demi-columns, and a pediment bearing the arms of the United Kingdoms. Over the porch is a gallery, &c. of the Doric order. A fire in the summer of 1815, did considerable damage in the mechanical department, but happily did not injure the appearance of this beautiful edifice. All the conveniences, mechanical contrivances, and steam engines, which for a long time were only employed at Soho, in Birmingham, are introduced here; and the business of coining is now restricted to this establishment; but it is inaccessible to strangers, except through a card of admission granted by the Master of the Mint. The whole concern is lighted with gas, which is manufactured on the premises. Previously to the building of the New Mint, the old Victualling Office here had been converted into warehouses for tobacco.

Immediately opposite the New Mint, or rather forming an angle with it, is the entrance to the

ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS,

which, with the warehouses attached, occupy the entire eastern extent of the Tower. To make room for these docks, the whole of the filthy neighbourhood of St. Katherine, as well as the church, has been swept away.

The Collegiate Church of St. Katherine once be-

longed to the hospital founded in 1148 by Matilda of Boulogne, wife of King Stephen, for the maintenance of a master, brothers, sisters, and other poor persons.

Nothing could display the great wealth and power of the London merchants, better than the rapidity and excellent manner in which these docks were constructed: the first stone was laid on the 3rd of May, 1827; upwards of 2500 men were employed, and the grand ceremony of opening the docks was performed on the 25th of October, 1828, on which occasion nine vessels, of from 516 to 313 tons burthen, were admitted, which entered the docks, greeted by the cheers of attending thousands, to load and discharge their freights. It must be observed, that the removal of the old church and dirty streets, clearing the ground, &c. occupied the two preceding years.

In clearing the ground for this magnificent undertaking, 1250 houses and tenements were purchased and pulled down, no less than 11,300 persons having to seek accommodation elsewhere. The area thus obtained is about 24 acres, of which 11½ acres are devoted to wet docks. 210,000 tons of merchandize may conveniently be stowed here, and so excellent is the construction, that the goods are always housed under cover. A ceiling is constructed over the quays, of a composition that is fire-proof, which has the appearance of cut stone; and the extent of water accommodation is such, that the docks will conveniently receive from 140 to 150 ships, besides craft, at one time; and in consequence of a channel being kept clear in the river, a ship, however large, may come up to St. Katherine's Docks at any time in perfect safety. The quay exhibits a frontage of 4600 feet, having a depth of 96 feet. The accommodations consist of two docks, called East and West, a basin, a lock canal, provided with two steam engines of eighty horse power each. The docks are surrounded by spacious warehouses, by which goods are hoisted immediately from the decks of vessels to the store wherein they are to be deposited.

The lock leading from the river is 195 feet long and 45 feet broad, having at spring tides 28 feet depth of water; it is crossed by a swing bridge 23 feet wide, supposed to be the largest of the kind yet executed. This constitutes the main thoroughfare along the side of the river, from Burr-street, at the back of the warehouses, towards Iron-gate. It was designed by Mr. Telford, and the bridge furnished by Mr. Seward. The great advantage of the lock is, that it is sunk so deep, that ships of 700 tons burthen may enter at any time of the tide; a desideratum long wished, and for the first time accomplished by the St. Katherine's Docks Company. There are three gates in the lock, the first next the river, one in the centre, and the third leading to the basin, the machinery of which was manufactured by Mr. Bramah. On the right of the lock, and immediately within the dock-walls, the engine-house is situated. It is furnished with a steam-engine of 200 horse power, by means of which the lock may be filled or emptied as occasion may require. A lock of 14 feet depth can be made with the assistance of the gate paddles, in six minutes. The warehouses are upon the most extensive scale; they are five stories high above the ground, in the fronts facing the docks and in those facing the streets; the former half of the ground floor being eighteen feet high, open, and supported by massive pillars, for the accommodation of vessels discharging; and the latter being divided into two stories by means of a mezzanine, and devoted to the warehousing of goods. The Smithfield range is 400 feet by 105 feet: the fosse-side road ditto, 475 feet by 95 feet; the Tower-hill ditto, 440 feet by 125 feet; and there are commodious vaults under the whole.

In the Dock-house, which is entered from Tower-hill, extensive and convenient offices are constructed. The situation of these docks is unparalleled in point of convenience, being in the very seat of business; and as they are surrounded by walls, they are

entitled to all the privileges of the warehousing system, and of legal quays; and goods lodged herein are not chargeable upon exportation with the duties upon deficiencies. The room afforded for warehousing, bonding, and quay-room, is nearly equal in extent to the London Docks. The fixed capital for completing this great commercial undertaking, was estimated at 1,352,752*l.*

During the progress of the excavations, the tide burst in, and though the portion of ground excavated exceeded eight acres, and the depth thirty feet, the entire, in less than a quarter of an hour, was filled with water to the tide level; the wooden bridge was entirely swept away, and the docks were as full as if they had been completed for business. Behind these docks a wharf and pier has been constructed, from which passengers may walk on board the various steam-vessels which start hence for Margate, Gravesend, &c. at all states of the tide.

Leaving St. Katherine's Docks, we return to *Little Tower-hill*, once the place of execution for state criminals; among the last of those who suffered here was Charles Ratcliffe, brother to the Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in 1715; and more recently, the four Lords of Scottish notoriety, Kilmarnock, Balmerino, Lovat, and Ratcliffe, after the rebellion of 1745.

Savage-gardens, on the north of Tower-hill, formerly belonged to the Crutched Friars; but in the reign of James I. it took its name from Sir Thomas Savage, its then possessor.

Opposite Postern-row is an excellent spring, called the Postern, from being the place where the Tower Postern abutted on the city wall.

Facing Great Tower-hill is the

TRINITY HOUSE,

a beautiful specimen of the abilities of the late Samuel Wyatt. It forms a grand front of two series, opposite the Tower. The interior also is equally beautiful

in its architecture, and contains several curiosities. The object of this corporation is to superintend the interests of the British shipping. The children educated in the mathematical school of Christ's Hospital are examined here; so are masters of King's ships; they appoint pilots for the Thames, erect light-houses and sea-marks; grant licenses to poor seamen not free of the city, to row on the Thames; they annually relieve a number of seamen, their widows and orphans, and transact various other business connected principally with the river Thames. In the Secretary's office there is a beautiful model of the Royal William. The hall is light and elegant, as is also the court-room, the ceiling of which is finished in a peculiar style: this room contains various portraits. Strangers may be admitted to see the Trinity-house, by giving the servant a shilling.

The church of *All-Hallows, Barking,* built in the modern Gothic style, stands at the western extremity of Tower-hill, and is so called from having anciently belonged to the Abbess and Convent of Barking in Essex. Richard I. founded a chapel on the north side of it, and his heart is supposed to have been buried there. This church, in some measure, escaped the fire of London, and formerly contained the ashes of Bishop Fisher, and the accomplished Earl of Surrey, who all fell by the axe on Tower-hill. At the west end are massy pillars, supporting pointed arches, which are the remains of the ancient structure. This church has recently undergone a complete repair.

Tower-hill, and the ground immediately occupied by the Tower and its surrounding fortifications, is of the ancient demesne of the crown, and forms part of a district termed the *Tower Liberty,* which possesses a jurisdiction and privileges distinct from, and entirely independent of those of the City of London. The site of the Tower, though not of any considerable elevation, was yet judiciously chosen, both for its maritime defence of the city, by its command of the river, and

for overawing the turbulent spirit of the populace, by its contiguity to their dwellings.

To persons who visit the metropolis for the first time, the extent and strength of the Tower become objects of admiration and surprise. When fully garrisoned, it has the appearance of an extensive and populous town, there being various streets and ranges of buildings within it, independently of its numerous towers and the barracks for the soldiers. The fortifications, which are surrounded by a broad and deep ditch or moat, are supplied with water from the river Thames. These consist of a citadel or keep, now called the *White Tower*, and a double line of walls and bulwarks, constituting the inner and outer wards. Within the walls is comprised a superfices of twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circumference of the ditch measures 330 yards, independently of its sloping banks; and on the side of Tower-hill its width is from thirty to forty-two yards: on the side next the river, from which it is separated by a spacious raised wharf, or platform, mounted with cannon, its width is from forty to fifty yards. The Tower-moat has recently been cleansed, and deepened four feet all round the Tower. This, it is expected, will make way for the great body of water, which it is calculated will flow up the Thames on the removal of Old London Bridge.

THE TOWER.

This fortress has been the scene of so many memorable events, and at various times, and has been the abode of such a variety of persons, that it is impossible to go into any regular detail in so limited a work: some few, however, we cannot forbear to notice. During the turbulent reign of Richard, various events connected with this edifice occurred, but none so important as that monarch's resignation of his crown, and subsequent imprisonment within its walls. Having been seized by his rival, Henry of Lancaster, he was conveyed to London, and immured within the cells of the Tower;

while his retainers and favourites were led under the windows of the room in which the unfortunate King was confined, tied to horses' tails, and thus dragged to Cheapside, where they were beheaded on a fishmonger's stall. Here, during the reign of Henry IV., numbers of prisoners were confined, among whom none were more unoffending or unfortunate than James, the son and heir of Robert the Third of Scotland. Driven on shore at Flamborough-head, when on his way to France for education, he was seized and confined most cruelly and unjustly. The unfortunate fate of the two infant Princes by the barbarous Richard, is too well known to need a repetition; and though circumstances and arguments now cast a doubt over their real fate, yet their confinement here at least put a period to their hopes, and deprived them for ever of their just inheritance. Sir Thomas More, no less remarkable for his talents, his wit and his virtues, than his bigotry, was here incarcerated till he sealed by his blood his attachment to the faith in which he had been educated. Here the unfortunate and lovely Anne of Boleyn was immured by the wife-repudiating Henry, who afterwards, with more shew of justice, had Katherine Howard confined in the same fortress. Here, too, the tyrannic Mary kept in custody the amiable and unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, whose greatest fault appears to have been, her too dutifully acquiescing in the will of her husband and her father.

Northumberland, father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey, was also committed to this fortress by the same Queen. He was lodged in Beauchamp's Tower, which has been converted into a mess-room for the officers of the garrison. When alterations were making for this purpose, a great number of inscriptions were discovered on the walls of the room, probably made with nails. Among these is the device of Dudley, most curiously done, consisting of a bear and ragged staff, with a lion rampant. The device and inscription appear not to have been quite finished before he was led forth to

execution; and on different sides of the apartment the word IANE appears cut in the same manner. The most probable supposition is (that of Mr. Nichol), that the name was thus written by Northumberland, to assert the royal title of his unfortunate daughter-in-law, as the letters much resemble his own autograph, and Jane herself was confined in another apartment, in the house of one Partridge. The same lady of relentless heart also incarcerated the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards the good Queen Bess; and besides these, she contrived pretty well to occupy the fortress with prisoners during her reign, although at her accession she had liberated those already confined there by her predecessors. Affliction did not, however, soften the heart of Elizabeth; for who can contemplate the sufferings of the beautiful Mary of Scots, without regretting that her persecutor was a woman, and a near relation, who not only usurped the power of confining the unfortunate Mary, but eventually delivered her to death. Here, too, that same Queen confined the gay and gallant Essex, in signing whose death warrant she ended her own happiness, and by destroying her spoiled favourite, broke her own heart.

Sir Walter Raleigh was among a number committed to this fortress soon after the accession of James I., and the Gunpowder Plot which followed, caused his more close confinement, and the accession of a number of noblemen and others to a share in that imprisonment. Here Raleigh wrote his History of the World. The history of the twelve conscientious Bishops need not here be detailed. It would be vain to attempt to give even an idea of the list of names, respectable from their rank and station, amiable from their virtues, lovely from their beauty and innocence, venerable from their sanctity, and praiseworthy for their integrity, who from time to time have inhabited these walls in those old times so much lauded and lamented, any more than to enumerate those whose

crimes or follies have justly doomed them to captivity within its precincts; we have only space to notice a few of more modern date.

John Wilkes, rather a stern assertor of the people's rights than a captious demagogue, comes among the mere political offenders who remain to be noticed. Next we merely name the Lord George Gordon, of rioting celebrity; then the Reformers of 1794: John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, Thomas Hardy, Rev. J. Joyce, John Richter, &c. Then comes Arthur O'Connor and his associates; while "the man who dared be honest in the worst of times," Sir Francis Burdett, too respectable to name in such society, must yet close the list.

Among the autographs on the dreary walls of this fortress, may be enumerated those of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, 1553; Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, 1572; and Edmund and Arthur Poole, the great grand-children of George Duke of Clarence.

In our brief description of the various parts of this fortress, we shall commence with the Keep, or Citadel, which being the most ancient as well as the strongest of its towers, is entitled to this priority. It was built by Bishop Gundulph, in the reign of William the Conqueror. It has from a very remote period been called the *White Tower*, from an ancient custom of whitening its exterior walls. It stands nearly in the central part of the inner ward. The summit of the walls is embattled, and at each angle is an elevated turret, rising considerably above the roof; that i the north-east angle is the highest and largest, an contains the great staircase of communication. This turret was formerly called the observatory, it having been used for astronomical purposes by the celebrated Flamstead. One of the vaults beneath this structure exhibits a singular specimen of early construction. There can be no doubt but that it was originally intended as a prison, and this, if tradition speaks true, was the place of confine-

ment of the ill-fated Sir Walter Raleigh. On the sides of the door-way leading into the cell, the names of Rodston, Fane, and Culpepper, are still legible, who were all concerned in the insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt. In the first floor is a large apartment, originally a chapel, now appropriated as a repository for records, known to have been kept here as early as the time of Charles II. It now principally contains the proceedings of the Court of Chancery during the reign of Charles I. This chapel is thought to have been anciently used for the private devotions of the sovereign, his family and household, when the Court was kept within the Tower. The uppermost story exactly corresponds in its divisions with those beneath, but is much loftier. The whole of this floor is now annexed to the Record Office; the largest apartment having been so appropriated at the instance of Mr. Lysons, keeper of the Records, in 1811. Additional light has been admitted into both apartments, by the insertion of windows in the roof.

The largest apartment on the ground floor of this Tower, which is now called the Volunteer Armoury, contains upwards of 30,000 stand of small arms, all curiously arranged in racks. Many thousand pistols, swords, bayonets, and other weapons, are also kept here, disposed in ingenious devices. In the adjoining apartment, called the *Tool Room*, many thousand arms are also stored, together with armourers' tools, &c.

The two great rooms on the second floor are similarly occupied as armouries, principally for the cavalry and sea service. Arms for nearly 50,000 men are stored in these apartments, all under the care of the Ordnance Department; to which also is attached an old stone building that adjoins to the eastern side of the White Tower, now used as a repository for books and papers belonging to the Office of Ordnance.

The present Ordnance Office was constructed in 1788, after the destruction of the old one by fire; it is a stately and extensive edifice.

The *Grand Store House* was finished in the reign of William and Mary. It is three stories high, surmounted by a turret, which contains the garrison clock. The ground floor is termed the Train of Artillery, from having contained the principal pieces of ordnance intended for field service, which were some years since removed to Woolwich; it now contains a great number of chests of small arms, besides pikes provided for the use of the sea fencibles and volunteer corps in 1804. These apartments contain a number of curious objects, which must be seen to be fully appreciated: it is sufficient for us to direct the attention of the visitor, our limits do not admit elaborate detail.

In the *Small Armoury* are deposited 50,000 stand of arms; they are tastefully and curiously arranged. On a table, within a glass case, in the centre of this part of the armoury, are the sword and sash of the late Duke of York; and opposite is a most curious cannon, taken by the French at Malta in 1798, and brought to this country by Captain Foot, who captured the French frigate in which it was found; it is made of a mixed metal, resembling gold, and on it, in bas relief, is the head of a Grand Master, supported by two geni. All the arms in the Tower are kept ready for immediate use.

The *New Horse Armoury* is situated against the south wall of the White Tower, immediately opposite to the Ordnance Office. The interior presents one of the most imposing spectacles that can well be imagined; the numerous equestrian and other figures ranged here in chronological order, and accoutred in suits of armour wrought in remote ages, combine to give interest to a scene which is probably unique. The intervals between the horses are occupied by twenty-one small cannons, made by order of George III., and presented to the Prince of Wales on his coming of age.

Several articles in this collection are marked (P);

those were brought from the central depôt, and the museum of artillery at Paris, on the capture of that city by the Allied Powers in 1814.

The *Spanish Armoury*, which was rebuilt a few years ago, stands nearly opposite to the south-western angle of the White Tower; it derives its name from being the reputed place of deposit of the spoils taken from the Spaniards on the defeat of the Invincible Armada in 1588; but, with the exception of the "collar of torture," there is reason to believe, that every article assigned to that event in this collection, is really English; of which opinion is the intelligent authors of "Memoirs of the Tower of London," to whom we are indebted for many valuable hints. They are supported in this opinion by Meyrick. The great absurdity of still retaining the name of *Spanish Armoury* to this collection, has recently engaged the attention of the Board of Ordnance; and it is expected that it will very soon receive the more appropriate appellation of Queen Elizabeth's Armoury; the ancient weapons and armour preserved here, being mostly of the time of that Princess, or of reigns immediately antecedent.

This armoury has been newly arranged, and its contents are disposed with much taste as well as ingenuity. At the upper extremity of the Armoury is a recessed tent, enclosed with purple hangings; on each side of the opening of which is an oblique surface, decorated with a representation of the sun in its meridian splendour. The extreme rays are formed by ramrods of bright steel; the effulgence by rich gilding within which, on one side, the names of DRAKE, HAWKINS, and FROBISHER, are inscribed; and on the other, HOWARD of EFFINGHAM, whose bravery contributed to defeat the Spanish Armada. Within the tent is a spirited figure of Queen Elizabeth, seated on a cream-coloured horse, held by a page, in the supposed act of addressing her assembled troops at Tilbury.

As specimens of the mistakes made in referring

articles of a very different origin to the spoiling of the Spanish Armada, we may enumerate the following: The *invincible banner*, as it was called, is nothing more than the leathern covering of *Parvis*, or shield, of an oval form, on the middle part of which was placed a small figure of our Saviour on the Cross, depicted on thin card-board. The brazen *shield*, said to have been carried before the Spanish General, as an ensign of honour, is of a circular form, curiously embossed with the labours of Hercules in four divisions, and has a Latin inscription over each, in Roman characters. The style of the workmanship, and the English rose engraven round the opening, strongly implies home manufacture. The Spanish General's staff is in reality a partizan, and has on it the arms of Sir Dudley Carleton! Among the instruments of torture, we must notice the cravat, or engine for locking together the head, hands, and feet. This cravat was used in the Tower *before* the attempted invasion by the Armada, and was then called the "*Scavenger's Daughter*." Indeed, from Meyrick's critical inquiry into ancient armour, we learn, that "there was a sale by lottery, of a quantity of foreign armour, in the 29th year of Elizabeth's reign, which was probably that of the Armada, and thus sold to produce a part of the prize-money due to the captors."

The *Jewel Tower* is situated at the north-east angle of the inner ward; the arrangements of the Jewel-room have been altered within these few years. A greater space has been allotted for the accommodation of visitors, and a lighter railing has been substituted for the cumbrous iron-work which formerly enclosed the Regalia, the lustre of which, when the curtain which is pendant before them is withdrawn, is displayed by the light of six Argand lamps.

The *New Imperial Crown*, which was made for the coronation of George IV., is placed within a bell glass, upon a stand, which is made to revolve, so that the crown may be fully viewed. This exuberant specimen

of rich jewellery is about fifteen inches in height, and the arches, which rise almost to a point, instead of the inelegant flatness of the former crown, are surmounted with an orb of brilliants, seven inches in circumference. Upon this is placed a Maltese cross of brilliants, set transparently, with three pearls at its extremities, of remarkable size and beauty. The arches are wreathed and fringed with diamonds. Four Maltese crosses, formed of brilliants also, surround the crown, with four large diamond flowers in their intervening spaces. In the centre of the back cross, is the ancient ruby which was worn at Cressy and Agincourt by the Black Prince and Henry V.; whilst that of the front cross is adorned with an unique sapphire of the purest azure, more than two inches long and one inch broad. The ermine is surmounted with a band of large diamonds, emeralds, sapphires and rubies, and immediately under these is a fillet of beautiful pearls. The cap is of dark crimson velvet. The estimated worth of the crown is 150,000*l*., and the expences upon it, preparatory to the coronation, amounted to about 50,000*l*. or 60,000*l*., over and above the addition of the inestimable sapphire. Since the attempt made to seize the crown by Blood, in Charles the Second's reign, no one is suffered to inspect the Regalia, unaccompanied by a warder; and there is likewise a sentinel stationed at the entrance.

At the north-west angle of the inner ward is the Chapel of *St. Peter ad Vincula.* This chapel derives its sole interest from being the burial-place of most of those distinguished persons who have fallen victims to ambition, jealousy, or crime, within the Tower and its precincts: to enumerate them, would for the most part be a repetition of those names already recited as having at different periods been imprisoned here.

The Governor's house stands in the south-west part of the inner ward; it was formerly denominated the Lieutenant's Lodgings. It is only remarkable as containing the apartment where the commissioners assem-

bled for the examination of those persons who were implicated in the Gunpowder Plot. A tablet, constructed of different coloured marbles, in long Latin inscriptions, details particulars of the plot and the conspirators.

The boundary walls of the inner ward, or ballium, were defended by thirteen strong towers, standing at equal distances from each other; except in two or three instances, these towers yet remain; they are of great strength, the walls being very thick, and composed of flints and rubble, faced with masonry. The most important of these towers is the

Record Office, or Wakefield Tower. It is now fitted up with presses, and is known to have been the repository of the ancient records of the kingdom, from the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., if not at a much earlier period. At the commencement of the year 1804, the Records of the Tower were entrusted to the custody of the late Samuel Lysons, esq., who classified and arranged his sacred deposit with skill and integrity.

Adjoining to the Record Office is the massive portal called the *Bloody Tower*, beneath which is the main entrance into the inner ward. The site of the Lion's Tower was occupied by the buildings and yards of the menagerie. The public were admitted to see the wild beasts in the Tower at a very early period; and a visit to the lions was regarded by our forefathers as a holiday recreation for their children, but afterwards this custom comparatively fell into disuse. The animals belonging to His Majesty have recently been presented by him to the Zoological Society, and are removed to their gardens in the Regent's Park; but the private collection of Mr. Copts remains, which is well worth seeing. During the thirty or forty years immediately preceding the appointment of Mr. Copts, the present keeper, in 1822, this menagerie excited little interest; for either from neglect or inexperience, the collection had greatly

decreased. Except a bird or two, the whole stock at that time was reduced to an elephant and a grizzly bear; the latter presented to His Majesty by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1811, and is yet living. Owing, however, to the spirited exertions of Mr. Copts, and the good management which he has introduced, the collection in its present state includes upwards of sixty specimens of beasts and birds, independently of the snakes (amongst which is a boa constrictor), and the monkey tribes, which are very numerous. These animals are confined in two yards, in a double tier of dens, strongly barred, except those requiring greater warmth, which are kept within doors. In the first yard, the dens are disposed in a semicircular building, which, though now faced with brick, and otherwise altered, shows strong traces of the ancient Tower. A few years ago, a large room, seventy feet in length, was erected, in place of some stabling, for the reception of the birds and graminivorous animals. The carnivorous beasts are mostly kept in the dens of the outer yard.

The principal entrance to the Tower is through an enclosure called the Spur, at the south-west angle of the fortress, leading to a stone bridge, and defended by a round tower at each extremity. In former times, the outworks at this point were more considerable; being enclosed by a small moat, they constituted a barbican. Having passed this gate, and crossed a bridge thrown over the ditch, we arrived at the innermost gate, which was formerly strengthened by the addition of a portcullis. For the convenience of pedestrians, a small postern, leading over the drawbridge to the wharf, is daily opened at a fixed hour. Much ceremony attends the opening and shutting of the great gate of the Tower, which is opened every day at six in the morning during summer, and at daybreak during winter; the time of shutting is usually about eleven every night. On the south side, the wharf is connected with the fortress by two temporary

bridges, one of which is a draw-bridge. There is also running under the wharf a cut or channel, uniting the ditch with the river, which is secured by a strong tower and water-gate, called the *Traitors'-gate,* from the circumstance of state prisoners having been formerly conveyed into the Tower through that avenue. Most of the buildings within the outer ward, or ballium, on the west, north, and east sides, were formerly appropriated to the English and Irish Mints; but the business of these was removed some years ago into the New Mint, already described. The garrison of the Tower, at the present time, consists of about 590 men and officers; but there are accommodations within the fortress for about 900 soldiers.

The Tower is governed by its Constable; at present the Duke of Wellington holds that office. At coronations and other state ceremonies, the custody of the crown and other regalia is committed to this officer. Under him is a lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant, commonly called governor, fort-major, gentleman-porter, yeoman-porter, gentleman-gaoler, four quarter-gunners, and forty warders. The uniform of the warders is similar to that worn by the yeomen of the King's guard. Occasionally the Tower is still used as a state prison. Persons committed there are mostly confined to the warders' houses; but by application to the Privy Council, may obtain permission to walk on the inner platform during part of the day, accompanied by a warder.

The Tower is much frequented by company on Sundays, it being open to the public on that day, and the parade near the White Tower becomes a crowded promenade.

The following charges are made for visiting the parts of the Tower which are usually shown to strangers: The Armouries, which include the Spanish Armoury, the Horse Armoury, the Volunteer Armoury, &c. in the White Tower, is two shillings for each person's admittance, and one shilling each person to

the attendant warder. The admission to the Jewel Office is two shillings each person, and one shilling to the attendant warder for each party. At the Menagerie, sixpence is paid for admission by every visitor. These are the only parts of the Tower which are shewn without especial permission.

On a long platform before the Tower, on the Thames side, sixty-one pieces of cannon used to be planted, and fired on rejoicing days; these were removed in 1814, and those on the ramparts are now used.

Returning by Tower Wharf into Lower Thames-street, we pass a spot, at the eastern extremity, on which was formerly a palace for the Sovereign Princes of Wales, when they came to do homage at the Court of England, then held in the Tower. This was called Petty Wales.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

In ancient times, the business of the Customs was transacted in a very irregular manner, at Billingsgate; but in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a building was erected here for that purpose; it was, however, destroyed by the fire in 1666, and rebuilt, with additions, two years after, by Charles II., in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expence of 10,000*l.*; but that being also destroyed in the same manner, in 1718, another structure was erected in its place. An accidental fire again destroyed the whole of this edifice, on the 12th of February, 1814; the first stone of a new Custom-house had been previously laid on the 13th of October, 1813, by the Earls of Liverpool and Clancarty, and the Board of Customs, because the former building, though so extensive, was still insufficient.

The south front of the New Custom-house, measuring 488 feet in length, with its returns to the east and west (each 107 feet deep), are faced with Portland stone. The central compartment, comprising the exterior of the Long Room only, is quite plain, excepting

the attic, which is ornamented with alto-relievos in artificial stone, by Mr. Bubb, in two long panels, each five feet three inches high: the eastward panel contains allegorical representations of the arts and sciences, as connected with the commerce of the country. The centre figure represents Great Britain surrounded by various attributes. The foundation of the edifice not being sufficiently secure, the Long Room gave way and fell in 1825, and was not repaired but at considerable trouble and expence: a trial was the consequence, in which the architect had to repair his neglect. All the precautions possible are taken to secure it from another conflagration: the passages, lobbies, &c. are groined with brick-work, and paved with stone; sliding iron doors separate the various parts; and fire-proof rooms are provided on each floor for the deposit of valuable papers.

Accommodation has recently been provided for the reception of persons and luggage arriving from abroad. The new arrangement unites and concentrates many branches of this service, which have been heretofore detached. The number of clerks, officers, and the concourse of persons, as merchants and brokers, who resort to the Customs, is not exceeded by any public establishment. The whole will accommodate 650 clerks and other officers, employed under the establishment, beside 1050 tide-waiters and inferior servants. The lower floor consists of bondage vaults, over which are numerous store-rooms, with apartments for officers, &c.

The south side of Thames-street, between London-bridge and the Tower, is occupied by several wharfs, which, with the New Custom-house, nearly fill the whole space from the Tower to Billingsgate; however, there are still Custom-house-quay, Galley-quay, and one or two others. The prerogatives attached to these wharfs are such, that all descriptions of goods, whether for bounty or not, may be shipped from, as well as landed at them. To these are attached warehouses,

in which were usually deposited large quantities of refined sugar for the bounty; they have, however, been deprived of much of this property by the establishment of the docks.

There is also situated between Botolph Wharf and Billingsgate, the East-India Company's Wharf, formerly called Somer's-quay, where all the goods were shipped into hoys, for the Company's ships lying at Gravesend and Long-Reach, for India. On both banks of the Thames are a vast many Sufferance Wharfs, where nearly the whole coasting trade of the kingdom is carried on; these have also the privilege of landing and warehousing foreign goods, such as hemp, flax, iron, tallow, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, &c. At what are called legal quays, Custom-house officers attend daily; at the other quays, it is necessary to give information for an officer, should he be wanted.

THE COAL EXCHANGE,

situated in Thames-street, nearly opposite Billingsgate, is a very convenient structure, erected in 1805, for the use of the dealers in that article. The front is handsome, and the upper part of the building extremely neat and well adapted. It has a receding portico, with pillars in the front. The whole has recently been beautified. Behind is a quadrangle, where all the business of the trade is carried on. The principal coal-merchants of London have offices here for their convenience. Monopoly has here, unfortunately, so effectually established itself, that a few principal dealers entirely controul the market.

St. Dunstan's in the East.—On the same side of Thames-street, upon St. Dunstan's-hill, the eye is soon struck with the beautiful modern Gothic tower of this church, and which, when seen to more advantage at some distance, must excite both complacency and surprise, as one of the most airy structures that can be imagined. The lanthorn, which rises from this tower, is of a singular form, and the tower is divided into

three stages, terminated at the corners by four handsome pinnacles, the spire rising in the centre on the narrow crowns of four Gothic arches, apparently insufficient in strength to support its weight. The walls of the church, which is eighty-seven feet in length and sixty-three in breadth, are supported by five Tuscan pillars and two semi-pillars in length, with plain arches and key-stones; over these, on each side, are clerestory windows, being a kind of Gothic; a large one, at the east end, has four mullions and cinq-foil arches. The altar-piece, and the whole of the east end of the church, is very handsome. There are some good monuments here; and it has recently been put in complete repair. The tower of this church was certainly a bold attempt in architecture, and is said to be a fancy of Miss Wren's. There are only two others upon a similar plan in Great Britain; viz. St. Giles's in Edinburgh, and St. Nicholas's at Newcastle.

BILLINGSGATE.

ollowing the line of the New Custom-house, this is now the first opening to the Thames from the Tower. Besides being the general fish-market, this is also a harbour for small vessels loaded with salt, oranges, lemons, onions, and other commodities. In summer, the influx of cherries from Kent, &c. is very great. When the new Hungerford-market is completed, it may destroy the monopoly so long complained of.

Very considerable improvements have been made here of late years, both in the quay or wharf for unloading, and in the houses and stands of the market-place. The management also, both of the market and its frequenters, has been subjected to some excellent regulations, under the superintendence of the City authorities. This wharf is a scene of perpetual bustle and business from the early hour of three in the morning, when the fishmongers' carts arrive from all parts of London and the vicinity, for a supply of fish, which they select from the salesmen.

Some Gravesend packets still leave the stairs at various hours in the day, but the introduction of steam-vessels has nearly superseded the hoys and sailing-boats to all parts of the river and coast. Steamers generally start about eight o'clock every morning, for Margate, Ramsgate, Gravesend, &c.

Darkhouse-lane, the turning immediately joining Billingsgate to the west, contains a number of public houses, used by watermen, fishermen, &c. From the confined situation, candles are necessary all day, particularly in winter.

Not far from this place, on the other side of Thames-street, is Harp-lane, containing *Bakers'-hall.* On St. Mary's-hill stands *Watermen's-hall.* This Company is under the controul of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and are constrained, if called upon, to furnish a certain number of their fraternity to serve in the Royal Navy.

Adjoining is *Fellowship Porters'-hall.* The porters belonging to the metropolis are thus classed: Companies' Porters, Fellowship Porters, Ticket Porters, and Tackle Porters, under different regulations.

In front of No. 6, Thames-street, is a beautiful sculpture of a white bear and chain, probably once the sign of an inn occupying its site.

Not far from Old London-bridge, a Steam Navigation Company have formed a wharf, called the London-bridge New Steam-packet Wharf, from which passengers may walk on board the steam-vessels free of expence, which start daily from here to Gravesend and Milton, and to Margate and Ramsgate.

The parish churches of *St. Mary-at-Hill* and *St. George, Botolph-lane*, are both neat fabrics, especially the latter, which is in a chaste Grecian style.

Proceeding up Thames-street, the next object of attention is the parish church of *St. Magnus*, London-bridge, a very handsome edifice, built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1676; though the elegant steeple, which contains ten bells, was not finished till 1785. Within

the church is a very good organ. The whole structure is elegant without being gaudy. When Sir Christopher erected it, he was obliged to project it over the footway, in which state it stood till "an accidental fire on London-bridge, in 1759, having damaged the church, an improvement was suggested to form a footpath, at the same time that the parish were unwilling to take down the beautiful steeple. A surveyor was employed, who had the ingenuity to discover that Sir Christopher, conceiving that such a convenience must at some future period be rendered necessary, had contrived the arch on which the steeple stood, of such strength, that it required only to clear away the intermediate part of the building to render the improvement effectual. This was done, and St. Magnus's steeple and porch exhibit another instance of the vast abilities of the great restorer of London."

OLD LONDON BRIDGE,

to the use of which we have so recently bade adieu, is still interesting in its history. The original passage over the River Thames was by a ferry; William of Malmesbury mentions a bridge as early as the year 994; and the *wooden* bridge stood opposite Botolph Wharf, till Peter of Colechurch, in 1176, first began a stone bridge, which was thirty-three years ere it was finished.

There are persons still living, who remember the old rows of houses upon this bridge overhanging the starlings on each side, with the dirty, dark, and narrow passage between them. These houses were inhabited by pin-makers, the first of whom was a Spanish negro, who introduced the manufacture into England. A draw-bridge in the centre was then guarded by an antique tower, and another fort stood at the foot of the bridge, to protect it from the people of Southwark. These fortifications, with the old moth-eaten houses on the bridge, were demolished, with all the city gates and bulwarks, by an act of the first of George III., in the year 1760.

A temporary bridge of wood was constructed, which was wholly destroyed by fire in 1759. The activity of the corporation on this occasion was highly praiseworthy; and till the passage could be effected, the Lord Mayor licensed forty boats more than were allowed by the statute, to ply for the convenience of carrying over passengers.

In the recent removal of the old bridge, the body of Peter of Colechurch, its founder in 1176, was discovered: he was a person of some eminence, and united, as was common in those days, the professions of priest and architect. He did not live to witness the completion of the structure: he died in 1205, and was buried in a crypt within the centre pier of the bridge, over which a chapel was erected, dedicated to Sir Thomas-à-Becket.

NEW LONDON BRIDGE.

The erection of a new London-bridge was a subject agitated at different periods for more than twenty years; but it was not till July 4, 1823, that the act for rebuilding London-bridge received the royal assent. The site of the new structure is about 100 feet westward of the old one; the first pile was driven in 1824, and the first stone on the Surrey side, was laid in June 1825, in presence of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. The first stone on the City side was laid on December 28, 1827, by R. L. Jones, esq. the Chairman of the Committee, assisted by Mr. Rennie, the architect.



"*Boat, your Honour?*"

It was commenced under the direction of Mr. Rennie, and after his death in 1826, completed by his son and Mr. Jolliffe. The ascent is not more than seven feet. The bridge displays five very beautiful elliptical arches; the two outwardmost of which are 130 feet in span, and 27½ in height, being the largest elliptical stone arch in existence. The piers on each side this magnificent opening are 24 feet in width, the two other piers are 22 feet wide; and the abutments are 73 feet each at the base. The architectural features of this bridge are of the most simple kind. The piers are plain rectangular buttresses, resting on massive plinths, and pointed cut-waters; they are crowned by a bold projecting block cornice, surmounted by a double blocking-course, receding in two heights, like the scamelli of the ancients, and have an infinitely more grand effect from the river than that of any other bridge yet thrown over the Thames; there are no balustrades, but the blocking-course forms a dwarf wall, over which a person may look upon the river. The total height of the bridge from low-water mark is forty-[illegible] feet; the width of the carriage-way is thirty-six feet; and of each foot-path nine feet. At each extremity of the bridge are magnificent flights of stairs, twenty-two feet in width, leading straight to the water, and relieved by two landing-places. The number of steps are seventy-seven, about thirty of which are covered at high water.

The greatest ornament of the bridge, perhaps, is the handsome bronze lamp-posts fixed on the parapet wall, each supporting two lamps on each side, over the smaller arches, and one with three lamps at each side over the centre arch. They were cast from the captured cannon brought from His Majesty's yard at Woolwich; their design is elegant, and is shewn to much greater advantage, from the total absence of ornament in the masonry.

The cost of the approaches to the New London-bridge, for good-will, losses on removal, and other incidental expences, amounted to 122,928*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

In forming the approaches, the greatest difficulty to overcome, was the avoiding the declivity which formed the principal inconvenience of the old bridge. The roadway is carried over a series of land arches, with a very gradual slope, till it meets the level of High-street, Southwark; and to the higher level of Fish-street-hill, Great Eastcheap, &c. on the London side. The roadway on the Surrey side is continued in nearly a straight line, till it meets the old road near St. Thomas's-street. On the eastern side a diverging road meets Tooley-street. Tooley-street is itself continued westward, under a handsome elliptical brick arch, so that carriages and passengers passing eastward and westward, go under the roadway, and those going southward and northward, to and from the bridge, pass and repass without crossing the others; whilst those going eastward or westward from the bridge, do so by means of the new road which communicates with Tooley-street.

The road from the bridge on the City side, proceeds in a straight line over the site of St. Michael's church, Crooked-lane, and then branches off on each side to Fish-street-hill and Eastcheap. The road from Thames-street passes under an elliptical arch, built of Yorkshire stone, but fronted with granite. The land arches on each side are designed to be employed as warehouses, cellarage, &c. The ground on each side the new approaches is to be covered with houses, &c.

On the 1st of August, 1831, the new bridge was opened for the use of the public, on which occasion His Majesty William IV., accompanied by his Queen, and a numerous retinue, attended. A triple awning was erected at the London end of the bridge, commencing from a magnificent pavilion, and extending nearly the whole length of the bridge. The pavilion and the awning were covered with the colours of all nations, and upwards of 150 flags and banners floated from the top of the bridge. A banquet of a most costly description was provided, of which the Royal

Visitors and suite partook. Their Majesties came by water, and the stairs on the London side, where they landed, was covered with crimson cloth. As soon as the royal party had assembled in the pavilion, Their Majesties proceeded to walk over the bridge, which ceremony was considered as the opening of the bridge. Just as the procession reached the Surrey side, Mr. Green ascended in his balloon, Their Majesties being quite close to the æronaut, and appearing to take much interest in this part of the entertainment.

It has been proposed to form a crescent or square on the site of St. Michael's church. A new line of street is to be made to Cornhill, commencing at the bottom of Martin's-lane. When this is carried into effect, and not before, the work may be called complete, and a noble and beautiful work it will be.

The New Hall for the Fishmongers' Company, will form the north-west angle of the approach to the New London-bridge, and extend from the river to Thames-street: it is to be erected under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Roberts. The exterior is to be of the Grecian Ionic order, and partake of the same style which characterizes the new bridge.

THE MONUMENT.

By the removal of the houses in Fish-street-hill, this beautiful column is brought into clearer view, and is seen to much better effect; but its height is apparently diminished, by the raising of the ground in its vicinity, and from the great height of the new bridge. It was erected by Act of Parliament, in commemoration of the dreadful fire of London in 1666; is of the Doric order, and was begun by Sir Christopher Wren in 1671, and completed by him in 1677. It exceeds in height those stately remains of ancient grandeur, the pillars of the Emperors Trajan and Antoninus at Rome, and that of the Emperor Theodosius at Constantinople. The largest of those at Rome, which was that of Antoninus, was only 172½ feet in height, and 12 feet 3 inches in diameter.

The altitude or height of the Monument from the pavement is 202 feet; the diameter of the column or shaft, 15 feet; the ground, bounded by the lowest part of the plinth or pedestal, is 28 feet square; and the height of the pedestal 40 feet. The staircase of black marble, in the interior, contains 345 steps, ten inches and a half broad, and six-inch risers. The iron balcony over the capital, encompasses a cippus, 32 feet high, supporting a blazing urn of gilt brass. Sixpence is the charge to each person who chooses to ascend the stairs inside, for the purpose of taking a view from the iron railing at the summit. An inscription, accusing the Catholics of burning the City, has been judiciously erased.

The west side of the pedestal is adorned with a curious emblem in alto-relievo, denoting the destruction and restoration of the City: the first female figure represents the City of London, sitting in ruins in a languishing posture, with her head dejected, hair dishevelled, and her hand carelessly lying on her sword; behind is Time, gradually raising her up · at her side a woman, gently touching her with one hand, whilst a winged sceptre in the other directs her to regard the Goddesses in the clouds, one with a cornucopia, denoting Plenty, the other with a palm-branch, the emblem of Peace. At her feet a bee-hive, shewing that by industry and application the greatest misfortunes are to be overcome. Behind Time are Citizens exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a Dragon, who, as supporter of the City Arms, with his paw endeavours to preserve the same. Opposite the City, on an elevated pavement, stands the King, in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head and a truncheon in his hand; and approaching her, commands three of his attendants to descend to her relief. The first represents the Sciences, with a winged head, and circle of naked boys dancing thereon, and holding Nature in her hand, with her numerous breasts ready to give as-

sistance to all; the second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, and a square and pair of compasses in the other; and the third is Liberty, waving a hat in the air, shewing her joy at the pleasing prospect of the City's speedy recovery; behind the King stands his brother, the Duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising City, and a sword in the other for her defence. And the two figures behind are Justice and Fortitude; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion; and under the royal pavement, in a vault, lieth Envy gnawing a heart, and incessantly emitting pestiferous fumes from her envenomed mouth. And in the upper part of the plinth, the reconstruction of the City is represented by builders and labourers at work upon houses.

On the north side of the pedestal is a Latin inscription, thus rendered: "*In the year of Christ* 1666, *September* 2, *eastward from hence, at the distance of two hundred and two feet (the height of this column), a terrible fire broke out about midnight; which, driven on by a high wind, not only wasted the adjacent parts, but also very remote places, with incredible crackling and fury. It consumed eighty-nine churches, the City gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, thirteen thousand dwelling houses, and four hundred streets. Of the twenty-six wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt. The ruins of the City were four hundred and thirty-six acres, from the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple church, and from the north-east along the wall to Holborn-bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the City it was merciless, but to their lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world. The destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time the City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours, in the opinion of all, it stopped, as it were,*

by a command from Heaven, and was on every side extinguished."

The inscription on the south side is translated thus: *"Charles II., son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoking, provided for the comfort of his citizens, and ornament of his City; remitted their taxes, and referred the petition of the magistrates and inhabitants to Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that public works should be restored to greater beauty with public money, to be raised by an impost on coals; that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul, should be rebuilt from their foundations with all magnificence; the bridges, gates, and prisons, should be new made, the sewers cleansed, the streets made straight and regular; such as were steep, levelled, and those too narrow, to be made wider. Markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted, that every house should be built with party-walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls all of square stone or brick; and that no man should delay building beyond the space of seven years. Moreover, care was taken by law, to prevent all suits about their bounds. Also anniversary prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the memory hereof to posterity, they caused this column to be erected. The work was carried on with diligence, and London is restored; but whether with greater speed or beauty, may be made a question. At three years time the world saw that finished, which was supposed to be the business of an age."*

Turning into Little Eastcheap on the left hand, we come to Pudding-lane, where, at a baker's shop, the great fire broke out. *Butchers'-hall* is in this lane, and has been recently rebuilt, it having been destroyed by fire in 1829.

Further, on the same side of Little Eastcheap, is the *King's Weigh-house,* erected on the site of the

church of St. Andrew Hubbard, and called the King's Weigh-house, because all goods from beyond sea were appointed to be weighed here by the King's beam, to prevent fraud. Mr. John Clayton's congregation now occupy a part of this building.

At the corner of Rood-lane is the parish church of *St. Margaret Pattens*, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and so named, from a number of patten-makers inhabiting this neighbourhood.

Mincing-lane is so called, from several tenements belonging to the Minchins, or Nuns of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. In this lane are very good specimens of the style of building used by Sir Christopher Wren for the principal citizens. Here stands that elegant structure, the *Commercial Sale Rooms*.

In *Mark*, or *Mart-lane*, is *The Corn Exchange*. Three steps from the street lead to a range of eight lofty Doric columns, those at the corners being coupled; between the pillars are iron rails, and three iron grates. These columns, with two others in the inside, support a plain building two stories high, containing two coffee-houses, to which there are ascents by a flight of handsome stone steps on each hand. A quadrangle within is surrounded by a colonnade, composed of six columns on each side, and four at the ends. Above the entablature is a handsome balustrade surrounding the whole square, with an elegant vase placed over each column. The space within the colonnade is very broad, with sashed windows on the top, to give the greater light to the corn-factors, who sit round the court below: each has a kind of desk before him, on which are several handsful of corn; and from these small samples, immense quantities are sold every market day. The markets are on Mondays and Fridays. Nearly opposite is a neat structure, denominated, *The New Exchange for Corn and Seed*.

Seething-lane was anciently Sydon-lane, in which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were the residences of Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State; the

Earl of Essex; and other eminent personages. The ground is now occupied by extensive warehouses, rented by the East India Company, for indigo, &c.

Crouched, vulgarly called *Crutched-Friars*, was so denominated from a religious foundation dedicated to the Holy Cross, and built about the year 1298. The indecent conduct of one of the priors was destructive to the whole fraternity, and ultimately formed one of the pleas for the dissolution of monasteries.

At the corner of Seething-lane is the parish church of *St. Olave, Hart-street*, a Gothic structure, internally worth seeing. Proceeding along Fenchurch-street westward, at the north end of Mincing-lane, is *Clothworkers'-hall*, in which are carvings, as large as life, of James I. and Charles I. The court-room is very handsome.

At the south end of Lime-street, is *Pewterers'-hall*; a substantial brick edifice enclosing a small court. The Company's arms and a dial, with the motto, *Sic vita*, and a spider and a fly crawling on it, painted on glass, are in one of the windows. In the court-room are some ancient portraits. *Cullum-street* is built on the site of a house and garden of a knight of that name.

Philpot-lane was built on the mansion of Sir John Philpot, the patriotic citizen who, in the reign of Richard II., manned a fleet at his own expence to scour the English seas of foreign pirates. In this part of the street are the *Lambourn-chambers*, for the use of merchants, &c.; and some of a similar character immediately opposite. At the west corner of Fenchurch-street is the parish church of *St. Bennet, Gracechurch-street*, situated in what was formerly a grass-market.

END OF WALK I.

WALK II.

From Aldgate to Duke's-Place, Whitechapel-Bars; return to Houndsditch, Bishopsgate-Street, Norton Falgate, Wormwood-Street, Broad-Street, to the Royal Exchange.

ALDGATE formerly stood between Houndsditch on the north, and the Minories on the south. It was one of the principal gates of the City, and was pulled down with Aldersgate, Cripplegate, &c., about the year 1760. Near Aldgate church is Sir John Cass's school, with his statue in the front. *St. Botolph, Aldgate,* rebuilt in 1741, is a plain but capacious edifice of brick, with a lofty and well-proportioned steeple. Aldgate school was the first Protestant parish school in London; it was established in 1608. A little to the eastward of this, we find the area, composed of alleys, &c. which bears the general name of

Duke's-place, once the site of the priory of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1108, by Matilda, wife to Henry I., and being the richest in England, was the first dissolved by Henry VIII., who granted it to Thomas Audley, afterwards Lord High Chancellor of England. Coming afterwards to the Duke of Norfolk, and remaining with the Howard family, it received the name of Duke's-place. It became the habitation of Jews in the time of Oliver Cromwell. One corner of the square contains the synagogue of the German Jews, built in the simplest style of German architecture, and the other, the little church of *St. James*—a brick edifice of the time of James I. Pennant observed, that in his time, only two arches remained of the priory; but in September 1816, the site of a gateway, its last visible vestige, was partly occupied by a new house, not then finished, and the passage was rendered more convenient by the removal of a dwelling that crossed the gate, leading towards Cree Church-lane. This gate, consisting of a central and two side arches of the pointed order, once perhaps the principal western entrance, for no reason that can

now be assigned, was distinguished by the name of the *Thrum Gate*. Here the singular mutation of the same spot in the course of a few centuries, is strongly marked: the first inhabitants were zealous Christians; the latter, incredulous Jews, willing to forego life itself, rather than pay the least deference to the opinions of the founders of this priory! Genius has also once enlightened the gloom of this obscure corner; and it ought never to be forgotten, that here a *Hans Holbein* painted; he lived under the patronage of a ferocious prince, who, however, observed, that "though he could make as many nobles as he pleased, it was out of his power to make one painter."

Adjoining the Jews' synagogue is an asylum for indigent Jews, and three general charity schools; that for girls was founded by Villa Real, who endowed it with 80*l*. per annum.

Houndsditch is a long street, running into Bishopsgate-street; it formerly ran along the old City wall. Hence proceeding eastward, the street and suburbs of Whitechapel commence. A long range of butchers' shops on the south side of this wide street, forms Whitechapel-market; mostly for carcass-butchers.

Returning to Houndsditch, a little to the north of Duke's-place, is a street called *Bevis-marks*, containing a handsome synagogue for the Portuguese Jews. The meeting-house in Bury-street, is memorable as having been that in which the celebrated Doctor Watts used to preach; it was erected in the year 1708.

On the opposite side of Houndsditch a small passage leads to Devonshire-square, containing one of the principal meeting-houses of the Friends. Nearly opposite to Devonshire-court, in Bishopsgate-street, stands the church of *St. Botolph, Bishopsgate*. This fabric, begun upon the site of the old church, in 1725, has a spacious body of brick; the roof is concealed by a balustrade. The steeple exhibits a considerable appearance of grandeur. The structure is upon a simple, beautiful, and harmonious plan, and the steeple more in taste than many in the metropolis, notwithstanding a

great entrance-door is wanting in the centre. The inside of the church is commensurate with the exterior, and the pulpit is in a grand style. The monument of Sir Paul Pindar is one of the most conspicuous. In the lower church-yard there is another, with an inscription in Persian characters, relative to a secretary to the Persian ambassador, who died here in 1626.

In *New-street*, nearly opposite this church, are some of the East India Company's warehouses, with fronts several hundred feet in length: many of these cover more ground than our royal palaces.

Two doors from Bishopsgate church, on each side of the way, on Nos. 1 and 64, is a stone affixed, with a mitre, as a memorial where Bishopsgate stood. Not far from this is the *Marine Society's House*, a plain building, only distinguished by the representation of a female figure taking a destitute boy under her care. This institution was first proposed by the late Jonas Hanway, esq. The Society have a vessel on the Thames, near Woolwich, for the reception of a hundred boys, who are trained with all possible care for the sea service. Nearly adjoining to this structure is the church of *St. Ethelburga*: one of the smallest in the City. It has a flat Gothic window, and a plain stuccoed front, with a small turret and a clock. On the same side of the way is *St. Helen's-place*. A handsome pile of modern buildings covers the ancient site of the nunnery of St. Helen; vestiges of this nunnery are still visible in the cellars, and at the side of some of the houses on this spot.

At a short distance north of Crosby-square, is a handsome open place called *Great St. Helen's*. The church (one of those that escaped the fire of London) is a Gothic structure of the lighter kind, and contains several curious monuments, particularly that of the singular usurer, Bancroft, who left his ill-gotten wealth to charitable uses, and flattered himself with the idea of opening his coffin, which may be seen furnished with a lock and key for that purpose.—Here are the Skinners' Alms-houses, first built in 1551, and rebuilt in 1729.

Crosby-house, in *Crosby-square*, was built by Sir John Crosbie, Sheriff, in 1470; and here Richard Duke of Gloucester lodged, after he had conveyed his devoted nephews to the Tower. When Crosby-house was first erected, it was supposed to have been the highest in London, and occupied the whole of Crosby-square. Henry VIII. granted this house to Anthony Bonvica, an Italian merchant; and in Queen Elizabeth's time it was appropriated for the reception of ambassadors; though in 1594, Sir John Spencer kept his mayoralty here.

The hall, the principal of the remains, has been miscalled Richard the Third's Chapel; and divided into floors. The building is still majestic; and the west side presents a range of beautiful Gothic windows: here is also a fine circular window. The timber roof, of most exquisite workmanship, is divided by three rows of pendants, ranging along, and connected by pointed arches: the whole has been highly ornamented. This hall has been let to several religious assemblages, and since to tradesmen: it is now in a very ruinous state, and is fast verging to destruction.

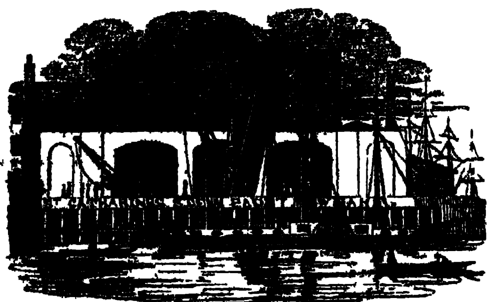
The present approach to the hall is from Bishopsgate-street, by the passage to Crosby-square, up a modern flight of stone steps: here the only part of its outside, which is not surrounded by houses, is visible.

The *City of London Tavern*, on the same side of Bishopsgate-street, is the shewy rival of the *Old London Tavern*, on the opposite side towards Cornhill, and is distinguished by its fine stone front and superb entrance. The London Tavern stands on the ruins of an arched building, the origin of which cannot be traced. This tavern is spacious, and affords every desirable convenience for the numerous companies entertained here. At No. 8, Bishopsgate-street, is the great mercantile establishment of Messrs. Baring, Brothers and Co., whose money transactions connect them with every part of the old and new world, and with the government of every country where they have connection.

Proceeding up Bishopsgate-street, near St. Botolph's



Southwark Bridge.



St. Katherine's Docks.

church, is the *White Hart*. This ancient tavern bore the date of 1480 upon its front. During the year 1829 it was taken down, and on its site the inn has been rebuilt in a style of architectural elegance, quite equal to that gaiety of appearance assumed by our modern taverns.

The office belonging to the Seamen's Hospital, established on board the Grampus, lying in Deptford-creek, is situated in this street. Since its institution in 1821, more than 6000 seamen of all nations have been admitted and provided for.

Nearly opposite to Widegate-street are the remains of the residence of Sir Paul Pindar, for some years past occupied as a liquor-shop, designated the Flying Horse. Its ancient Gothic front has been strangely metamorphosed, being stuccoed, &c. The original owner was one of the richest merchants of his time, and was ruined by his conscientious attachment to Chas. I.: he died in 1650, aged eighty-four. An old house still remaining in Hartshorn-court, running from Bishopsgate-street towards Long-alley, and which is easily distinguished by its raised figures upon the front, was, according to tradition, that of Sir Paul Pindar's gardener.



Sir Paul Pindar's House.

Union-street, or *Sun-street*, was built, within the last half century, upon the site of numerous courts

and alleys, and intersects the street between Bishopsgate and Shoreditch, called *Norton Falgate*, near to the east end of which stood the priory and hospital of St Mary Spital. The Old Artillery-ground, on the eastern side of Bishopsgate-street, gave names to Artillery-street, Gun-street, Fort-street, &c after the Company had removed to the present Artillery-ground, during the reign of James I. Recrossing the line of Bishopsgate-street, to the westward, we enter *Holywell-street*, the site of the ancient monastery of that name: one end of this street runs towards Shoreditch, and the other into the Curtain-road.

A little to the west of Holywell-lane, was anciently a place called the *Still-house*, and the spring, or well, which gave name to the whole liberty, as well as to the priory for Benedictine nuns, founded by Robert Fitzgelran in the time of Richard I; and after many reparations, re-edified by Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter, in the reign of Henry VII, who was buried in a chapel here, erected at his own expence. The following lines were painted on most of the windows:

"All the Nunnes of Holy-well,
Pray for the soul of Sir Thomas Lovell."

The celebrity of the well, the precise site of which is now unknown, most probably originated in some healing qualities ascribed to the waters.

Holywell Mount was levelled about the year 1777, and is now the site of a chapel and several decent streets. The Curtain-road adjacent contained a theatre, mentioned as early as 1578: here Richard Tarleton, "one of Queen Elizabeth's twelve players, with wages and livery," exhibited to the public. This artificial mound or eminence was nearly as high, and equal in circumference, to the reservoir between the extremity of Tottenham-court-road and that leading to Camden Town. Holywell Mount, as well as that at Whitechapel, was generally supposed to have been raised

out of the rubbish of the fire of London; but it is upon record, that this ground, when a meadow, was granted by the City of London for a public laystall or dunghill. Public laystalls were once common; and it appears by an act of the Common Council of London in the year 1670, that a laystall was appointed in Whitechapel-road, lately called Whitechapel Mount, now Mount-row; others contiguous to Dowgate-dock, Puddle-dock, and Whitefriars-dock. Laystall-street, between Gray's-inn-lane and Leather-lane, was another of those common but unsightly accommodations, the receptacles of all kinds of filth, dead animals, &c. from which the eye of delicacy has long since been happily relieved.

On the Holywell-street side of Shoreditch there were "small fair houses," with gardens. Every tenant paid one penny rent, and dined with the Prior of St. Mary's, Bethlem, on Christmas-day. More to the southward stood Bethlem Cross previous to the Reformation, dividing three ways. This spot was afterwards occupied by a smith's forge. A passage through the hospital led into Moorfields. Till Holywell Mount was levelled, almost all the ground between that and Old-street, on the north and west, was occupied by tenter-grounds, gardens, and cottages, including the *Rus in Urbe* gardens, that abutted upon the east side of the City-road, and nearly covered the site of Tabernacle-walk, North-street, &c.

A new church is completed in Bishopsgate parish, the first stone of which was laid in June 1828; it is situated in Skinner-street. At the corner of Worship-street, in the Curtain-road, is one of the stations of the chartered Gas Light and Coke Company, incorporated in April 1812; nearly opposite which, is the Police-office for this district.

Proceeding a little to the westward of the Curtain-road, we come to *Moorfields*, the upper part of which, since the year 1787, has been covered with elegant buildings, and several good streets.

FINSBURY-SQUARE was built over the last remains of those fields so long appropriated to the sports of the City apprentices, who repaired here on evenings and holidays, to recreate themselves with various sports. The manners and characters of these lads are well depicted in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, the first volume of which brings before our eyes these youthful civic heroes with an almost breathing reality. Finsbury-market is formed at the west end of Skinner-street; but does not appear successful.

Allen's Alms-houses were founded by Edward Allyn the comedian, about 1614, in Petty France, and were subsequently removed to Lamb-alley, near Sun-street. A great part of the space between St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate-street, and the eastern side of Moorfields, now New Broad-street, was occupied by a number of mean lath and plaster buildings, called Petty France, being originally inhabited by French visitants and refugees. About the beginning of 1700, after having become little better than a laystall, it was covered with capital houses, and inhabited by some of the most respectable merchants and citizens.

Great improvements have been made in this vicinity: the space which was the quarters of Moorfields, has been formed into a sort of square, occupying the large space which remained between Finsbury-square and the site of Bethlem-hospital. The name of *Finsbury-circus* has been given to this elegant spot, and the south side is nearly occupied by the

LONDON INSTITUTION.

This distinguished monument of our national improvement, in the accommodations provided for science and literature, rises to view fronting the site of the ancient Bethlem-hospital.

This Institution was projected in 1805, and first opened in 1806. Its principal objects are the acquisition of an extensive library, consisting of books in all languages, both ancient and modern; rooms for news-

papers and other periodical works, and the general diffusion of science, literature and the arts, by means of lectures and experiments. Nearly 1000 subscriptions, of seventy-five guineas each, were made for the supply of the requisite funds, and a committee selected, who prepared laws for the government of the Institution. In 1807 this Institution was made a corporate body by Royal Charter, and a committee of twenty-six meet annually to regulate the affairs.

The Institution originally occupied a house in the Old Jewry, built by Sir Robert Clayton, and afterwards another in King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street, whence it removed to the present elegant building, the first stone of which was laid in November 1815, by the Lord Mayor. The building is 108 feet in length, exclusive of the wings, which are each 16 feet. The centre of the front is adorned with a handsome portico, consisting of four Tuscan pillars, supporting an equal number of the Corinthian order; the whole surmounted by a pediment. The building is of stone. The ground floor is occupied by the entrance-hall, decorated with pilasters and columns, the newspaper, magazine, committee rooms, &c. The great staircase is at the end of the hall, and leads to the library, which is ninety-seven feet in length, and forty-two in width, having a gallery on every side. On the first landing of the great staircase is the entrance to a hexagon vestibule communicating with the lecture-room, which is sixty-three feet by forty-four, and is capable of accommodating about 750 visitors. The celebrated professor Porson was elected to the office of Librarian to this Institution, and continued to fill it to the period of his sudden dissolution.

The newspaper and magazine rooms are open to the proprietors from eight o'clock in the morning till eleven at night; and the library from ten in the morning till ten at night, every day except Sundays, Christmas-day, Good-Friday, and Fast and Thanksgiving days. On Saturday the library is closed

at three o'clock. The proprietors have each a transferable ticket, admitting the bearer to all parts of the house. Annual subscribers pay 3*l.* 6*s.* each.

In 1828 the managers of this Institution commenced a series of *soirées*, in imitation of those which had been for some time held at the Royal Institution. These have since been regularly continued every season, to the number of six, occurring at intervals of a fortnight. On these occasions the library is closed at three o'clock in the afternoon, and re-opened for the admission of the proprietors and their friends at seven o'clock. Each proprietor may personally introduce a lady or gentleman, whose name, together with that of the proprietor, is to be written on a card, which is prepared in the pamphlet-room. Refreshments of tea and coffee are supplied in the library between the hours of seven and eight, after which the company adjourn to the theatre, when a lecture on some popular and interesting subject is delivered, and the library is again visited,—the whole closing about ten o'clock.

In 1829 the affairs of the Institution having become much embarrassed, a Committee of Inquiry was appointed to investigate the cause, and by adopting some prudent regulations, the suggestions contained in their Report, the Institution was enabled to clear off all incumbrances, and is at present in a most flourishing condition.

In 1830 the Board of Management endeavoured to enter into an arrangement, by which the Gresham Lectures might in future be delivered in the Theatre of this Institution; and thus fulfil the end for which they were designed by their enlightened founder; but in consequence of the opposition they experienced from the professors, the attempt was abandoned.

At the back of this Institution, in South-street, the Unitarians have erected a chapel, plain and simple as their doctrines; the interior is unadorned, except by the beautiful pulpit, which is at once chaste and elegant. The windows are well disposed.

OLD BETHLEM.

On the removal of the Old Bethlem, in Queen Elizabeth's time, about an acre of ground, which formed a part of the precinct, was enclosed with a brick wall, as a burial-place for the ease of the London parishes. This plot abutted on the "deep ditch" which separated the Hospital from the "Moore-fields." The old gateway is yet standing on the east side of Moorfields, bearing two handsome urns, opposite to the Ophthalmic Institution. The ground itself having long ceased to be a burial-place, has been converted into gardens, principally attached to the houses in Broad-street-buildings. But during the last year or two, a considerable portion of the south side, with the narrow alley, chiefly inhabited by brokers, that skirted it, has been formed into a wide carriage-way. The new avenue, together with Old Bethlem, which continues the communication into Bishopsgate-street, and has been recently widened, and partly rebuilt, has received the name of Liverpool-street. Not the least remains of the old hospital, nor yet of the buildings which succeeded it, as mentioned by Stow, are now discoverable.

Since the commencement of the present century, the second Bethlem-hospital, which had become very ruinous, has been pulled down, and the lunatic establishment removed to St. George's-fields. Its final demolition took place about the year 1818, together with a long extent of the old City wall, against which it had been built. The site is now occupied by respectable houses, forming a portion of the north side of London Wall. Opposite the western end of Liverpool-street, in Bloomfield-street, is situated the

CATHOLIC METROPOLITAN CHAPEL.

The principal front of this building is in three parts: in the centre is a deep recess, in which are two Corinthian columns; and it is flanked by pro-

jections, guarded by pilasters at the angles; and the whole is finished by a pediment, in the tympanum of which is the cross, supported by two females in plaster.

The interior amply compensates for the meanness of the exterior, though a feeling of regret is excited, that so splendid a design should not have a more elegant exterior. It is to be regretted that the altar, so undeviatingly placed at the east end, should be here reversed, owing to the Corporation, who would not allow the entrance to be in the Circus. The interior is divided into a body and aisles, with a semicircular tribune at the altar end, as there ought to be at the same part of every church. The ceiling is elliptically arched, terminating at each extremity in a half dome. The great and attractive beauty of this chapel is its painting; the ceiling exhibits the most brilliant colours and appropriate designs. The centre is occupied by a large panel, containing the Assumption of Our Lady, and the Four Evangelists, surrounded by panels, square and oblong, containing scriptural subjects; the whole being separated by belts and bands, most richly painted in imitation of mouldings in relief. The ceiling of the aisles are horizontal, and painted in panels, the plain surfaces of which are in imitation of clouds. In the sanctuary is a grand arch resting on piers. It is elliptical, and consists of a low wall by way of plinth, and sustaining two coupled and two single columns of the Corinthian order of Como marble, copied from the choragic monument of Lysicratis—and truly beautiful specimens of the order they are: they support a highly-enriched entablature, the frieze decorated with honeysuckles, and the cornice with Grecian tiles. The semidome, which rises from the cornice, has its soffit painted with panels and foliage, and a splendid irradiation in the centre. Behind the beautiful screen thus formed, is seen the magnificent fresco painting of the Crucifixion, which it is greatly to be lamented has faded, from the effects of damp. The altar is formed of the purest marble,

and elevated on three flights of steps of the same material. The front is boldly carved in an ogee, and the ledger supported upon terminal angels; on this are six candlesticks, and the tabernacle containing the ciborium, and on the steps are six other massive candlesticks, of a grand design. The arrangement of the altar and the whole interior of the building are so strikingly beautiful, that it might serve as a model for modern church building. The altar is lighted from the roof, as in the church of St. Sulpice at Paris; a method which, by excluding windows, keeps the mind of the spectator fixed upon the magnificent scene before him. The throne for the Apostolic Vicar is situated on the north side of the central area of the chapel, and the pulpit, which is affixed to a pillar nearly opposite the latter, was the gift of Lord Arundel, and partakes more of the glitter and show for which the Catholic church has usually been censured, than it accords with the magnificent but chaste decorations of the building. Two circular fonts of white marble, beautiful in their designs, are situated near the principal entrances; and here are the confessionals. The paintings were executed by Signor Aglio, an Italian artist; and the marble decorations by Signor Comelli, of Milan. The first stone was laid in August 1817, and the chapel was consecrated in April 1820. The whole expence was 26,000*l.*

Close to this chapel, on its south side, another has been erected, bearing an extraordinary inscription on its front, by the Calvinistic Methodists. No. 4, Bloomfield-street, nearly opposite the Catholic Chapel, is the Congregational Library, for the use of Dissenting ministers and others of the Independent persuasion. A chapel in White-street, nearly adjacent, which had before been occupied by the Catholics, was given up on the opening of this chapel, and the building is now used as a National School.

On the north side of the Catholic chapel is the *London Ophthalmic Infirmary*, instituted in 1804, by

the late John Cunningham Saunders, for the prevention and cure of blindness in 1805. It was first situated in Charterhouse-square; but in 1821, in consequence of a legacy left by the late Harry Sedgwick, esq. the present beautiful building was erected, at an expence of 8000*l*. Nearly opposite this infirmary, but rather more to the southward, is the *London Provident Institution*, a kind of savings'-bank.

Some idea may be formed as to the state and appearance of Moorfields about forty years ago, before the improvements here detailed were commenced, from the following lines, written about that period:

" Hills and holes, and shops for brokers,
Open sinners, canting soakers;
Hulks and stalls around environ,
Mouldy books, and rusty iron;
Preachers, doctors, raving, puffing,
Praying, swearing, solving, huffing;
Singing hymns, and sausage frying,
Apples roasting, orange shying;
Madmen into Bedlam taking;
Others at the door so making;
Blind men begging, fiddlers drawling,
Raree-shows, and children bawling:
Gingerbread, and, See Gibraltar!
Humstrums grinding tunes that falter;
Maim'd, and halt, and blind are staging;
Bills and speeches mobs engaging;—
' Good people, sure de ground you tread on,
Me did put this woman's head on!
At de hospital dey mock'd her,
Vos turn'd out by all the doctor.'
Quoits are throwing, drums are beating,
Heroes marching and retreating;
Skipping, hopping, racing, jumping,
Till the pitchy night comes plump in."

Some of the very last acts of public archery may be said to have been performed in the neighbourhood

of Moorfields, and to have been connected with the privileges so long enjoyed by the citizens of London for exercise with their bows, within their prescribed boundaries between Finsbury-fields and Islington, and perhaps still further. It is within the memory of several persons living, that it was usual for the London Artillery Company to celebrate the 12th of August, as the birth-day of his late Majesty George IV., then Prince of Wales, by the performance of archery evolutions in and about Hoxton-fields, and by a kind of perambulation or procession, shooting from but to but, for the purpose of marking out their boundaries. These were distinguished by several stones; from each of which the company of archers that attended, preceded by the pioneers of the regiment, discharged their arrows along the intended line of march, to which they so strictly adhered, that ditches were frequently filled up, banks levelled, and even parts of houses removed, to prevent the least deviation, unless, as was sometimes the case on these occasions, the proprietors permitted the Company and their followers to cut a way through their gardens, &c. One instance of this kind occurred at the Rosemary-Branch, about the year 1774. In the course of the day, which was a scene of revelry, the late Old King of Prussia public-house, then called Sudbury Castle, near where Aske-terrace now stands, was stormed and taken, after the landlord, who had a number of guns mounted, had defended it as well as he could. The space of ground thus claimed by the Artillery Company and their archers, included nearly the whole of the area between Hoxton on the west, Islington on the north-east, and the City-road on the south.—See the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1832, where a map of their ground is given.

Proceeding up Broad-street-buildings, we enter *Broad-street*: this was formerly called *Pig-street*, when those animals, belonging to the Hospital of St. Anthony, being used to run about the streets, and to be

fed by passengers, gave rise to the adage of "Following like a Tantony pig."—The fire of 1666 stopped, in this direction, at No. 8.—The National Life Assurance Office is now removed from the Old Jewry into this street. The General Annuity Endowment Association is held at No. 63.—On the south side of this street, is

THE EXCISE OFFICE,

a plain but large and elegant stone building, erected in 1763, four stories in height, with an entrance through the middle of it into a large yard, in which there is another brick building, nearly equal in size with the principal edifice. The front stands on the site of ten alms-houses, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1575; and the back building, with the yard, is the ground on which Gresham-college stood, till it was taken down in 1768.

The church of *St. Peter-le-Poor* is on the west side of Broad-street, nearly opposite the Excise Office. The old church, projecting considerably beyond the line of the houses, was taken down and rebuilt in 1791. The west end is elegantly simple; the door is in the centre, between double Ionic columns; the ends of the front are adorned with pilasters of the same order. Above the door is a moulded pediment with a plain tympanum, and over this a square tower in two stories; the whole surmounted by an elegantly shaped dome.

In *Threadneedle-street* is the church of *St. Martin Outwich.* This edifice was so much damaged by a fire in 1766, that it was found necessary to rebuild it. The interior embellishments amply recompense the want of them without, particularly the picture of the Resurrection, by Rigaud. At the north-east extremity of this street, occupying a considerable space of ground, is the South Sea House. The back front, formerly the Excise Office, afterwards the South Sea Company's Office, thence called the Old South Sea House, was consumed by fire in 1826. The building in Threadneedle-street,

in which the Company's affairs are now transacted, is a magnificent structure of brick and stone, occupying a quadrangle, supported by stone pillars of the Tuscan order, which form a fine piazza. The front in Threadneedle-street is beautiful, and the walls are of great thickness. The several offices are admirably disposed; the great hall for sales, the dining-room, galleries, and chambers, are equally beautiful and convenient. Under these are capacious arched vaults, to guard what is valuable from the chances of fire. *Merchant Tailors'-hall* is also in this street, with the portraits of several eminent men, and the grant of the Charter by Henry VII.

The church of *St. Bennet Fink* stands at the south-west end of Threadneedle-street, upon the site of another, built as early as 1323. The interior of the present fabric is a complete ellipsis, and the roof an elliptical cupola, with a glazed turret in the centre, environed with a cornice, supported by six stone columns of the Composite order. Between each of these columns is a spacious arch and six large windows, with angular mullions. The altar-piece and the font are very beautiful. The steeple and the cupola rise above one hundred feet from the ground. The high finishing of this church is said to have been owing to Mr. Holman's contribution of 1000*l.* though this gentleman was a Catholic.

END OF WALK II.

WALK III.

Through Cornhill and Gracechurch-Street, by Lombard-Street, Eastcheap, Upper Thames-Street, Dowgate-Hill, Walbrook, &c.

LOMBARD-STREET takes its name from the *Lombards*, the great money-lenders of ancient times. Having been long a kind of exchange, it became the residence of eminent bankers. By reason of its proximity to the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the East India-house, it is situated, as regards wealth and mercantile transactions, in the most important neighbourhood in the metropolis. Out of the sixty-two London bankers, thirty-six of them have their establishments in and about Lombard-street. Here are several fire-offices, those grand supports of trade, and the security alike of the opulent and of the provident poor. So great is the respectability and wealth of this vicinity, that it has become an adage on the turf, where a high certainty of success is expressed, by declaring that "It's Lombard-street to a China orange."

The parish church of *St. Edmund the King* stands near the centre of this street; it is a good stone edifice. The most remarkable monument it contains, is that of Dr. Jeremiah Mills, who died in 1784, having been for many years President of the Society of Antiquaries. This church covers the site of the ancient grass or hay-market, formerly held here. The church of *All-Hallows, Lombard-street*, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. This is a very neat building; the carving of the inner door-cases is really beautiful.

The *General Post Office* was in Lombard-street, but the business is removed to St. Martin's-le-Grand: part of the old one is still used as a receiving-house. At the corner of Abchurch-lane is the Phœnix Fire Office, and nearly opposite is the Pelican Life Office. The very striking and beautiful ornament of emble-

matical figures which decorates the front of this building, is much admired, and is placed on the cornice of the fine stone front; a specimen of the most correct architecture, and considered as a master-piece of the late Sir Robert Taylor. The ideas upon which the group was founded, were taken from the elegant pencil of Lady Diana Beauclerk, and were executed at Coade's manufactory by M. de Vââre. The recumbent figure at the east end, has been particularly admired for its graceful attitude and anatomical correctness.

The Clearing-house, No. 2, Lombard-street.—Until within the last sixty years, bankers paid their cheques on each other on demand; when the first idea of exchanging cheques was proposed by Mr. Irving, clerk to Fuller and Co., but not attended to. Some of the clerks, however, met in 'Change-alley for this purpose, which was found a great convenience; and it was seen, that if a general exchange took place, the banker need not keep so large a capital in his till. A room was therefore hired of Mrs. Irving, the widow of the projector, where it continued for many years, till, from the increase of bankers, it was found too small; the premises now used, are rented of Messrs. Smith and Co. Each banker subscribes about 30*l.* per annum, and sends a clerk to attend and receive the cheques; others are sent to deliver and bring them home till 4 o'clock; at 5 the final settlement takes place, when each clearing clerk settles his account in Bank notes. Nearly one million has been taken away as the balance of a single banker; and although it occasionally happens that the bills and cheques so paid amount to several millions, the average payment in Bank notes do not exceed 300,000*l.* This is of considerable service to the public, who benefit by having the whole of the day to provide for their bills and drafts. Two constables are in constant attendance at the doors.

Lombard-street contained the house and shop of the truly patriotic Sir Thomas Gresham; the site of his residence is now occupied by that of Messrs.

Martin and Co., bankers, No. 68. Here also stood an ancient tavern, built by Sir Simon Eyre, called the *Cardinal's Hat*. Here, as a goldsmith, lived Mr. Matthew Shore, whose wife (since called Jane Shore) became the unhappy concubine of the licentious Edward IV. In making way for the approaches to the new bridge, the *Boar's-head*, which till then marked the exact site of this far-famed tavern, was taken down, with all the houses, to the eastern end of the street. Under the sign of the Boar's-head used to be written, "*This is the oldest Tavern in London.*" Among the small pieces called *Tradesmen's tokens*, there are some extant which were used for change in this tavern, probably antecedent to the copper coinage subsequent to Queen Elizabeth's reign. The following lines were written here by a visitor, a few years since:

"This house, which Shakspeare made the scene
Of Falstaff's jokes with Hal the Prince,
In honour of the Bard, has been
The seat of humour ever since!

From age to age, the jolly Knight
Has shone by proxy thro' these rooms;
And Nyms and Bardolphs still delight
To chace away the midnight gloom.

Here Fielding, Somerville, and Gay,
Have frequent pass'd a merry night;
Here Beard pour'd forth the cheerful lay,
And Garrick added converse bright.

Here Goldsmith felt resistless ties;—
To Him, whose raptures were sincere,
The feast! would seem a sacrifice,
And songs, as hymns of praise appear!

O, Shakspeare, here to thee are paid
The offerings of a heathen shrine;
Heifers oft smoke beneath the blade,
With due libations of rich wine!"

The back windows of the Boar's-head looked into

the burying-ground of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane; and it is a somewhat curious fact, that this ground contained an inscribed grave-stone in memory of one Robert Preston, who was a *drawer*, or waiter, at this tavern in the early part of the last century. He died on the 6th of June, 1720. The poetical part of his epitaph was as follows:

"Bacchus, to give the toping world surprise,
Produc'd one sober son, and here he lies.
Though nurs'd amongst full hogsheads, he defied
The charms of wine, as much as others pride.
O reader, if to justice thou'rt inclin'd,
Keep honest Preston duly in thy mind.
He drew good wine, took care to fill his pots;
Had sundry virtues that outweigh'd his spots.
You that on Bacchus have the like dependance,
Pray copy Bob, in measure and attendance."

In more recent days, this tavern became a Freemason's Lodge, as appears by an invitation-card, inspected by the present writer, calling the brethren to meet at the Boar's-head in Eastcheap.

White Hart Court, opposite All-Hallows' church, contains the most ancient meeting-house belonging to the Friends, in London. There was formerly no thoroughfare from Lombard-street into White Hart Court; the ground was occupied by premises belonging to the Fishmongers' Company, who, in order to perpetuate their right to the ground, continue to shut up the passage on Easter Monday yearly.

The continuation of Great Eastcheap is commonly called Cannon-street, on the north side of which is Abchurch-lane, and the parish church of *St. Mary Abchurch.* This is one of Sir Christopher Wren's erections, but has nothing striking in its exterior.

In Clement's-lane, on the same side of Cannon-street, is the parish church of *St. Clement, Eastcheap*, a plain neat edifice of the Composite order. To this parish was added that of *St. Martin Orgar*, on

the south side of Cannon-street. This church was occupied by French Protestants, and was the only one in the City in which the Church of England service was performed in the French language; it is now taken down.

Further on is *Miles's*, or rather *St. Michael's-lane*, distinguished by a Dissenting Meeting-house. Crooked-lane ran from Miles's-lane to Fish-street-hill, long remarkable for the manufacture of fishing tackle, bird-cages, hand-mills, &c. At the south side of this avenue stood the church of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, built by Sir Christopher Wren. Here Sir William Walworth, who struck Wat Tyler so violent a blow as brought him to the ground, where he was immediately dispatched by the King's attendants, was buried: his epitaph, in uncouth rhyme, is recorded by Weever, in his Funeral Monuments.

Proceeding westward, we come to *Suffolk-lane*, which contains *Merchant Tailors' School*, founded in 1561, in consequence of the gift of 500*l*. by one of their masters, a Mr. Richard Hills. The old edifice was consumed by the great fire: the present spacious fabric is supported on the east side by stone pillars, forming a handsome cloister, containing apartments for the ushers. Adjoining, is the chapel and the library. Three hundred boys receive a classical education, one third gratis, and the rest for a very small stipend. It is an excellent seminary, and sends several scholars annually to St. John's, Oxford, in which there are forty-six fellowships belonging to it.

Opposite to this lane, on the Thames side, is *Cold Harbour*, or more probably *Coal Harbour*, a landing place for coals. Here a magnificent mansion was standing in the reign of Edward II.; subsequently bestowed on the Earl of Shrewsbury by Edward VI.

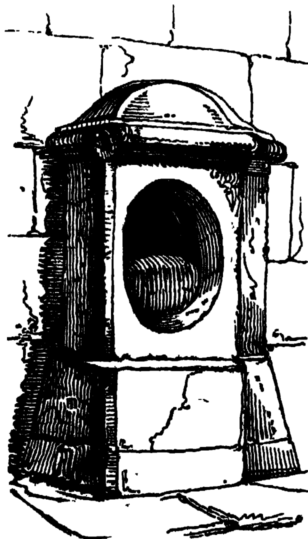
The church of *All-Hallows*, *Thames-street*, stands near the end of Cold Harbour-lane; it was built in 1683, and contains a beautiful specimen of wrought work, in a fine screen made at Hamburgh, a present

from the merchants trading to the Hans Towns, who were the original occupants of the *Still*, or *Steel-yard*, on this spot, which is now the great repository of most of the iron imported for the use of the metropolis.

Dowgate, a little further on, was anciently one of the Roman gates, and a ferry for crossing the Thames: it also gave a name to the ward in which it stands.

Plumbers'-hall is on the east side of Dowgate-hill, in Checquer-yard. *Skinners'* and *Tallow-chandlers' Halls*, on the west side of Dowgate-hill, are both handsome structures.

The church of *St. Swithin, London-Stone*, is situated at the south-west corner of Swithin's-lane, in Cannon-street. The present edifice was built by Sir Christopher Wren. Before this church, on the north side of Cannon-street, is *London-Stone*, the origin and use of which are equally lost in conjecture. This stone has been, and still continues to be preserved with great care. It is now cased with another stone, cut hollow; so that the ancient one may be open to inspection, without being exposed to injury; it is supposed to have been a Roman milliary, and probably the standard whence all the roads in this country



London Stone.

commenced. It formerly stood on the opposite side of the street, but in 1742 was removed to the edge of the curb on the north side. In 1798 it narrowly escaped destruction, as, on the repair of St. Swithin's church, it was condemned as a nuisance; but Mr. Maiden, a printer in Sherborne-lane, prevailed on some of the parish authorities to have it placed against the church wall, in the spot it now occupies.

In New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, are the offices of Mr. N. M. Rothschild, the celebrated merchant and banker: he possesses various establishments on the Continent; and he it is who contracts for loans, both English and Foreign: his wealth is incredible, and his influence in the money-market unbounded, where he may be considered as the lord of the ascendant. N.M. Rothschild, now the Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, Austrian Consul-general for England, came from Cassel, where his father used to walk the streets with a long white beard. He settled in Manchester at the close of the last, or beginning of the present century; but finding the profit to be made by exporting guineas to the Continent, he soon removed to London. He has four brothers settled in the principal places of trade on the Continent, all immensely rich, and altogether have a greater power over the money-



"As rich as a Jew."

market of the whole world, than ever existed before in any family.

Salters'-hall, at the back of this church, stands on the former premises of the Earls of Oxford, and near the residence of the infamous Empson and Dudley, who were joint panders to the insatiate avarice of Henry VII. The present hall is the fourth that has belonged to this Company. It has been rebuilt by Henry Carr, esq. and was opened in May 1827. The portico consists of four columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature surmounted by the Company's Arms. The decorations of the interior are very tasteful, and contain good busts of George III. and IV., the late Duke of York, Lord Nelson, and the Duke of Wellington; besides a curious bill of fare, framed and glazed, in the court-room, for fifty people of the Company of Salters, in the year 1506; some of the most singular items in this bill are, thirty-six chickens charged 4*d.*, and one swan and four geese, 7*s.* The whole expence was 1*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.*

Westward from St. Swithin's church, on the same side of the way, is *Walbrook*, a good street, so named from an ancient brook, or rivulet. This stream, now completely concealed under the street, is reported to have been so rapid in Queen Elizabeth's time, that a lad, eighteen years of age, attempting to leap it, when swelled by the rain, was carried away by the force of the flood and drowned. At the north end of this street, towards the Mansion-house, is the celebrated church of *St. Stephen's, Walbrook.* Of this edifice, a judicious writer observes, "Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste and proportion; there is not a beauty the plan would admit of, that is not found here in the greatest perfection; and foreigners very justly call our taste in question for understanding the graces no better, and allowing it no higher degree of fame." The interior, in addition to its own beauties, contains Mr. West's fine picture of the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, over the

altar. The steeple rises square to a considerable height, and is then surrounded by a balustrade within, from which a very light and elegant tower ascends on two stages, the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with columns of the Composite order, and covered with a dome. The roof within, over the middle aisle, is arched, and supported by columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order: there are three aisles and a cross aisle. The roof and cupola are adorned with an entablature, and arches ornamented with shields, palm branches, roses of fret-work, and panels of crocket-work. The walls are wainscoted ten feet high, having the Grocers' Arms within a handsome compartment of palm-branches. At the north end of the cross aisle is a door-case, beautifully decorated with various kinds of fruits and leaves, and at the west end another, very magnificent. On the sides, under the lower roofs, are only circular windows; but those which enlighten the upper roofs are small arched ones, and three noble ones at the end. The appearance of the whole edifice, upon the first entrance, has a very striking effect, the eye being attracted by every part at once, the bases of the columns excepted, which are injudiciously concealed by the carving on the tops of the pews. The altar-piece and the pulpit are equally fine. The whole has been esteemed the master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

the temporary residence of the Lord Mayors of London, is constructed of Portland stone, and was finished in 1752. The portico is supported by six lofty fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, the same order being continued in the pilasters, both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy, and built in rustic. In the centre of this story is the door which leads to the domestic offices; on each side runs a flight of steps, of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico; and the columns

(which are wrought in the proportions of Palladio) support a large regular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bas-relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the City of London. The building is an oblong: it has an area in the middle; and at the farthest end is the Egyptian Hall, which is the length of the front, very high, and designed for public entertainments. Near the ends, at each side, is a window of extraordinary height, placed between coupled Corinthian pilasters, and extending to the top of the attic story. The inside apartments and offices are very elegantly furnished; and the bas-relief over the grand pediment, is finely designed, and as beautifully executed. The building at the west side is adorned with two noble windows, between coupled Corinthian pilasters: still much of the interior is uncomfortably dark. The interior may be seen to the greatest advantage when the balls are given at Easter, or at any other time when the Egyptian Hall is occupied. The new street from the bridge will terminate here. A magistrate attends here daily, to take cognizance of offences committed in the City. The space in front of the Mansion-house is called Mansion-house-street.

Bucklersbury, in this vicinity, in the reign of King William and Queen Mary, was noted for the resort of ladies of fashion to purchase tea, fans, and other Indian goods. This place was for a long period chiefly inhabited by grocers, and what are now called druggists, who appear then to have been herbalists also; and it would seem, that during the occurrence of the plague, their houses were generally free from infection. To smell like Bucklersbury in "simple time," is a phrase used by Shakspeare. This smell of spices and other aromatic articles, has been supposed by Moufet to have preserved this street from the dreadful ravages of the pestilence.

Proceeding to the eastward, at a small distance from the Mansion-house, we come to the church of *St. Mary, Woolnoth*, so called from the ancient wool-

staple in this neighbourhood. The present structure was built in 1719, and is very substantial.

Returning to Cornhill, through Pope's Head-alley, the abode of stock-brokers, notaries, and mercantile persons, we may observe, that this was formerly occupied by a vast stone building, a temporary residence of some of the ancient Kings; it reached to the western angle of the street, and was distinguished by the Arms of England, before they were quartered, supported by two angels. Another division of this structure was the Pope's Head Tavern, fronting Lombard-street.

END OF WALK III.

WALK IV.

From Cornhill to the Poultry; return to the Bank, Bartholomew-Lane, Lothbury, Coleman-Street, London-Wall, Broad-Street-Buildings, and Austin Friars, back to Cornhill.

THE *Poultry*, properly so called, is the street extending from the Mansion-house to the end of Cheapside; formerly, when this was occupied by poulterers' stalls, there was a place called *Scalding-alley*, where fowls were scalded, previous to their being offered for sale; this was on the site of St. Mildred's-court. Here stood the *Poultry-compter*, a prison for petty offences. The ground is now occupied by Mr. Clayton's Meeting-house.

It has been observed, that "the enlargement of our prisons has been commensurate with the increase of our commerce and opulence;" but it may safely be replied, that our prisons have only increased in

an equal ratio with our population, though they are certainly a contrast to the days alluded to by the poet:

" A single gaol in Alfred's golden reign
Could half the nation's criminals contain;
Fair Justice then, without constraint ador'd,
Held high the steady scale, but sheath'd the sword."

St. Mildred's church is in the Poultry, and was rebuilt after the great fire of 1666. The present edifice is of stone, with a flat quadrangular roof, supported by columns and pilasters of the Ionic order: the floor is paved with Purbeck stone, and the chancel with a mixture of the same and black marble. The south front, facing the Poultry, is adorned with a cornice, pediment, and acroters, with enrichments of leaves, &c. cut in stone. The interior is very handsome, though the monuments are but few. The stone tower, about seventy-five feet in height, is crowned with a cupola, the vane of which is a ship half-rigged.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

occupies an area of an irregular form, bounded on the south side by Threadneedle-street, on the west by Princes-street, on the north by Lothbury, and on the east by St. Bartholomew's-lane. The whole circuit contains nine open courts, a spacious rotunda, court and committee-rooms, numerous public offices, a printing-office, library, &c., besides various private apartments for the principal officers and servants. The centre, or principal front, is to the south, extending about eighty feet; is of the Ionic order, and has a bold entablature. In the façade of the wings, the architect, Sir Robert Taylor, has introduced Corinthian fluted columns, arranged in pairs along the whole front, supporting a pediment at each extremity, with a balustraded entablature. Arched recesses, in the place of windows, form the intercolumniations; and in the tympanum of each pediment is a bust. It is, perhaps, impossible to form an adequate idea of the interior of

the Bank, without the aid of a ground-plan. The principal entrance opens by a large arched gateway, with a smaller entrance on each side, into a quadrangular paved court, with which all the leading communications are connected. The east side of this court leads to the Rotunda, and the various Stock-offices, the Dividend, and the Unclaimed Dividend-offices, and through the latter communicates with the new entrance into Lothbury. The principal suite of apartments is on the ground floor, beneath which, and even below the surface of the ground, there is more building, and a greater number of rooms, than in the entire superstructure. At the west end of the Pay-hall, is the statue of King William, by Cheere. The clock is a most ingenious piece of mechanism, intended to obviate the inconvenience of clocks differing from each other; as the hands on the dials, in the different offices, are all moved by the same machine. The whole of the communication is carried on by means of brass rods, making in the whole about 700 feet, and weighing between 600 and 700 weight. The principal weight to this clock is between 300 and 400lbs., and it is wound up twice a-week; and besides shewing the time on sixteen dial-plates, this clock strikes the hours and quarters on very large bells, so as to denote the time to those offices that are without the dial-plates. The entrance on the Lothbury side exhibits a singular, yet interesting display of architectural designs, after some of the best specimens of Greece and Rome. From the return on the west side, in Princes-street, to the east, in Bartholomew-lane, the architectural masses are of similar character; both the order and the forms having been copied from the Temple of the Sybils at Tivoli. Strength and security were the first objects to be obtained; but at the same time, the monotonous insipidity of an immense line of wall, has been relieved by projecting entrances and blank windows; the former being under lofty archways, and ornamented

by Corinthian columns fluted, with an entablature and turrets above. The grand portico, at the north-west anglé, consists of a raised basement, and eight fluted columns disposed semicircularly, and supporting a very highly-enriched frieze and attic, with a turret above; the whole having the appearance of a temple. Mr. (now Sir John) Soane has been the architect of all the principal improvements in and about the Bank, from the year 1788 to the present time.

Proceeding up Bartholomew-lane, at the corner opposite the Royal Exchange, is *St. Bartholomew's church*, rebuilt in 1669. The top of the square tower being crowned with arches instead of turrets, though supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, has a very uncouth appearance. The front is raised above the rest of the body, with a large arched window over the great door: but the interior, particularly the altar-piece and the pulpit, are richly adorned. At the northern extremity of Bartholomew-lane, partly in Throgmorton-street, stands

THE AUCTION-MART.

This edifice, which grew out of the increased sales by auction, has been considered "as offering a specimen of architecture, simply elegant, and highly creditable to a young artist, who, without profuse ornament, has given his design the characteristics of a national edifice." This institution was opened in March 1810; it was erected by a company of traders, principally auctioneers, and is very useful as a commercial establishment. The attached portico of the principal front, is composed of two stories: the lower is of the Doric, and the upper of the Ionic order, surmounted by a pediment. The lower order occupies the height of the principal and mezzanine story. The other side (standing in Th[illegible]n-street) is rusticated as high as the upper part of the mezzanine windows; a cornice is continued round these two sides. The upper story is lighted by three large lantern lights, and is contained

within the space occupied by a curb roof; and thus forms three fine spacious auction-galleries. The area between the foot-pavement and the building, is protected by a plinth and balustrade, and admits light to the basement story.

THE STOCK-EXCHANGE

is opposite the east entrance to the Bank, at the upper end of Capel-court (at the corner of this court, is the Alliance Assurance Company's offices), which derived its name from the house of Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor in 1503. This is a neat plain building, fronted with stone to the attic story, which is of brick, and erected in 1801, by Mr. James Peacock. The expence was defrayed by a subscription among the principal stock-brokers of 50*l.* transferable shares. No person is allowed to transact business here unless ballotted for annually by a committee of thirty, chosen from their own body: persons so chosen subscribe ten guineas each. At the west end is a tablet, exhibiting the names of such defaulters as have not been able, or willing, to make their payments good, for the purchase or transfer of stock, and who are not allowed to become members any more. On the east side, a recess is appropriated for the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt, who make their purchases four times a-week. The hours of business here are from 10 to 4; and there are three entrances besides that in Capel-court. The language of the *Alley* is mixed with peculiar phrases of their own: thus, a person who purchases more stock than he can command cash to pay for, and consequently wishes the funds to rise, is technically called a *Bull;* while one who sells stock which he does not possess, and consequently wishes the funds to fall, is designated a *Bear;* when a person cannot pay the "difference," or balance of his monthly account, he is called a "lame duck," and is said to waddle out. There are now two departments in the Stock-exchange: the one

called the Foreign house, is a new building in front of the British house, on the west side of Capel-court, which latter cannot be entered on this side without passing through it. The members of the Foreign are not admitted into the British house; but every member of the British is, in his own right, a member of the Foreign house. Every member of the British house must have three securities of 300*l.* each, to answer any defalcation; but in the Foreign house, only two securities of 200*l.* each are required. Attached to the Stock-exchange, is a fund for the relief of their decayed members, and their families.

Drapers'-hall is in Throgmorton-street, near its junction with Broad-street, and is built on the site of a large mansion, the residence of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in the reign of Henry VIII., on the site of several tenements belonging to the priory of St. Augustin; but the garden not being sufficiently large to satisfy him, he caused the fences of the neighbouring houses to be removed twenty-two feet northward, without the consent of the owners, and enclosed the whole with a high brick-wall. Among the sufferers was Stow's father, who had a garden adjoining Cromwell's, with a house standing close to the south paling of it. This house was raised from the ground, and being placed on rollers, was removed back without the knowledge of the owner, who could obtain no satisfaction from this oppressor. After his disgrace, it was purchased by the Drapers. The present edifice contains a spacious quadrangle, enclosing an open court, which has a broad piazza, or ambulatory, round it, and exhibits a series of arches, enriched with lions' heads, and other sculptured ornaments and pilasters. The buildings are chiefly of brick; but the front, and entrance into Throgmorton-street, are highly enriched with stone ornaments, and have an air of much elegance. The hall, properly so called, occupies the eastern side of the quadrangle; the ascent is by an elegant coved staircase, highly

embellished with stucco, gilding, &c. The stately screen of this magnificent apartment is curiously decorated with carved pillars, pilasters, and arches; and the ceiling is divided into numerous compartments, displaying a representation of Phæton in his car, with the signs of the Zodiac and various other enrichments; and above this screen, at the opposite end of the hall, is a very masterly picture of the immortal Nelson, by Sir William Beechey, for which the Company gave 400*l.* Upwards of 20,000*l.* have recently been laid out in the repairs of this hall.

Passing on either side of the Bank to the northward, we come to *Lothbury*, so called, from the residence of some person named Loth, probably of Danish or Saxon origin. In Stow's time, it was the abode of brass-founders, who cast candlesticks, chaffing-dishes, mortars, &c.; of late it has been the site of warehouses, and the offices of large dealers. The church of *St. Margaret, Lothbury*, is of fine stone, neat and plain, in length about sixty feet, and breadth sixty-four. The principal door is ornamented with Corinthian columns, supporting an angular pediment, and the tower is terminated by a small dome and a slender spire. The font in this church is beautifully designed, and exhibits some exquisite carved work from scripture history.—At No. 43, Lothbury, is the extensive banking establishment of Messrs. Jones, Loyd and Co.

In the northern extremity of Lothbury, is *Token-house-yard*, so named from an old house, which was an office for the delivery of Tradesmen's farthings, or tokens, a kind of unauthorized copper, which, however, kept its ground, with very little intermission, till the year 1672, a period when farthings, properly so called, were first issued by Government. Nearly the whole of the houses are offices, and several of them have been recently rebuilt in a very tasteful manner.

Founders'-hall, down a court in Lothbury, is rented by a respectable congregation of Protestant Dissenters, and has been used as a meeting-house for upwards of

a century. In this court there are some good warm, vapour, and shower baths.

COLEMAN-STREET is an avenue of considerable length, running towards London Wall and Fore-street. On the west side of this street, towards the south end, stands the church of *St. Stephen,* erected about four years after the great fire, and has a very extensive roof, without a single pillar to support it. The steeple is a square tower, crowned with a lantern, which has four faces. On the north side is the church-yard, and on the south a large pavement, that covers a burial-vault, the whole length of the church: over the entrance-gate is a striking representation of the general resurrection, cut in stone.—*Armourers'* and *Braziers'-hall* stands near the north-east corner of Coleman-street, towards Fore-street: the principal ornament of the interior of this building, is the fine painting, by Northcote, of the entry of Richard II. and Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., into London, purchased by the Company in May 1805.

Here, in King's Arms-yard, is the office of the Australian Agricultural Company, established in 1824, which promises benefits of an important public character to the fine cloth manufacturers of this kingdom, by producing the fine wool from Merino sheep bred in that country; as the wool of such sheep was found to be of equal fineness, and more silky, than that imported from Spain. The Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament and Charter, and an extensive grant of land in New South Wales was obtained from Government, for the purpose of fairly making that experiment; and the Company, notwithstanding some obstacles which they have had to contend with, are steadily pursuing their object.

Returning by the south-west corner of Moorfields, towards London Wall, we pass *Albion chapel,* erected for a congregation of Dissenters from Miles's-lane, Cannon-street. It is a building superior to most of this class; and is in form, a kind of oblong, with blank

walls on the sides, but lighted with a number of semi-circular windows near the top. The dome, covered with copper, is crowned with a small lantern. The principal entrance, towards Fore-street, is embellished by a portico, of considerable height, supported by Ionic and Corinthian columns, with a pediment.

Proceeding along London Wall, to the eastward, is the church of *All-Hallows*, in a very contracted space, in the shape of a wedge, the east end being the broadest part. At the west end is the only entrance for the congregation, under a stone tower, surmounted by an elegant cupola. Considerably to the right, and on the south side of this street, is *Carpenters'-hall*, now rented as a carpet and rug-warehouse. The entrance to the premises is under a large arch, with four Corinthian pillars at the sides; and over the centre is a bust of Inigo Jones, and the arms of the Company. Within a pleasant area, intersected by gravel-walks and grass-plats, is the part used as the hall, consisting of a Doric basement, and porticos at each end, supporting a rustic story, ornamented with cornices and pediments. The original roof was of oak, which has given place to a stuccoed ceiling, handsomely decorated.

Till Bethlem-hospital was taken down, the greatest portion of the ancient London Wall, remaining visible to the public, was to be seen here. It formerly proceeded eastward, along Wormwood-street, Camomile-street, Shoemaker-row, Poor Jewry-street, and Tower-hill, to the Postern. South-westward it passed from Cripplegate, by Monkwell-street, to Aldersgate-street, along Town-ditch, and so on to the Old Bailey, to Little Bridge street, and continued to the Thames, near Blackfriars-bridge. At present there are only three places where any considerable portion of this wall is to be seen. The first is in Little Bridge-street, a passage running in a parallel line behind Ludgate-hill from Great Bridge-street, through St. Martin's-court, into the Broadway, Blackfriars. The next is on the south side of the church-yard of St. Botolph, Alders-

gate, where this wall forms a barrier to the yards of the houses on the north side of Bull and Mouth-street; and the third is on the south side of Cripplegate church-yard, where are the remains of the only one of the many round towers which used to crown the wall at given distances.

Continuing our walk eastward, and proceeding through Winchester-street, is the remains of *Winchester-house*, built by the old Marquis of Winchester, in the reign of Edward VI. The upper part of this fabric is more modern than the lower, yet it appears in a decayed state. The old walls still retain their mullioned windows, surrounded with quoins; and strong bars of iron are inserted in the bricks, which prevent the several parts of the building from separating. This mansion is in the occupation of a packer. This street is perhaps the only one remaining in London, which displays on both sides a continuous line of houses, in the old mode of building, with projecting floors. A narrow passage from Winchester-street, leads to *Austin Friars*, once the superb residence of an order of the Augustines, and still distinguished by the lofty and spacious remains of their church. The sides of this venerable pile, or rather those of the choir, are supported by two rows of stone pilasters, or buttresses; and the building still retains its antique windows, much in the same state as when re-edified in 1351 by Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford. This edifice has long been used as a Dutch church, and service is performed twice every Sunday, and once in the week. The nave of the priory church, which is now used, is a specimen of the architecture of Edward the Third's reign. It was substantially built with stone, and though black, was comely. In the worst possible taste for such a building, it has been covered with compo, by which every appearance of antiquity has been destroyed; and the plasterer has set up over the principal window, in Roman numerals, the date A. D. M.CC.LIII.; leaving the public to suppose, that not only was the church built, but

the present covering laid on at that period. If the walls had been scraped and cleaned, their appearance would have been mended, and their ancient character preserved. At the east end, a large platform contains a long table with seats, for the purpose of receiving the sacrament. The Dutch ministers have good salaries, and a decent maintenance is provided for their widows, and several aged persons of Dutch extraction, in their alms-houses, between Union-street and Long-alley, Moorfields. Many persons of rank were interred in this church, as well as numbers of the Barons who fell in the battle of Barnet. The gilded steeple, which was standing in 1609, was so much admired, that the Mayor, and several of the citizens of London, petitioned the Marquis of Winchester that it might not be pulled down; but the petition was rejected, and this fine ornament of the City demolished.—A Missionary Museum, which was for some time exhibited in the Old Jewry, has been removed to No. 26: the curiosities are mostly articles from Africa and the South Sea Islands. They are principally exhibited with a view of inducing persons to become subscribers to the Missionary Society. The London Conveyancing Office is at No. 29.

Returning by the way of Coleman-street, we cross to the *Old Jewry*. On the east side of this street are many stately houses, built by Sir Christopher Wren, as residences for Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Nathaniel Herne, Sir Joseph Herne, and latterly occupied by the benignant family of the Sharps: William Sharp, an eminent surgeon, and Granville Sharp, the truly pious man and patriot.

END OF WALK IV.

WALK V.

From the Mansion-House, through Walbrook, to Dowgate-Hill, Thames-Street, Bread-Street, to Cheapside.

PROCEEDING down Walbrook, we come to *Budge-row*, so called, from having been the residence of persons dealing in *budge*, or lamb-skin furs. Here is the parish church of *St. Antholin*. The ancient church being destroyed by the great fire, the present one was built of stone, in the Tuscan order, and finished in 1682. The roof is an elliptical cupola, enlightened by four windows, and supported by Composite columns. The steeple consists of a tower, and a very neat spire. At this church a sermon is preached every evening in the week, except Saturday, by different clergymen, who are paid from legacies left for this purpose.

Tower Royal, the site of a tower built by William the Conqueror, is a street opposite St. Antholin's church, and was the royal residence of King Stephen: here Richard II., after the destruction of Wat Tyler, visited his mother, the Princess Joan, widow of the Black Prince, who had retired here as a place of great strength, when the populace occupied the Tower of London. Under Henry VIII. it reverted to the crown. After the reign of Elizabeth, it became stabling for the King's horses, and was ultimately divided into tenements, till the great fire levelled the whole, in 1666.

Cutlers'-hall is in *Cloak-lane*. The hall-room contains an old portrait of Mr. Crawthorne, who bestowed the Belle Savage Inn, on Ludgate-hill, in trust for the annual distribution of several charities. In this lane, nearly opposite the corner of Dowgate-hill, is the church-yard of St. John the Baptist; one of those churches not rebuilt since the great fire.

College-hill is nearly opposite, and was so denominated, from a college, founded by Sir Richard Whittington, knight, four times Mayor; between the years 1396 and 1419. It was called GOD'S HOUSE, and was

suppressed under Edward VI. The alms-houses, however, remained, under the patronage of the Mercers' Company, till they were recently taken down, and removed to Highgate, when the school which goes under their name, and was formerly attached to their hall in the Old Jewry, was rebuilt.—The handsome pile of building at the south-west corner of College-hill, embellished with stone pilasters, and the windows ornamented with pediments, supported by cartouches, formed the establishment of Mr. Alderman Magnay, a wholesale stationer.

On the east side of College-hill, is the parish church of *St. Michael Royal*, a plain substantial stone building, receiving light from large arched windows. The tower consists of three stages, and at the top is surrounded with carved open work, instead of a balustrade; hence arises a light and elegant turret, adorned with Ionic columns, ending in a fine diminution, which supports the vane. This church was an appendage to the college; and it was made collegiate by Sir Richard Whittington, by the names of St. Spirit and St. Mary.

On the south side of the street called *St. Thomas Apostle*, an old Presbyterian place of worship, repaired in 1815, has come into the occupation of Germans of the Catholic persuasion.

Elbow-lane contains *Dyers'-hall*, a neat, modern structure: nearly opposite, is *Innholders'-hall.*

Maiden-lane, on the east side of Queen-street, is only remarkable for having been called *Kerions-lane*, and the supposed residence of some of Geoffrey Chaucer's family.—On *Dowgate-hill*, is *Skinners'-hall.* The front of this building is very elegant, and the apartments grand, the hall-room being wainscoted with oak, and the parlour with cedar. Several Lord Mayors have kept their court in this hall; and it has been let to the East India Company for the same purpose.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

The lower part of Queen-street, and the neighbourhood of Dowgate, has undergone considerable alteration and improvement, in consequence of this new

communication with the opposite bank of the Thames, from the bottom of Queen-street, Cheapside, in a direct line from Guildhall to Bankside, Southwark, and thence to the Kent and Surrey roads. Mr. Rennie was the architect; and the structure consists of three grand arches; the centre one of 240 feet span, and the collaterals of 210 feet. The arches are constructed of cast iron, but the piers and abutments are of stone. It was commenced in September 1814, and was opened in March 1819. This is the most stupendous bridge, of similar materials, in the world: its central arch exceeds in span the famous iron bridge at Sunderland, by four feet: the weight of the iron alone is 5508 tons. The entire expence incurred in the construction of this bridge, amounted to 800,000*l.* Here unemployed soldiers ply for hire, so that any person wanting stout men for any particular service, may here meet with them.

Leaving Queen-street, we enter *Upper Thames-street.* In making the approaches to the New London-bridge, this street was elegantly arched over; it is a thoroughfare of the most bustling character, and altogether a spot of great national importance, as connected with the trade of the country; though, from its narrowness, and the constant loading and unloading of carts, the descent of cranes with heavy weights from the various warehouses, and the pushing and jostling of porters and labourers, it is seldom visited for pleasure; yet those who would wish to see what the metropolis really contains, would be gratified by passing once through it. All kinds of business is carried on in this neighbourhood by wholesale dealers.

Passing under the archway from the bridge, on our left are numerous wharfs and warehouses, particularly those of Alderman Thompson, Crawshay, and those of the Carron Company: here are also extensive premises and wharfs belonging to various lead and copper companies, with numerous coopers and drysalters; and in this street is Calvert's extensive brewery.

Great part of Thames-street has been widened at the expence of the City, and the remainder will be so, as the houses are rebuilt. Not far from the archway is the Shades, where good wine may be had, drawn from the wood and served by the standard measure. On the right are numerous halls, and a great variety of church steeples present themselves to our notice.

In *Joiners'-buildings*, is *Joiners'-hall;* remarkable for two sylvan deities over the entrance. Part of this hall is now a private house. At the bottom of these buildings are the premises of the Mines Copper Company, with a front on the Thames.—Opposite Three Crane-lane, is the burial-ground of the old church of St. Martin Vintry.

Vintners'-hall, near Anchor-lane, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, is a very handsome structure, with a large gate fronting the street, hung upon columns, wreathed with grapes and vine-leaves, and a Bacchus upon three tuns on each pillar. The interior of the hall is elegant; and behind it is a garden, with a passage to the Thames. In the great hall is a good picture of St. Martin, on a white horse. There is, besides, a statue of that saint in the same room, and another picture of him above stairs.

Upon Garlick-hill stands the church of *St. James, Garlick-hill,* an edifice of stone, 75 feet long, 45 feet broad, 40 feet high to the roof, and the steeple 98 feet. The tower is divided into three stages. In the lowest is a very elegant door, with coupled columns of the Corinthian order; and from the third rises the turret and spire, which is composed of four stages, and decorated with columns, scrolls, and other ornaments. On the clock stands the figure of its patron saint.

The Lutheran Swedish church, in Great Trinity-lane, stands on the site of that of Trinity the Less.

Painter-Stainers'-hall is in Little Trinity-lane; a neat building, with a garden on the north side. The hall-room is adorned with a handsome screen, arches, pillars, and pilasters of the Corinthian order, painted

in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The panels are of wainscot, and the ceilings embellished with a great variety of historic and other exquisite paintings; amongst which, are the portraits of King Charles II. and his Queen, Catherine, by Mr. Houseman. There are various paintings, representing Pallas triumphant, with the Arts, and Fame, attended by Mercury, suppressing Sloth, Envy, Pride, and the other enemies of the Sciences; Architecture of the Corinthian order, by Trevet; the Fire of London, by Waggener; Architecture of the Ionic order, by Thompson; Art and Envy, by Hondius; a portrait of Camden, the antiquary, in his herald's tabard, and various others.

Mr. Camden, his father having been a member, gave the Painter-Stainers' Company a silver cup and cover, which they use every St. Luke's day, at their election, the old master drinking to the one then elected, out of it. On this cup is the following inscription: *Guil. Camdenus, Clarencieux, filius Sampsonis Pictoris Londinensis, dono dedit.* Sir Joshua Reynolds was a member of this Company.

Basing-lane has long possessed some degree of celebrity with the metropolitan antiquary, on account of the statue vulgarly called "Gerard the Giant." This statue, till the year 1822, was placed on one side of the gateway of the inn called Gerard's Hall, in Basing-lane. Some reparations of the inn being necessary, the remains of Gerard's image have been removed, and it is now fixed upon a bracket at the entrance of the tap, having had the legs sawed off just below the knee, to adapt it with more convenience to its new destination. The figure appears bearing the staff of office, and is said to represent a mighty giant, named Giraldus. According to Stow, a Sir John Gisors, Lord Mayor of London in 1311, erected a mansion on the site of the present inn. Remains of the ancient hall erected by Sir John Gisors, may still be seen here, by descending a staircase about twenty feet below the

level of Basing-lane. Here are the original vaultings of the foundation, supported by sixteen pillars: the apartment appears like an ancient crypt, and forms part of the cellaring of the inn.

Returning to Thames-street, nearly opposite Trinity-lane is *Queenhithe;* in the time of the Saxons denominated Edred's Hithe, from having belonged to Edred, a Saxon chieftain. It afterwards fell into the hands of King Stephen; and in the reign of Henry III. it was called *Ripa Reginæ*, or the Queen's Hithe, the revenues being settled on the Queen. It is now used for the landing of corn, flour, and other dry goods from the West of England. Opposite this wharf, at the south-west angle of Little Trinity-lane, is the church of *St. Michael, Queenhithe*, with a plain tower, terminating in a spire, crowned with a vane in the form of a little ship. The body is divided into three aisles; the walls are stone, and ornamented with arches, imposts, and drops, and handsome arched and circular windows. The steeple is about 130 feet high: the length of the church 71 feet; its breadth 40, and its altitude 39.

On the west side of Bread-street-hill is the site of the parish church of *St. Nicholas Olave*, destroyed by the great fire.—*Bread-street*, in which the father of Milton resided as a scrivener, and in which the poet was born, contains the parish church of *St. Mildred:* the front of free-stone, the remainder brick. The roof is covered with lead, and the floor paved with Purbeck stone. The pulpit and the altar-piece are handsomely adorned; and the communion-table stands upon a foot-piece of black and white marble.—The church of *All-Hallows, Bread-street*, was erected in 1684, and consists of a plain body with a square tower, eighty-six feet high, divided into four stages, with arches near the top. It is handsomely wainscoted and pewed, the pulpit finely carved, and the sounding-board veneered: it has a spacious altar-piece.

Having entered Cheapside, the parish church of

St. Mary-le-Bow, commonly called Bow church, is one of the first objects. This work of Sir Christopher Wren has been chiefly admired for the elegance of its steeple, which is extremely light in its aspect, and though very high and full of openings, secure from any second fall by the geometrical proportion and lightness of its several parts. The tower is square from the ground, and in this form rises to a considerable height, with more ornament as it advances. The principal decoration of the lower part is the entrance, which is a noble, lofty, and well-proportioned arch; on two of the sides faced with a bold rustic, and raised on a plain solid course from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the Doric order. The first stage is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which rises a plain course, where the dial projects. Above these, in each face, is a large arched window, with coupled Ionic pilasters at the sides, near the corners. The cornice over the windows supports an elegant balustrade, with attic pillars over the Ionic columns, supporting turrets, each composed of four handsome scrolls, joining at the top, where are placed urns with flames. From this part the steeple rises circular. There is a plain course to the height of half the scrolls, and upon this is raised a circular range of Corinthian columns, whilst the body of the steeple is continued round and plain within them. These support a second balustrade, with very large scrolls, extending to the body of the steeple. Above is placed a series of Composite columns; and from the entablature rises another set of scrolls, supporting the spire, which rests upon four balls, and is terminated by a globe, whence rises a vane in the form of a dragon.

Soon after his accession, George III. and his Queen came into Cheapside, opposite to this church, to see the Lord Mayor's Show.

Bow-lane was formerly, from its inhabitants, called Cordwainer-street: when they left it, hosiers took possession whence it was denominated Hosier-lane. Its

present name is derived from its proximity to the church of St. Mary-le-Bow. On the east side of Bow-lane, is the parish church of *St. Mary, Aldermary,* built by Henry Rogers, esq. This fine church is 100 feet in length, and 63 in breadth; the height of the roof 45 feet, and that of the steeple 135. The body is enlightened by a single series of large Gothic windows. The wall has well-contrived buttresses and battlements: these buttresses run up pilaster fashion, in two stages, not projecting in the old manner from the body of the building. The tower, highly ornamented, consists of five stages, each of which, except the lowest, has one Gothic window; and the pinnacles, which are properly so many turrets, are continued at each corner down to the ground, divided into stages as the body of the tower, and cabled with small pillars bound round it, with a kind of arched work, and subdivisions between them. It has recently been repaired; and a part of the crypt of the old church was brought to view, on pulling down some old houses in Watling-street a few years since.

Mercers'-hall and *Chapel* are the most striking objects in Cheapside. The front of the former is highly ornamented; the door-case is enriched with the figures of two cupids, mantling the arms, festoons, &c. The upper part of the balcony is adorned with two pilasters, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order; the intercolumns are the figures of *Faith* and *Hope,* and *Charity,* in a niche under the cornice of the pediment, with other enrichments. The hall, with the chapel and ambulatory, are magnificent; the piazzas of the latter being formed of large columns, and their entablature of the Doric order. The whole pile was destroyed by the great fire, and rebuilt by the Company in its present form.—*Queen-street* leads to Southwark-bridge; at No. 76, is the City Dispensary. *King-street,* leading to Guildhall, is principally inhabited by wholesale factors in the Manchester trade. Here is the church of *St. Lawrence,* with its front in Cateaton-street, having

a gridiron upon the spire. This church, a few years since, was repaired and beautified; it is well built of stone; the roof, which is flat, and covered with lead, is adorned with fretwork; the pilasters on the south side, and the columns on the east, are beautiful specimens of the Corinthian order; as is also an entablement on the same side. The tower contains eight good bells. Over the altar is a fine painting of the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence. One of the most remarkable monuments is that of Archbishop Tillotson, who died in 1694. What is called Lady Campden's Lecture, is preached here every Tuesday evening; as is also the annual sermon on the 29th of September, previous to the election for Lord Mayor.

Sadlers'-hall stands between Foster-lane and Gutter-lane, with an elegant gate to the street. Nearly at the bottom of Foster-lane is the parish church of *St. Vedast,* alias *Foster*. This steeple has been deemed one of the happiest efforts of Sir Christopher Wren; and nearly opposite to this church is the site of St. Leonard, Foster-lane.—*Milk-street* is memorable for being the birth-place of Sir Thomas More; nearly adjoining which is *Honey-lane-market,* that, small as it is, occupies the site of two parish churches destroyed in the great fire. It is well supplied with provisions, and has a market-house in the centre.

Cheapside exhibits an epitome of the opulence and splendour of this great metropolis, though not now so frequently evinced in the procession of gaudy pageants, nor in the occasional display of cloths of gold; but in opulent and extensive trading establishments of all descriptions; and as extremes often meet, so here, in the heart of the City, whilst transactions of the greatest extent are carried on, labourers of the lowest description are to be hired every morning before eight o'clock, near the end of King-street.

END OF WALK V.

WALK VI.

From the Poultry, down the Old Jewry, to King-Street, Guildhall, Basinghall-Street, Fore-Street, Aldermanbury, North end of Wood-Street, Cripple-gate, and Barbican; return through Aldersgate-Street, Falcon-Square, Noble-Street, St. Ann's-Lane, Aldersgate, to St. Martin's-le-Grand.

GROCERS'-HALL stands in *Grocers'-hall-court*, upon the site of the mansion of the Lords Fitzwalter. The present structure has been new fronted, and beautifully ornamented. In the hall are several portraits: among them, the Earl of Chatham, and the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, his son, who were both members of the Grocers' Company.

Passing the site of *St. Mary Colechurch*, in the Old Jewry, is *Fredcrick's-place*, containing some good houses. This was so called from Sir John Frederick, who was Lord Mayor in 1662, and whose large house here was afterwards used as the Excise Office. At the corner is the British Pension Fund.

Lower down is the church of *St. Olave, Old Jewry*. The walls are partly brick, with stone facings, and door-cases; the east end is stone; the steeple, consisting of a handsome tower, with pinnacles, is also of stone. The east end is adorned with pilasters, cornices, and a spacious pediment; the upper part of the walls is enriched with cherubim, festoons, and cartouches. The interior is handsome, and highly decorated.

On the east side of Ironmonger-lane is the site of the ancient church of St. Martin, used now as a burial-place. This church was originally known by the name of St. Martin in the Pomery, or Orchard; and to the east of this spot is a handsome house, once the residence of Sir Thomas Chitty, Lord Mayor of London. No. 8, in this lane, is the house of the General Pension and General Annuity Societies.



Lambeth Palace.



Old London Bridge.

GUILDHALL,

at the north end of King-street, is an extensive, but irregular pile of buildings of brick and stone, the erection of which was commenced in 1411; it being, previous to this, a little cottage. In the present front, no part of the ancient work is retained, excepting the central archway and its supporting columns; what has not been destroyed, has been stuccoed over, and a new architectural character given to the whole. The front now consists of three divisions, separated by fluted pilasters, or piers, terminating above the parapet in pinnacles of three gradations, or stages, crowned with fire-bosses, and ornamented with a sort of escalloped battlement. Similar pilasters appear on the sides of the front; and all the intermediate spaces are stuck full of small windows, three in a row, with acutely pointed heads, and turns within them of seven sweeps each. The piers of the porch have oblong and pointed panels, with an inverted arch battlement above, continued along the parapet over the archway. The parapet of the roof is decorated in a similar style; and the central division sustains the Armorial Bearings of the City, supported by large dragons, with the motto, *Domine Dirige Nos*, inscribed in a compartment below. Between each row of windows is a running ornament of open flowers; and above the flutings of the pilasters, are sculptures of the City Mace and Sword. The interior of the porch is nearly in its ancient state, displaying a two-fold division, formed by small columns supporting a groined roof, and ornamented with pointed arches, tracery, shields, and rich bosses, gilt; and on one of the shields are the Arms of Edward the Confessor. The great Hall, though divested of its original roof, retains much of its ancient grandeur. It will contain from 6000 to 7000 persons. Clusters of columns support the sides, and the former have handsome bases and gilt capitals The friezes of the entablatures display a great number

of small blockings, sculptured with fanciful human heads, flowers, &c. Upon the capitals of the clustered columns are large shields, blazoned with the Arms of the City Companies, and other ornaments. The attic story is decorated with circular-headed windows, shields, and double piers; the whole covered in by a flat panelled ceiling. An orchestra has been erected over the principal entrance. The east end of the Hall, which was the ancient high place, or *dais*, is appropriated to the holding of the courts of hustings, taking the poll at elections, and other purposes, for which it is fitted up by an enclosed platform, rising several feet above the pavement, and a panelled wainscoting, separated into compartments by Corinthian pilasters fluted. Over the wainscoting, both in the central part and above each side, is a range of beautifully-wrought niche canopies, in ancient stone-work. The higher compartments of the window at this end, consisting of painted glass, of modern execution, represent the Royal Arms and Supporters, and the Stars and Jewels of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick. The west end of the hall exhibits another magnificent window. At each angle of this window, since the reparations of 1815, the two figures, called Gog and Magog, have each been placed upon a pillar; in the centre is a handsome dial: their height is about fourteen feet; but as they are not mentioned either by Stow or Munday, it is supposed they were not put up in Guildhall till after the fire of London: they are said to represent a Saxon and an Ancient Briton. During the repairs in 1815, the ceiling and the walls of this Hall were cleaned and newly covered. The old entrance, which led to the Council-chamber, surmounted by a handsome time-piece, and several ancient emblematical figures of Saturn devouring his Offspring, was closed up, and made to correspond with the other parts of the building. In lieu of this old passage, a new one was opened directly in a line with the principal entrance to the Hall. The monuments

of William Beckford, esq., the Earl of Chatham, the Right Hon. William Pitt, and that of Lord Nelson, decorate this noble Hall, and will ever be admired. The patriotic speech of the former, is recorded in the following inscription on his monument:

WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq.
Twice Lord Mayor,
HIS SPEECH TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.
On the 23d of May, 1770.

"Will your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend, as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London, to declare, in your Royal presence, on behalf of his fellow Citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would, at all times, affect their minds: the declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sire, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not, in all your dominions, any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's person or family; or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes, in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your Crown. We do, therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty, without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful Citizens, without some comfort; without some prospect, at least, of redress. Permit me, Sire, further to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence and regard for your people, is an enemy to your Majesty's person and family, and a violator of the public peace; and a betrayer of our happy Constitution, as it was established at the glorious Revolution."

A moderate consideration bestowed upon any of the officers here, for admission into the various apartments,

will be more than repaid by the ample gratification of the admiring spectator.

On the occasion of the expected visit of His Majesty William IV. in 1831, a splendid throne was erected in the Hall, hung with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, and lined with ermine, with festoons and silk tassels to correspond. The crown on the top was richly gilded, under which were the sceptre and sword of state. Opposite the throne, at the lower end of the Hall, was a beautiful cut-glass Star of the Order of the Garter, to be lighted with gas. The Hall was fitted up, and the tables covered with crimson cloth. There were three large chandeliers hanging from the ceiling, besides smaller ones in different parts of the Hall, and two splendid ones at each end of the royal table. The apartment intended for His Majesty's drawing-room, was most elegantly fitted up: here were placed four richly cut-glass lamps, on beautiful scaglioli pedestals. The walls and ceiling of the ante-chamber were covered with crimson and white cambric fluted, which gave it the appearance of marble. The floor and walls of the Council-chamber were covered with crimson cloth. Many of these decorations were employed for the embellishment of the royal tent, &c. on the opening of the New London-bridge.

Next to the Hall, the principal apartment is the Common Council-chamber, a large room, the ceiling of which forms a cupola, with a lantern light in its centre. Here the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. hold their Courts, or City meetings. It is decorated by a fine collection of paintings, most of them presented to the City by that great patron of the Arts, the late Alderman Boydell. At the upper end, immediately behind the chair of the Lord Mayor, is placed a fine statue of George III. executed by Chantrey. Over the Lord Mayor's chair is an immense picture of the Destruction of the French and Spanish Flotilla before Gibraltar, by Copley, beside four other pictures on the same subject, with various others. At Guildhall

the civic feast is given on Lord Mayor's day, which is not unfrequently visited by royalty. But the grandest entertainment ever given here, or perhaps by any corporate body, was that on the 18th of June, 1814, when the City was honoured by a visit from His late Majesty George IV. when Prince Regent, and the Allied Sovereigns, who came to this country on the establishment of the peace in that year. The entire expence of this entertainment to the Corporation, is stated at nearly 25,000*l.*

Great alterations have been made in the interior arrangements since the erection of the new Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas on the site of the Guildhall chapel, and of the New Court for the Commissioners of Bankrupts. The erection of these Courts was a measure very necessary, from the great inconvenience arising from the multitude of persons attending at one time, on all the variety of City business; and the new buildings are sufficiently contiguous to keep the whole in one focus, as before. But owing to some mismanagement, notwithstanding the erection of the new Court, the business connected with Commissions of Bankruptcy is as crowded and inconveniently conducted as possible, and loudly calls for amendment. The new Courts of Law are substantial brick buildings; opposite to which is the Justice Hall, where one of the Aldermen sits daily to hear complaints, &c. There is a back entrance into Guildhall, between Nos. 75 and 76, Basinghall-street.

Underneath the Hall is a *crypt*, entered by a descent of several steps, and divided into aisles by clustered columns, having plinths, bases, and capitals. Some large pointed-headed windows are now walled up, and the whole only used for storing benches, tables, &c. This crypt is in excellent preservation, and is a very fine specimen of this kind of substructure; but, unfortunately, excluded from daylight by the rise of ground on the exterior, and the blocking up of win-

dows. It extends the whole length of the Hall east and west; it is separated into two nearly equal parts, by a substantial wall of masonry. The entrance is groined, and its height is about thirteen feet.

It is a singular fact, that previous to 1824, the Citizens of London, as a corporate body, could scarcely be said to have a printed book in their possession; but early in that year, it was unanimously resolved to establish a Library in Guildhall; and 200*l.* per annum was granted for books, and 500*l.* as an outfit: the collection already includes many rare and valuable publications. A department of maps, plans, and prints relating to London, and generally to the property of the City, is attached to the library; and a Librarian has been appointed.

In Guildhall-yard, at the corner of the new street leading from Guildhall to Basinghall-street, is a newly-built brick building, called the *Irish Chamber*, at which office all the business connected with the City's estates in Ireland is transacted.

Guildhall chapel, and *Blackwell-hall*, stood on the east side of the Hall, and were pulled down in 1822, to make room for the new Law Courts. On taking down the chapel, the stone coffin of Godfrey Letrompour was discovered, with an inscription in good preservation, but without any remains within. This Godfrey was an ecclesiastic, and probably belonged to London college, founded in 1299.

On the east side of Basinghall-street is *Masons'-alley*, so called from *Masons'-hall*, in the south angle.

Weavers'-hall, on the same side of the way, is handsomely built, though a brick edifice, and has a screen of the Ionic order inside. At No. 11, Basinghall-street, is the *Benevolent Society of Blues*, for the relief of persons educated in Christ's-hospital, and their widows or orphans. Basinghall-street still maintains its fame as a cloth mart: it is inhabited by some of the largest cloth factors in the kingdom, who supply the lesser shops and tailors of the metropolis.

Sambrook-court is formed upon the site of a large house belonging to Sir Jeremy Sambrook, formerly an eminent merchant; more recently occupied by Dr. Lettsom.—*Coopers'-hall*, nearly opposite Sambrook-court, is a handsome brick building.—Further, on the same side of the street, is the church of *St. Michael, Bassishaw*. The walls of this structure, finished in 1679, are of brick, strengthened with rustic work at the corners; and the body is well enlightened by a series of large windows. The steeple is a tower, crowned with a turret, from which rises a spire.—Lower down, on the opposite side of the street, is *Girdlers'-hall*; a building both handsome and convenient.

Turning out of Basinghall-street, we proceed westward to *Aldermanbury*: at its northern extremity is the site of Elsing Spital, founded by William Elsing, citizen and mercer of London, in 1329, afterwards converted into a priory of canons regular. The window of the old church of this Spital, now forms a part of the north-west corner of the present church of *St. Alphage*.

Sion College was founded on the site of Elsing-hospital, or priory, in the year 1623, with a library for the use of the studious of the London clergy, and alms-houses for twenty persons, ten men and ten women. The library and hall are decorated with several curious paintings, &c. Opposite this college is a small burial-ground, once attached to the east end of the mother church of St. Alphage, and abuts on the ancient City wall. The present church, at the north-west corner of Aldermanbury, consists of two fronts; one in Aldermanbury, the other facing London Wall. The former consists of a pediment supported by pillars, a Venetian, and other windows: the interior is very neat.

The church of *St. Mary, Aldermanbury*, is a stone building, with a tower and turret. The roof within is camerated, and supported by twelve pillars of the Composite order. The floor of the chancel is higher

than that of the body of the church. At the east end, fronting Aldermanbury, is a large cornice and triangular pediment; also two large cartouches and pine-apples, of carved stone. Among the monuments in the interior, is a neat variegated marble tablet, with a pyramid and funeral vase, to the memory of Samuel Smith, esq., which represents a beautiful female figure seated on a gun; her hands crossed on a fractured tostral column, most admirably executed by Dominico Cardelli, of Rome. Here, with several other persons of eminence, the infamous Judge Jefferies was interred.—The *Anti-Slavery Society* is held at No. 18, Aldermanbury; it was established in 1823, for the abolition of slavery.

In *Lad-lane* is the *Swan with Two Necks.* This is the inn for the departure of many of the northern stages, and dreadfully inconvenient and dangerous it is; a great improvement might be made, at a comparative trifling expence, by opening a way into Aldermanbury.

At the eastern entrance to *Addle-street*, is *Brewers'-hall.* The front of this building is on the north side, composed of a rich basement, approaching to the Tuscan order.

Passing down Addle-street, we come to *Plaisterers'-hall*, a spacious building; a fine painted ceiling, representing Apollo, &c. is in the large parlour; but of late years this hall has been rented to manufacturers.

Passing up *Love-lane*, we come to the church of *St. Alban, Wood-street.* The ancient structure on this spot is generally supposed to have been as early as the time of Adelstan, the Saxon, whose residence, standing near it, showed "one great tower of stone" in Stow's time. The building is of the Gothic order; and it is wainscoted round with Norway oak. The tower is of stone, built square: the eight acroters are of the Gothic kind. The height of the tower is eighty-five feet and a half; and to the top of the pinnacles, ninety-two feet. This church exhibits what, in the

present day, is rarely to be met with in our churches: on the right of the reading-desk is a spiral column, on the top of an enclosed square compartment, with small twisted columns, arches, &c. all of brass, in which is an hour-glass of a long square form; the four sides are alike, richly ornamented with pillars, angels sounding trumpets, &c. Both ends terminate with a line of *crosses patée* and *fleur de lis*, somewhat resembling the circle of the crown, all raised work of brass. The use of hour-glasses, introduced subsequent to the Reformation, were much in vogue with the Puritans before and after the time of Charles I., but appear to have declined since the Restoration.

Wood-street, and the adjoining streets, are chiefly occupied by wholesale warehouses for Manchester goods, hosiery, laces, ribands, &c. Near Maiden-lane is the church of *St. Michael, Wood-street*, a stone structure, no way remarkable. Near Silver-street is *Parish-Clerks'-hall*; and in Silver-street is a chapel, occupied by Dissenters. A little beyond, on the same side of the way, is the site of St. Olave's church. In Wood-street is a large inn, called the *Castle*, the centre of Pickford's establishments: he is a carrier to every part of the kingdom, both by land and canal. His warehouses for water conveyance are at the Basin, City-road. The *Cross Keys Inn* is likewise in this street.

In *Monkwell-street*, the meeting-house in Windsor-court was opened by Mr. Doolittle, in the reign of Charles II., as the first dissenting place of worship in London. This place was afterwards distinguished by the preaching of Dr. James Fordyce: it is now a school. On the west side of this street is *Barbers'-hall*; a magnificent building for its time. The grand entrance from Monkwell-street is enriched with the Company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations; and the whole is esteemed one of the best works of Inigo Jones. The theatre for the operations is elliptical. A fine picture, by Holbein, is preserved here—"Henry

VIII., with all his bluffness of majesty, in the act of giving the Charter to the Company; and Dr. Butts, mentioned by Shakspeare, are among the figures."

Opposite to this hall are alms-houses, founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, salter, and Lord Mayor in 1575, for twelve poor and aged persons, rent free.—*Lamb's chapel-court* took its name from an ancient chapel, situate near the north-west corner of London Wall, founded in the reign of Edward I. There was also a well for the use of the religious, whence the street was called Monkwell-street. In pursuance of the will of William Lamb, esq., a rich cloth-worker in the reign of Henry VIII., four sermons were preached here to the Cloth-workers' Company, upon the four principal festivals of the year. The whole of this court has been, however, taken down, as well as the old chapel, and the cloth-workers have built their alms-houses in the place, which establishment was before at Islington. They are for the reception of ten freemen of their own Company: have a chapel attached, of the pointed style of architecture, and form a quadrangle, entered by an iron gate, and are extremely neat. At the north-western extremity is a burial-ground, the boundary-wall of which is that portion of London Wall formerly mentioned, as still visible in Cripplegate church-yard; and is perhaps the most interesting remains now always accessible.

Hurt-street, crossing the north end of Monkwell-street, contains the alms-houses of Mr. Robert Rogers.

Going on to London Wall, we come to *Curriers'-hall*, a plain brick building on the south side of a small court, having an arched entrance, with the Company's arms above it. At the north-west extremity of London Wall-street, Cripplegate formerly stood. Crossing *Fore-street*, we proceed up *White Cross-street*, passing the City Green-yard. Here is erected, on the site of the Peacock brewhouse, the *New Prison*. This is now devoted to the exclusive accommodation of debtors; those who are freemen of the City of London, have a

separate wing assigned to them, and some peculiar advantages. This prison was built between the years 1813 and 1815. It owed its origin, in a great measure, to some observations published by Sir Richard Phillips, in his Letter to the Livery, on the wretched state of the debtors in the criminal prisons. The first stone was laid by Alderman Wood, in 1813. The high price of building-sites in the metropolis, has, unfortunately, too much limited the areas for exercise; and it may be lamented, that as the place has no royal or privileged precinct, there are no *rules* allowed; and that even day-rules are not attainable. To this prison were removed all those debtors who had previously been confined in Newgate and the Compter. Thus Newgate is now appropriated to felons only, and Giltspur-street Compter converted into a House of Correction. The City is much indebted to the exertions of those who effected these salutary regulations.

Grub-street, now called *Milton-street,* a little to the east of White Cross-street, so long proverbial as being the residence of sorry authors, being spared by the great fire, still preserves several specimens of the old gloomy and uncomfortable mode of building. From this street has proceeded an infinity of wit and humour: perhaps authors were poorer in former days than at present, and therefore chose this cheap part of the town for their residence. Here, before the discovery of printing, lived many of those ingenious persons who wrote the small histories then in use; also, the A, B, C, or Abesies, with aves, creeds, graces, &c. When the art of printing multiplied black-letter copies *ad infinitum,* and stationers,—whose name is derived from their being stationed at the corners of streets, particularly about Smithfield, Grey Friars wall, Paul's cloister, Barbican, and other places,—became booksellers, and chose for their residence Little Britain and Aldersgate-street; authors chose Grub-street for their station, from its vicinity to the different presses and publishers. In this street lived and died Fox,

the *Martyrologist;* SPEED, the *Historian,* RICHARD SMITH, a learned *Antiquarian,* and the immortal MILTON, also had their residences here. What was called the City Chapel, in this street, is now fitted up as a theatre, and called the *City Theatre.* Here Kean, the celebrated tragedian, performed very recently.

The City Central National School is in *White-street, Ropemakers'-street,* in what was a Catholic chapel, one of the first objects of the rioters' vengeance in the year 1780.

Chiswell-street is remarkable for containing the largest brewery in the metropolis; perhaps in the world. His Majesty Geo. III., with his Queen and family, visited this establishment; when every possible pains were taken to prepare for their reception; and perhaps no brewhouse was ever so clean as this was then made: all the servants of the establishment attended in new clothes, and the approaches and floors were laid with scarlet cloth. His Majesty partook of some refreshment, but "remembered to forget" to ask Mr. Whitbread in return; and the facetious Peter Pindar did not forget to have his joke on the occasion:


"Here's Luck to you!

"Now Mr. Whitbread serious did declare,
To make the Majesty of England stare,
That he had butts enough, he knew,
Placed side by side, to reach along to Kew!
On which the King, with wonder swiftly cry'd,
'What, if they reach'd to Kew then, side by side,

What would they do—what—what—placed end to
end?'
To whom, with knitted calculating brow,
The man of beer most solemnly did vow,
Almost to Windsor that they would extend!"

In this street is Caslon's celebrated type-foundry—the first of the kind in the metropolis.

Red Cross-street contains Dr. Williams's Library, for the use of Protestant Dissenting Ministers; a number of portraits, and other curiosities: and here Dissenters of all denominations may legally register the births of their children. At the south end of this street stands the church of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, a spacious structure, of the Gothic order. Besides a number of monuments to the memory of several eminent persons, in the front of the north gallery is a fine head and accompaniments, by Mr. Bacon, to the memory of

JOHN MILTON,
Author of Paradise Lost,
Born Dec. 1608, Died Nov. 1674.
His Father, John Milton, died March 1646.
They were both interred in this Church.
Samuel Whitbread, posuit.

Jewin-street has been very much improved, in the formation of the Crescent, and the erection of an elegant place of worship for the congregation under the late Dr. A. Rees. Here also once resided Milton.

Nearly opposite Paul's-alley, are the alms'-houses built by the late Sir William Staines; and a meeting-house, built by him for the late Mr. John Towers.

Aldersgate-street is equally remarkable for its former grandeur and its modern embellishments: here the *Half-Moon Tavern*, an old structure, was the resort of the wits in the reign of Charles II., on account of its vicinity to *Lauderdale-house*, nearly opposite, which is still in existence. Of *London-house*, in this street, no remains are left; that of Mr. Seddon, in the cabinet

line, stands upon its site. Adjoining is the *Albion Tavern*, now the most celebrated in London, first built by Alderman Harley, and the place where business connected with the bookselling trade, and book-sales, are effected. The Medical School is nearly opposite, at No. 58.

Westmoreland-buildings stands upon the site of a mansion belonging to the Nevils, Earls of Westmoreland. Nearly opposite is *Shaftesbury-house*, with a front adorned with Ionic pilasters, once the habitation of Anthony Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury: it is now a general dispensary for the relief of the sick poor.

Trinity-court, on the western side of the way, was the site of an hospital or cell to the Prior of Clugny in France: the dining-hall fronting the street still remains. This is now a chapel.—No. 165 is the

CITY OF LONDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

The object of this establishment is stated to be, "the diffusion of useful knowledge among persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits." Classes are formed for the attainment of the ancient and modern languages; and the reading-rooms, which are supplied with the daily and evening papers, and the leading periodical publications, are open to the members from nine o'clock in the morning until eleven in the evening. They possess a good library of reference and circulation, with reading and conversation-rooms. Lectures are delivered on Polite Literature, History, the Principles of Trade and Commerce, Mathematics, Geography, Astronomy, &c. &c. The terms of subscription are, ten guineas for a life subscription, or two guineas per annum; an additional guinea per annum entitling the subscriber to a ticket of admission for a lady to the lectures.

The spot occupied by this Institution, is the site of the house in which Milton resided. His careful biographer, Mr. Todd, has so accurately described the

situation of his house, that, as Mr. Denman observed in his inaugural discourse on opening this Institution, it is highly probable this is its very site. It was then a handsome garden-house, situated at the end of an entry, that he might avoid the noise and disturbance of the street. Here he received into his house a few pupils, the sons of his most intimate friends.

This Institution promises to be useful to the class of persons for whom it was designed. It was established in June 1825, and is conducted on a very spirited and frugal plan.

Proceeding towards the New Post Office, on the left is the *Castle and Falcon*, a considerable coach and waggon-office, much frequented as an hotel by travellers, particularly agriculturists, &c. A little farther, is the *Old Mourning Bush Tavern*, one of the oldest in the metropolis. A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine observes, that an innkeeper in Aldersgate-street, when Charles I. was beheaded, had the carved representation of a *bush* in front of his house, painted black; and the tavern was long known by the name of the *Mourning Bush*. The sign appears to have originated in the practice of hanging a bush at the door of vintners' houses; whence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."

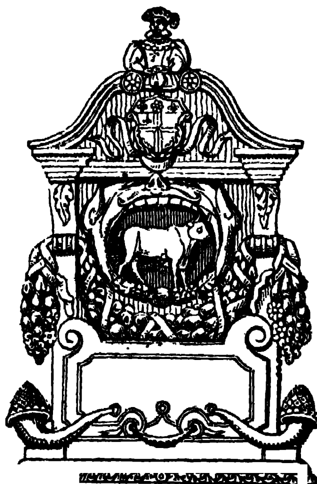
Little Britain was so called, on account of its being the residence of the Dukes of Bretagne. The Governors of Christ's-hospital have made an excellent improvement near the end of this street, by pulling down the Rose and Crown public-house, and several others within the gates; thus opening a fine entrance to the east of the hospital, enclosing the same with a spacious iron gate, and a dwarf wall, with handsome railing. The entrance too by the Town-ditch, towards Bull and Mouth-street, has been considerably widened.

Returning to the eastern termination of Little Britain, is the church of *St. Botolph, Aldersgate*, with a very plain exterior, as all the windows to the street, the east end excepted, are blocked up. This church is

of brick; but several thousand pounds were expended in beautifying its interior. The east end of this church has been recently taken down, the edifice standing in the way of the approach to the New Post Office; the building, however, has not suffered, except in size, by the alteration, as it has been walled rather more elegantly than before. Nearly opposite to this end of Little Britain, in Aldersgate-street, stood *Cooks'-hall;* and further on, to the south of the church, the City gate, called *Aldersgate.*—Passing through Falcon-square, we come into *Noble-street*, in which stood *Coachmakers'-hall*, recently taken down, and three good houses erected in its place; a small portion only remaining in Oat-lane, for the purposes of business. At the corner of Noble-street is the site of the church of St. John Zachary; and a little eastward, the church of St. Mary Staining. Proceeding through Carey-lane into Gutter-lane, is *Embroiderers'-hall*, a small neat structure, let to a manufacturer; at the bottom of this, in Maiden-lane, is *Waxchandlers'-hall*, a very handsome modern building; opposite, at the corner of Staining-lane, is *Haberdashers'-hall*, a spacious pile of brick. Returning towards Noble-street and Foster-lane, we come to *Goldsmiths'-hall*; the whole of which has been taken down, with the several houses adjoining, as the Company intend to expend at least 100,000*l.* in the erection of a new hall on the site, which is proceeding very rapidly. This will be a most elegant structure when complete, and together with the New Post Office and the Bull and Mouth Inn, will make this spot rich in modern erections.

We return to *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, the site of a very ancient religious foundation, down *St. Anne's-lane*, one side of which, and part of Foster-lane, with several courts, &c. contiguous, were taken down to make way for the New Post Office. The church of *St. Anne* and *St. Agnes* is a plain brick building, erected since the fire of London. In this lane are the *St. Anne's Society Schools*, elegantly rebuilt. These schools are on

a most excellent plan; they board as well as educate some of the children; a branch of the establishment is situated at Brixton-hill. Close adjoining is *The Bull and Mouth Inn,* a corruption of *Bullogn Mouth,* in memory of the famous Siege of that harbour by Henry VIII. This inn has been recently taken down, and rebuilt in a most elegant style, immediately fronting the New Post Office: it consists of a centre; its corners wrought in with stone rustic, and one wing; another wing is to be added when the lease of two contiguous houses shall expire. In the centre is a fine, but rather whimsical stone carving, for the sign, which is represented by a large mouth wide open, in which very composedly stands a bull: the whole decorated with wreaths, flowers, &c. This inn presents a striking contrast to most others in London, where the approach to them, by reason of their being situated in close and crowded neighbourhoods, renders them dangerous and difficult of access. When finished, we have no hesitation in saying, that this inn will not only be an ornament to the metropolis, but highly creditable to the spirited proprietor, who has made arrangements for affording every accommodation to the public.



THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

The inconvenient situation of the Old Post Office, blocked up as it was behind Lombard-street, at length determined the City to the erection of a new one, in a more convenient situation, to admit the approach of carriages to convey the letters, and thus facilitate the dispatch of business. It was commenced in 1818, by Mr. Smirke; but for want of sufficient funds, was a considerable time at a stand. Government, however, voted a handsome sum for this purpose; and the present establishment was opened for business in September 1829. It consists of a centre and two wings, having a portico of the Ionic order, with fluted columns, a well-proportioned entablature, and a plain frieze; the cornice ornamented with dentals on its bed mould. A pediment of proper elevation crowns the central portico; in the tympanum of which is placed the Arms of the United Kingdom. This portico is open to the public, and may be passed through; and within it are the various offices for receiving letters, newspapers, &c.; it is spacious and convenient, and has an elegant and pleasing effect. The side porticos, or wings, are of the same order, and finished with a low attic raised on the blocking course, instead of a pediment, which aids the composition, by affording a striking diversity from the centre portico. Those portions of the building occupying the spaces between the centre and the wings, contain two rows of well-arranged and lofty windows, and harmonize well with the general character of the building, which from its chasteness and simplicity is sure to please. The length of the principal front is 380 feet; the casement is built of solid granite, and the remainder of the building is erected with hard bricks, faced with Portland stone. There is a plain and elegant back front in Foster-lane, for the better accommodation of persons there on business, and to prevent interruption on the departure of the mails, which assemble

here, where each receives his letter-bag and starts on his journey. This front faces the new Goldsmiths'-hall. The office is open for receiving letters till seven o'clock.

The original establishment of the Post Office in England is buried in obscurity; and the first record we have, is a species of letter delivery existing as early as the time of Edward III. Camden mentions a chief postmaster as an office in 1581, but we know not the extent of his office, which most probably was very limited. The first Post Office was established by King James I. for the conveyance of all letters, whether inland or foreign; and in the year 1632, all interference by the carriage of letters to and from foreign parts by private hand (which appears to have been the custom heretofore), was forbidden; and in 1635, all inland private carriage was restricted, and limited to the medium of the postmaster. The outline of a better system was arranged by Mr. Prideaux, Attorney-general during the Commonwealth, who was made postmaster, and established a *weekly* conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. The Common Council of London endeavoured, in 1653, to establish a Post Office, but were checked by the resolution of the House of Commons, declaring the office of postmaster to be solely at the gift and disposal of Parliament. Various improvements were made from time to time, until the mode of conveying the mails was proposed by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, in 1782; and carried into execution in 1784. The first mail coach was that to Bristol. The Twopenny or Petty Post, is for the conveyance of letters not exceeding four ounces in weight, within ten miles round the metropolis—letters exceeding three miles from the Post Office being charged three-pence. This useful mode of circulating letters was planned by David Murry, an upholsterer in Paternoster-row, in 1683, who communicated his plan to Mr. William Dockra, by whom it was commenced, and carried on with great success, till it was claimed by Government, as connected with the General Post Office, and was

therefore attached to that establishment; and Dockra received a pension for life.

During the digging, &c. for clearing the ground for the Post Office in the summer of 1818, the remains of a vaulted apartment were discovered, with a groined roof, short columns, traces of a stone door-case, &c. which formed part of a crypt beneath the ancient collegiate church of St. Martin. In the central part of these vaults was found a stone coffin, of rude construction, beside many cart-loads of bones, &c.

St. Martin's-le-Grand was long a privileged place, having a right of sanctuary; and still retains some of its advantages. It belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and in about twenty houses, tradesmen, not free of the City, may carry on business.

END OF WALK VI.

WALK VII.

From Cheapside, down Old 'Change, Watling-Street, Old Fish-Street, Doctors' Commons, Bennet's-Hill, Baynard's Castle, Blackfriars, St. Paul's Church-Yard, St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Faith.

THE church of *St. Matthew,* in Friday-street, is a plain building of brick and stone.

Proceeding down Watling-street, we come to the parish church of *St. Augustin,* or *Austin,* sometimes called *St. Atholine,* finished in the year 1695. Its elegant and graceful steeple, for chasteness of form, and delicacy of proportion, may vie with works of the pointed style: it was one of the finest specimens of Wren's steeples. In 1829 it had fallen out of the perpendicular: fourteen feet were then taken down, and very accurately restored; and the weathercock

was set up in that year. The church was repaired at the same time; the whole expence being 2400*l.*, which was well and judiciously expended.

The *Old 'Change* derived its name from a building for the receipt of bullion. At the south-west angle of the street is the church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, Old Fish-street, a small but well-proportioned structure. *Old Fish-street* took its name from fishmongers residing there, and having two halls on the spot. On Old Fish-street-hill, the church of *St. Mary Monthaw* stands on the site of an ancient chapel. In Old Fish-street, is the church of *St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey*. The edifice is of stone, with a steeple of rather a whimsical taste. Opposite this church is *Distaff-lane*: and near the top of it *Cordwainers'-hall*, a handsome structure, faced with stone; the school of the Cordwainers' Company is a neat building in Little Distaff-lane. Pursuing the walk down Friday-street to Bread-street-hill, we come to Thames-street, nearly opposite to Timber-street, near Broken Wharf, once the residence of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, which, being deserted, became the City brewhouse. The hall was standing in Stow's time. Opposite to this wharf is the parish church of *St. Mary, Somer's Hythe*, or *Somerset*, with a high, well-proportioned tower, crowned at each angle with vases on pedestals.—*Blacksmiths'-hall* stood upon Lambert-hill.

On *St. Peter's-hill* is the site of the ancient church of *St. Peter the Little.* On *Bennet's-hill* is the College of Arms, commonly called the *Heralds' Office*. The front of this building is ornamented with rustic, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters, supporting an angular pediment: the sides, conformable to this, have arched pediments, which are also supported by Ionic pilasters. Within is a large room for keeping the Court of Honour; for which it would be advantageous to have a separate building. The north-west corner of this building, erected at the sole charge of Sir Wm. Dugdale, is a uniform quadrangle; and the hollow arch of the gateway has been esteemed a great curiosity.

Crossing *Knight Rider-street*, is *Doctors' Commons*, built upon the ruins of the house given by Dr. Harvey; previous to which, the civilians and canonists were badly accommodated near Paternoster-row. Doctors' Commons is a College of Civilians, that takes cognizance of offences against Christianity, and of the church-registers, &c. The *High Court of Admiralty* is held here, which takes cognizance of all causes which relate to merchants and mariners. The *Court of Arches* is also held in Doctors' Commons. This is the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; and here all appeals within the Province of the Archbishop of Canterbury are directed: and the judge of this court is called the Dean of the Arches. This court having the pre-eminence, sits first in the morning; the Court of Admiralty sits in the afternoon, as does the Prerogative Court, the office of which is open from nine to three. The charge for searching for a will, is only 1*s*. Copies may be obtained, by paying for the trouble incurred.

At the bottom of *Bennet's-hill* is the church of *St. Benedict*, commonly called *St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf*, built of brick and stone, of the Corinthian order, the outside being ornamented with festoons, carved in stone. Westward of Paul's Wharf was *Scroope's Inn*, a town residence of that noble family; but the principal object on this spot was *Baynard's Castle*, being one of the two castles built on the west side of the City, with walls and ramparts, as mentioned by Fitz-Stephen. A part of the site of this castle, which gave name to the ward, now containing Castle-street, &c. is occupied by the Carron Works, and the Castle Baynard Copper Company's House and Wharf.

Blackfriars.—This district is situated between Ludgate-hill and the river Thames. It was formerly a Monastery of Dominicans, called the Convent of the Black Friars, or Friar Preachers, founded about the year 1276. It was built with the stones taken from the Tower of Mount Fitchet, and from a part of the

City wall which was taken down to make way for the new building. Edward I. and his Queen Eleanor were great benefactors to this convent, and by their aid, the Archbishop erected the monastery, a fine mansion, and a large church. He kept his charters and records here, and the precinct was then crowded with the habitations of the nobility. The priory church was very large, and in it were held several Parliaments and other great meetings. In 1529, the Cardinals Campeius and Wolsey sat here to annul the marriage of Henry VIII. with Katharine of Arragon, whose mock trial is well depicted by Shakspeare in his play of Henry VIII.:

"The most convenient place that I can think of,
For such receipt of learning, is Blackfriars;
There ye shall meet about this weighty business."

In the month of October, in the same year, the Parliament which condemned Wolsey in a *Præmunire*, assembled here. This precinct was very extensive, and surrounded by a wall with four gates, and contained a great number of shops. Edward VI. granted the whole monastery, and its lands and tenements, to Sir Thomas Cowarden; after which, the inhabitants fitted up a portion of the church for their use. This was completely destroyed by the fire of 1666, when the church of *St. Anne*, or *St. Andrew, Wardrobe*, was erected in its stead. It stands on St. Andrew's-hill, and is a plain but neat building of brick and stone, the body well enlightened by two rows of windows: excepting an open balustrade at the top, the tower is plain. This church contains a tablet to the memory of the Rev. William Romaine, M.A., one of its most eminent rectors.

A little to the northward, at the corner of Earl-street, are the offices of the British and Foreign Bible Society. When the committee purchased the house of Mr. Enderby, there was in it a curious four-post bedstead, with carved and painted ornaments, and the

following inscription in capitals at its head: "Henri, by the grace of God Kynge of Englonde and of Fraunce, Lorde of Irelonde, Defendour of the Faithe, and supreme Heade of the Churche and of all Englonde. An-Dñi, MCCCCCXXXIX."—Below the inscription, on each side is the King's motto, with the initials of Henry and his Royal consort, Anne Boleyn: "Dieu et mon droit." "H. A."

In *Printing-house-square* is "The Times" printing-office, with all its extensive paraphernalia of steam-presses, &c.

Proceeding to the northward, up *Water-lane*, is *Apothecaries'-hall*, a handsome edifice, with a plain front, and gate leading to an open court. Here are two large laboratories, where medicines are prepared, and drugs of all kinds sold.

Proceeding to *St. Paul's Church-yard*, at the east end is *St. Paul's School*, a very handsome edifice. This school was founded in 1509, by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's. The Mercers' Company were appointed trustees of the charity; and it was instituted a free school, for the education of 155 boys. The school consists of eight classes, or forms. In the first, the children learn their rudiments; thence, according to their proficiency, they are advanced to the other forms, till they rise to the eighth; from which, being well instructed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and sometimes in various oriental languages, many of these boys are removed to the Universities, with exhibitions to defray a portion of their expences. In 1822, the building was taken down; it has since been rebuilt, and greatly enlarged. The new erection is fronted with stone, and consists of a centre and wings: it was built under the direction and after the plans of Mr. George Smith. A public-house stands on the north side of this church-yard, with the sign of the Goose and Grid-iron; this was meant as a satire upon the Academy of Ancient Music, when a separation followed a dispute amongst the members.

The *Chapter-house*, on the north side of St. Paul's church-yard, is a modern brick building, in which the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury meet when summoned by the King's writ. At the corner of the Chapter-house, an Israelite stands with slippers: his family has occupied this spot, from father to son in succession, for the last forty years; so that the place has become famous for the sale of this easy and elegant article of dress.



"*Slippers!*"

SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

This elegant structure, built in the purest style of Grecian architecture, stands upon an eminence, on the same spot where stood the ancient Gothic cathedral, destroyed in the great conflagration of 1666. It is built of Portland stone, in the form of a cross. Over the space where the lines intersect each other, is a stately dome; and on the summit a beautiful lantern, adorned with Corinthian columns, and surrounded at its base by a balcony. On the lantern rests a gilded ball and a cross. The church has three porticos; one facing the west, and the other two facing the north and south. The western portico consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns; over these are eight more of the

Composite order, which support a grand pediment, and this contains the principal events in the life of St. Paul, in *basso relievo*. This grand portico rests on an elevated base, ascended by a flight of twenty-two steps of black marble. The portico at the northern entrance consists of a dome, supported by six Corinthian columns, with an ascent of twelve circular steps of black marble. Over the dome is a pediment, the front being adorned with the royal arms, regalia, and other ornaments. The portico at the southern entrance is similar: here the entablature represents a phœnix rising from the flames, by Cibber. Underneath is the word RESURGAM. The northern and southern sides of this magnificent structure have an air of uncommon elegance, and the corners of the western front are crowned with turrets of an airy and light form. This front is extremely noble. The inside of St. Paul's was much inferior in beauty to its exterior, till the monuments increased its interest in the eye of the visitor. The entire pavement is of marble, consisting of square slabs, alternately black and white; the floor of the altar is of the same kind of marble, mingled with porphyry, and is adorned with four fluted pilasters, painted and veined with gold. Eight beautiful Corinthian columns of black and white marble support the organ gallery; and the reading-desk is composed of an eagle with expanded wings, standing on a pillar surrounded with rails, the whole being of gilded brass. Round the whispering gallery are hung a number of tattered flags, the trophies of British valour, taken in part during the war for American Independence, and the rest during the late French war. The interior of the east end of the church exhibits a variety of fine sculpture, particularly the cypher, W. R., in a compartment of palm-branches, surmounted by an imperial crown, in honour of King William III.

St. Paul's church is open for Divine Service three times every day: at seven o'clock in the morning in summer, and eight in winter; a quarter before ten in

the forenoon, and a quarter after three in the afternoon: at all other times the doors are shut. Entrance is always to be had at the north door, where a person attends to pass the visitors to the staircase by which they ascend to the whispering gallery, the top, &c., for which this attendant demands four-pence. For each of the curiosities, the library, the model, &c. there is a separate charge. The vaulting of this church merits great praise, for its light and elegant construction: each division forms a low dome, the base being encircled by a rich wreath of artificial foliage. The morning-prayer chapel, on the north side, and the consistory on the south, occupy the respective extremities of the western transept, which is an elegant part of the building; these are divided from the aisles by insulated columns, and screens of ornamental carved work. The dome is an octagon, formed of eight massive piers with their correlative apertures.

St. Paul's Cathedral was began in the year 1675, and finished by Sir Christopher Wren, the chief architect, in 1715; Mr. Strong, the principal mason; and under Dr. Compton, then Bishop of London. Mr. Hill was chiefly employed in the decorations of this church, in carving the lively representation of St. Paul's Conversion; the majestic figure of St. Paul on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right hand, and St. James on his left, and the four Evangelists, with their proper emblems; on the front of the tower. The charge of building this Cathedral, which amounted to one million five hundred thousand pounds, was chiefly supported by a small and easy tax on sea-coal.

	Feet.
The dimensions of St. Paul's from east to west, within the walls	510
From north to south, within the doors of the porticos	282
The breadth of the west entrance	100
Its circuit	2292
Its height within, from the centre of the floor to the cross	404

	Feet.
The circumference of the dome	420
The diameter of the ball	6
From the ball to the top of the cross	30
The diameter of the columns of the porticos	4
Their height is	48
To the top of the west pediment, under the figure of St. Paul	120
Of the tower of the west front	287

From the bottom of the whispering gallery are 280 steps; including those to the golden gallery, are 534; and to the ball, in all, are 616 steps. The weight of the ball is 5600 lbs. The weight of the cross is 3360 lbs. The extent of the ground plat wherein St. Paul's stands, is two acres, sixteen perches, twenty-three yards, and one foot. This vast fabric is surrounded with about 2500 strong iron palisadoes; and in the area of the grand west front, on a pedestal of excellent workmanship, stands a statue of Queen Anne, with proper decorations: the figures on the base represent Britannia with her spear, Gallia with her crown in her lap, Hibernia with her harp, America with her bow; all executed by Mr. Hill. The library is remarkable for its flooring, which is inlaid without nail or peg; it contains 2376 pieces, like the framing of a billiard table. The wainscoting, and cases for books, want neither elegance nor convenience. Here is a fine painting of Bishop Compton. There is a very curious geometrical staircase, being the best ever made in England, having ninety steps, all supported by the bottom one. Here is a very curious model, which Sir Christopher Wren caused to be made, from which this Cathedral was to have been built. The great bell in weight is 11,474lbs., the clapper is 180 lbs., the diameter of the bell is 10 feet, on which the hour of the clock strikes, and the quarters strike on two lesser bells underneath; the length of the minute hand 8 feet, the weight 75 pounds; the length of the hour hand 5 feet 5 inches, the weight 44 lbs; the length of the hour figures 2 feet 2½ inches; the circumference of the dial 57 feet.

In the whispering gallery, sounds are increased to an amazing degree; the shutting of the door resembles distant thunder; the least whisper is heard round the whole circumference, and one speaking against the wall appears to be present to another on the other side, though the distance between them is 140 feet. Within this gallery you have a fine view of the beautiful paintings by Sir James Thornhill, who, in eight compartments, has represented the principal passages in the history of St. Paul's life; namely, his Conversion,— punishing Elymas, the sorcerer, with blindness,—preaching at Athens,—curing the poor cripple at Lystra, and the reverence there paid him by the priests of Jupiter as a god,—conversion of the gaoler, —preaching at Ephesus, and the burning of the magic books,—trial before Agrippa,—shipwreck on the island of Melita, or Malta,— and miracle of the viper. The gallery encircles the lower part of the dome, and extends to the extreme edge of the great cantilever cornice, but is made perfectly safe by a handsomely wrought gilt railing.

The decease of Howard, the "Philanthropist," who expired at Cherson in Russian Turkey, in 1790, was the immediate event that led to the erection of monuments in this church. The Dean and Chapter were solicited to grant their permission for the erection of a statue to Howard, which was granted; but no monument may be erected unless the design be first approved by a committee of the Royal Academicians. Though the permission for Howard's statue was first granted, that of Dr. Johnson was prior in its erection.

Against the south-west pier is placed the statue of Sir William Jones, by Mr. Bacon, jun., in the act of study, leaning on the *The Institutes of Menu*, with an inscription. The base of the north-west pier is occupied by the statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first President of the Royal Academy, by Mr. Flaxman, with a Latin inscription. In the south transept are the monuments of Captain Burgess and Captain Faulkner;

the panel over this tomb is to the memory of Captain R. W. Miller. The opposite panel is appropriated to Captain Hardinge; the work executed by the late Mr. Charles Manning. The monument of Major-General Dundas, by Mr. Bacon, jun., is in the north transept; and that opposite, to the memory of Captain Wescott, is by Mr. Banks. Near to this is the monument of Generals Crauford and Mackinnon, by Mr. Bacon, jun. A tabular monument, to the Major-Generals Mackenzie and Langworth, occupies the opposite panel. The recess under the west window of the north transept exhibits a group in honour of Lord Rodney, by Mr. Charles Rossi; and the opposite recess is filled with a monument to the memory of Captains Moss and Riou, by the same artist. Under the east window of the south transept is a monument to Earl Howe, by Mr. Flaxman; the inscription expressing that it was erected at the public expence to his memory. The monumental group erected in honour of Sir Ralph Abercromby, is under the opposite window of the transept, and is the work of Mr. Westmacott. Sir John Moore's monument, by Mr. Bacon, jun., represents his interment by the hands of Valour and Victory. The corresponding window is occupied by a monument to Lord Collingwood, executed by Mr. Westmacott. That of Marquis Cornwallis is placed against one of the great piers between the dome and the choir; and the corresponding situation is filled with another, by Mr. Flaxman, to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, who was buried under the dome of this cathedral in 1806. Nelson, dressed in the pelisse received from the Grand Signor, leans on an anchor; beneath, on the right, Britannia directs the attention of two young seamen to Nelson, as their example: on the pedestal are figured the North Sea, the German Ocean, the Nile, the Mediterranean, and the words COPENHAGEN, NILE, TRAFALGAR. The panel above contains Captain Duff's monument, who fell at Trafalgar, by Mr. Bacon; and the *alto relievo* in the

opposite panel, is to the memory of Captain John Cook, of the Bellerophon, killed in the battle of Trafalgar. A military monument represents the corse of Sir Isaac Brock (who fell at Queen's Town, in Upper Canada, in 1812), reclining in the arms of a British soldier. In the western ambulatory of the north transept is a monument by Chantrey, to the memory of Major-General Houghton, who fell while leading his troops to a successful charge on the French, at Albuera, in 1811. The corresponding panel contains a national monument to Sir William Myers, who also fell at Albuera: this was executed by a young artist named Kendrick. A monument is also erected in the north transept to General Sir Thomas Picton, who fell on the field of Waterloo: this monument is the work of Sebastian Gahagan, and was opened to the public in 1820. The corresponding situation contains the monument of the Hon. Sir Wm. Ponsonby, designed by Theed, and executed by Bayley. Opposite is a beautiful monument to Admiral Duncan. In the ambulatory leading from the north door to the choir, is a tabular monument for Major-General Le Marchand, who fell in the battle of Salamanca, designed by Smith, and executed by Rossi; opposite which, a monument to Barnard F. Bowers, by Chantrey. At the left of the northern entrance is a memorial of Sir Arthur Gore and John Byne Skerret, esq. At the right of the same entrance is the monument of Major-General Hay, by Hopper; opposite to which is the monument erected to the memory of the gallant Admiral Earl St. Vincent. Besides these, there are on the southern side monuments to Cadogan and Ross, Fakenham and Gillespie. Last, but not least, we would direct the stranger's attention to a plain marble slab under the organ, leading to the choir, that commemorates the architect under whose superintendence the Cathedral was built, with a Latin inscription, which has been thus translated:

"Underneath lies CHRISTOPHER WREN, the builder of this Church and this City; who lived upwards of ninety years; not for himself, but for the public good.

Reader! would you search out his monument?
LOOK AROUND."

In this church also reposes the ashes of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the historical painter, and President of the Royal Academy, to whose memory a monument will no doubt very soon be raised.

The canons residentiary preach alternately every Sunday afternoon; and there is also a sermon every church holiday, and on the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent. The choral service is performed daily in great perfection. But the greatest treat for the admirers of sacred harmony, is the Music Meeting in the month of May, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of necessitous clergymen: one of the royal dukes, the Lord Mayor, most of the bishops, and many other distinguished characters, attend as stewards. Every visitor is expected to contribute to the charity on entering the church, but no ticket is required.

Another meeting, still more gratifying, is held in the month of June, when from eight to ten thousand children, clothed and educated in the parochial schools, are here assembled from all parts of the metropolis. The conspicuous manner in which these children are seated beneath the dome, in a kind of amphitheatre, has an astonishing effect upon the mind of sensibility. In June 1814, this Cathedral was visited by the Prince Regent of England, and the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, with several other noble personages, for the purpose of witnessing this annual assemblage of the charity children: the temporary alterations were then considerable, and corresponded with the magnificence of the visitors. Instead of the iron gate, on this occasion a pair of glass folding doors were made, for the purpose of screening off the cold draught of air, which might have been felt as an inconvenience in the royal box, and

which it would have been well to have continued for winter use in a church which, being always without fire, is constantly cold.

The noble subterranean church of *St. Faith*, called *Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Fidei in Cryptes*, was begun in 1257. It was supported by three rows of massy clustered pillars, with ribs diverging from them to support the roof. This was the parish church. This *undercroft*, as buildings of this sort were called, contained several chantries and monuments. Dugdale relates, that it extended under part of the choir and the structure eastward, and was supported by three rows of large and massy pillars. According to Pennant, no part of this crypt now remains, or at least none that is accessible. Part of the church-yard belonging to St. Faith's parish was taken in to enlarge the street at the east end of St. Paul's church-yard, and the remainder of the ground serves as a burial place for the adjacent parishes.

END OF WALK VII.

WALK VIII.

From St. Paul's Cathedral to Ludgate-Street, Ave-Maria-Lane, Stationers'-Hall, Amen Corner, Pater-noster-Row, Newgate-Market, Ivy-Lane, Lovell's-Court, Pannier-Alley, Newgate-Street, Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Priory, Charterhouse, Smithfield, Ludgate, Farringdon-Street, Fleet Prison, and Skinner-Street.

PROCEEDING from St. Paul's, the first place on the north side of Ludgate-street is *Ave-Maria-lane.* On the west side is an open square court, containing

STATIONERS' HALL;

the approach to which is airy and capacious: an iron railing encloses a court before the structure; a circular flight of stone steps face the grand entrance on the left. The interior is noble, and the hall and court-rooms contain a number of excellent paintings.

This hall stands on the site of a spacious building, belonging to John, Duke of Bretagne, and Earl of Richmond, in the reigns of Edward II. and III. It was called Bergavenny-house, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when, being disused, the Company of Stationers purchased it: being destroyed by the great fire, the present structure was afterwards built. This is a trading Company, and existed as a fraternity long previous to the invention of printing; some of its members have acquired immortality by being among the first to introduce this new power into the world. Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson, and "learned John Day," were all of the Stationers' Company. Wynkyn de Worde chose for the sign of his shop in Fleet-street, the *Sun,* as emblematic of the light this new art was to shed on the world.

The chief purposes for which they were incorporated, were declared to be, that no person within the kingdom of England, or dominions thereof, "should practice or exercise the art or mystery of printing," who was not a member of the Stationers' Company; and that the Company should have the power of searching for all books printed in contravention of their monopoly; and generally to "seize, take away, have, burn, or convert to the proper use of the said society, all and singular those books, which are or *shall be* printed or stamped contrary to the form of *any statute*, act, or proclamation, made or *to be made*." In short, the stationers were incorporated for the purpose of being made tools in the hands of the court—hunters out and burners of heresy "against the faith and sound catholic doctrine of holy mother church."

Happily for the interests of learning, and the honour of the Stationers' Company, Mary's reign was of short duration; and it was in exposing, instead of upholding, the errors of the Romish church, that the monopoly of the printing which the act conferred on the Stationers' Company was first extensively exercised. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, the Company consisted of only 35 members; but such was the demand for books which the spread of the Reformation occasioned, that in a short time afterwards the number amounted to 140. In 1832, the members of the Company consisted of 482, though there are upwards of 2500 persons carrying on the profession of booksellers in and about London.

Elizabeth, satisfied that the monopoly of the Stationers' Company was employed in the service of the reformed religion, did not offer formally to abolish it; but she granted so many lesser monopolies in exception to it, that, in the end, she made a mere shadow of the Company's privilege. She gave the exclusive printing of bibles and testaments to one; of "all kind of law books" to another; of Latin books to a third; and of music books to a fourth; nearly the whole printing business being parcelled out in this manner.

An arrangement was entered into at length, by which the Company's exclusive privilege was reduced to the printing of "all manner of book and books of Primers, Psalters, and Psalms," as also "all manner of Almanacks," and, "books and pamphlets, tending to the same purpose." At this time, however, the Company confine themselves to the printing of Almanacks; and the low rates at which these are retailed, have contributed to secure to the Company almost as general a sale as if the previous monopoly had been established; so that the publication of these annual calendars forms a very productive branch of revenue.

When the well-known act was passed in the 9th of Queen Anne, for the *protection*, as it was called, of literary property, but more properly speaking, for the limitation of the right of property, which authors previously possessed at common law and in common reason, in the fruit of their labours, it was provided, that the entry of any book on the register of the Stationers' Company, and the deposit of nine copies with their warehouse-keeper, for the libraries of the Universities, &c. should secure it from piracy. By a recent Act, the number of copies is increased to eleven. The first entry is in these terms: "*To William Pickerynge, a ballat called, a Ryse and Wake, 4d.*

From the great stock in trade which the Stationers' Company possess, their hall is the depository of more wealth than that of any of the other companies; the apothecaries, perhaps, excepted. Of the extent of their stock, some idea may be formed from the loss which they sustained at the great fire of 1666. Lord Clarendon says, that the "damage that befell that little Company, in books and paper, and the like," was and might rationally be computed at no less than 200,000*l.*

The stock-room is ornamented with some very appropriate portraits: Tycho Wing, the once noted Almanack maker; and Matthew Prior, Steele, the *Tatler*, and Hoadley, the *Expounder*, are his companions. A fine portrait of the elder Bowyer, the

printer, and a bust of the younger, also mingle in the group. The court-room contains a fine picture, by West, of "King Alfred dividing his last loaf with the Pilgrim." It was presented to the Company by Alderman Boydell.

The large window of the hall exhibits as brilliant a specimen of modern painted glass as is to be found, perhaps, in the metropolis. It is, with the exception of the Company's Arms and Crest, which are ancient, the work of Mr. Egginton of Birmingham; and presents, besides these, the Royal Arms, the Arms of the City, two figures, from designs by Smirke, emblematic of Learning and Religion, and the Arms of the liberal donor of the whole, Thomas Cadell, esq., who was Sheriff of London in 1801.

The Stationers' Company are almoners of very large funds, almost entirely placed at their own disposal, by their own members: among which may be noticed that of Bowyer, the younger, who, in 1777, bequeathed 6000*l.* stock, in order, as his will says, "that he may be allowed to leave somewhat for the benefit of printing." The interest of 1000*l.* is bestowed on such journeyman compositor, as the master, wardens, and assistants shall prefer on account of his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and the produce of the remaining 5000*l.* is divided among nine aged printers, compositors or pressmen. In 1784, William Strahan left 1000*l.*, the interest of which was to be paid to five poor journeymen printers in Scotland. About the same year, Rutland Johnson left forty-two pounds ten shillings and tenpence a-year, to be divided among five very poor widows who had seen better days; in 1803, Charles Dilly gave the interest of 700*l.* to two widows similarly situated; and in 1817, Beal Blackwell left 100*l.* a-year, to be divided among twenty deserving letter-press printers, on the anniversary of his death. Mr. Andrew Strahan, the King's printer, following the example of his father, in 1815 gave 1225*l.* four per cents. to the Stationers' Company, for ten poor

journeymen printers; and in 1818, added to the splendid donation 1000*l.* more, for four distressed printers above sixty-five years of age. In 1817, Mr. John Nichols, the Nestor of literature, gave 500*l.* four per cents. to printers or compositors of good character; and in the following year, Mr. Luke Hansard, another eminent printer, gave at two different times, 1000*l.* four per cents., and 1500*l.* consols, to be distributed by the Company in pensions and prayer-books.

Paternoster-row is a long narrow street, mostly inhabited by booksellers. Some say it received its name from those persons who formerly were manufacturers of paternosters, beads, rosaries, &c. during the times of superstition. It was afterwards famous for lacemen, mercers, &c. But the derivation of the name of this and the adjoining streets, is to be satisfactorily found in the Romish processions on Corpus Christi day, or Holy Thursday, which may be thus traced: The processioners mustered at the upper end of Paternoster-row, next to Cheapside; thence they commenced their march westward, and began to chant the "Paternoster;" which chanting continued through the whole length of the street, thence called *Paternoster-row.* On arriving near the bottom of that street, they entered what is now called *Ave-Maria-lane,* at the same time beginning to chant the salutation of the Virgin "Ave-Maria," which continued until reaching *Ludgate-hill;* then crossing over to *Creed-lane,* they there commenced the chant of the "Creedo," which continued until reaching the spot now called *Amen-corner,* where they sang the concluding "Amen." This spot is the great seat of the bookselling business; and this narrow avenue dispenses literature to every quarter of the globe. The number of books sold here annually, could not possibly be ascertained; but when the number of booksellers in this spot are considered, and the extensive trade carried on by each is taken into the account, the number will appear enormous.

Paternoster-row and its vicinity exhibit every ap-

pearance of a *fair* on the *last* day of every month. Early in the morning, the publication of all monthly periodicals take place, when the booksellers and newsmen, from all parts of London and its vicinity, assemble here, as to a market, where all is bustle and activity. All the coaches and vans leaving London on the last day of each month, are loaded with packages to every part of the kingdom; and some of the inns are obliged to send extra coaches north and west, for the conveyance of parcels to the country booksellers. It is impossible to give the public an idea of the importance of the bookselling trade of the metropolis; few businesses contribute so much as this to the wealth of the state. Booksellers, like other traders, formerly used signs, but the old and respectable house of the RIVINGTONS, is the only one in the "Row" that retains their sign, "*The Bible and Crown.*" They are the appointed booksellers to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and are very considerable publishers in divinity.

The *Chapter Coffee-house* is situated in Paternoster-row, and is much frequented by the clergy and literary characters: here are kept files of all the London and country newspapers.

On the north side of this street, at No. 15, is a bust of Aldine, placed on an ornamented pedestal. He was a famous printer of his day; the building is let as public chambers or counting-houses.

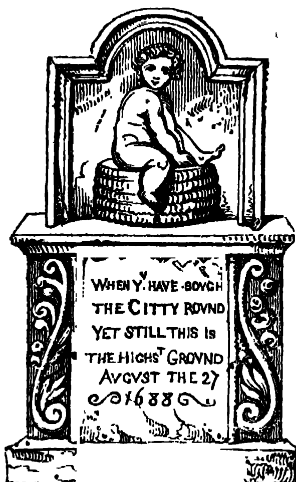
Ivy-lane is so called on account of the ivy which grew on the walls of the prebendal houses that stood in this avenue. The house No. 3, formerly a tavern, was frequented by the literati of the days of Goldsmith and Johnson. Here, according to the Spectator, was held the "*Hum-drum Club;*" it was made up of very honest gentlemen, of peaceable dispositions, who used to sit together, smoke their pipes, and say nothing till midnight.

Lovell's-court, in Paternoster-row, is built on the site of a mansion anciently belonging to the Earls of Bretagne, and afterwards to the family of Richard

Lovell. Here, in the garden of his friend Alderman Bridger, and now occupied by Messrs. Rivingtons, Richardson wrote his novels of *Pamela* and *Grandison*.

Queen's-Arms-passage has been noted many years past, for the tavern known by the name of Dolly's Beef-Steak-house and Queen's Head Tavern.

Pannier-alley is named from a stone monument, erected on the 27th of August, 1688, having the figure of a pannier, on which a naked boy is sitting, with a bunch of grapes held between his hand and foot. Some have supposed this figure to be an emblem of Plenty; others, with more shew of probability, conjecture it to have been the sign of some ancient tavern which perhaps occupied this or some adjacent spot before the fire of 1666. Underneath is a square tablet, with the following couplet:



"When you have sought the City round,
Yet still this is the highest ground."

Newgate-market is commodious, and contained in a square, and is an open market every day in the week for all kinds of provisions, though the market for country dealers is confined to Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Here is a large market-house, with a clock and bell-turret in the centre, with capacious vaults and cellarage below. The centre is occupied

by poulterers, fishmongers, &c.; the remainder by butchers, salesmen, &c.

Warwick-lane takes its name from the house of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick. Upon the side of a house at the Newgate-street corner of this lane, is placed a stone tablet of the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, said to resemble a miniature of him in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in Guy's Cliff, near Warwick. This lane also contains what was the College of Physicians, now removed to Pall-Mall East. It is a good structure of brick & stone, with an entrance through an octangular porch, crowned with a dome, and a cone terminated by a golden ball.* Messrs. Tylers, braziers, have purchased the building; and they have, at very considerable expence, fitted it up as a meat bazaar. This is a great convenience and accommodation to the cutting butchers of London; and it will be productive of a large rental to the proprietors. Here they also carry on a very extensive trade as braziers. In Warwick-lane are a very considerable number of meat-salesmen; and by reason of its close communication with Newgate-market, great facility is afforded to butchers coming here from all parts of London. At the Bell-inn, Warwick-lane, Archbishop Leighton died.



Newgate-street.— *Bagnio-court*, now *Bath-street*, is supposed to have been the first bagnio, or bath, for hot bathing in England: it afterwards became a hotel or lodging-house; there is still a bath here, but the hotel is now let out to manufacturers.

Over the entrance of *Bull-Head-court* is a small stone, sculptured with the figures of William Evans, the gigantic porter belonging to Charles I., and his diminutive fellow-servant, Jeffery Hudson, dwarf to that monarch. Jeffery Hudson (whose story Sir Walter Scott tells so amusingly, in his 3rd vol. of Peveril of the Peak), when he was about seven or eight years of age, was served up at table in a cold pie, at Burleigh-on-the-Hill, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham; as soon as he made his appearance, the Duchess presented him to the Queen, who retained him in her service: he was then but eighteen inches in height. In a masque at court, the gigantic porter drew him out of his pocket: he is said not to have grown any taller till after thirty, when he shot up to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he was made a captain in the royal army. In 1664, he attended the Queen into France, where he had a quarrel with a gentleman named Crofts, whom he challenged. Mr. Crofts came to the place of appointment, armed only with a



squirt. A real duel soon after ensued, in which the antagonists engaged on horseback: Crofts was shot dead the first fire. Jeffery returned to England at the Restoration, and was afterwards confined in the Gate-house at Westminster, on suspicion of being concerned in the Popish Plot. He died in confinement, in the sixty-third year of his age. Ashmole's Museum at Oxford, contained his waistcoat, breeches, and stockings; the former of blue satin, slashed and ornamented with blue and white silk; the two latter were of one piece of blue satin.

Grey Friars. — This ancient structure derived its origin from a religious order, founded by St. Francis D'Assisi, in 1228, and was greatly augmented by the benevolence of Queen Margaret, second wife to Edward I.

Christ church is situated behind the houses on the north side of Newgate-street, and was the church belonging to the Grey Friars, which was given for a parish church by Henry VIII. after the Reformation. This church, 300 feet long, 89 broad, and 64 feet 2 inches high, was burnt down in the great fire of London, since which, only the choir has been rebuilt, with a square tower of considerable height added to it, crowned with a light and handsome turret: the interior is correspondent. There are very large galleries for the use of the scholars of Christ's-hospital. Here the Spital sermons have been preached in the Easter week, since they were discontinued at St. Bride's, Fleet-street; and an annual sermon on St. Matthew's-day, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of Christ's-hospital, after which the senior scholars make Latin and English orations in the great hall, preparatory to their being sent to the University.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

was founded by Edward VI. Of the ancient buildings, there remains an old cloister of the Grey Friars, part of their priory, and is a place of recreation for the

boys, especially in rainy weather. The reparations which this part underwent by Sir Christopher Wren, have nearly deprived it of its ancient appearance. The buildings of this noble institution being in a state of decay, the Governors have resolved to rebuild the whole, after the designs of J. Shaw, esq., and several parts are completed. A new and beautiful hall has been erected, the exterior of which is raised upon an arcade of flat pointed arches; each end is terminated by two large and lofty octagonal turrets, finished on the top with panels and embrazures; the hall externally consists of nine lofty and spacious windows of the pointed style, divided into three heights and four widths, by moulded stone mullions. The windows are divided by buttresses that support the principal trusses of the roof, and are finished by lofty octagonal pinnacles and foliated finials. The centre of each window is again marked by intermediate pinnacles, supported by sculptured corbels, and the parapet between them is formed of moulded embrazures. The whole structure is composed of fine Haytor granite, of a close compact nature, and of a beautiful grey colour, which harmonizes well with the architecture, and completes the beauty of the whole. The length of the interior is 200 feet, but the width is only 15: along the two ends and the side opposite to the windows, there runs a spacious gallery, and it is in this hall that strangers are admitted to see the children sup in public. A fine organ is placed at one end, and under the centre window a pulpit is affixed, where Divine Service is performed. The decorations are exactly of the character which suits the place they occupy, being bold and massive: the brackets of the ceiling, the beams, and the galleries, are of oak; the walls being of a light stone colour, harmonize well with the exterior. Besides the hall, one range of wards, forming an angle with it, have been entirely rebuilt, and the whole is in rapid progress. The Grammar and Mathematical schools are now beneath the same roof, and

form an extensive building on the site of the late Grammar-school, in that part of the foundation known as the old Town-ditch. It is a splendid edifice of the Elizabethian period of architecture, and does infinite credit to Mr. Shaw. These schools form a building of great length, running from east to west, having their respective entrances in the centre of the southern, or principal front. Above these schools are three dormitories, each capable of accommodating fifty boys; the whole of which are peculiarly airy and spacious. The Writing-school is very lofty and airy, and was founded by Sir John Moor, knt. and Alderman of the City; and contains a desk at which 300 boys may write. This school rests upon columns, and the space beneath is allotted for play and exercise. Sir John Moor's statue, in white marble, at full length, is placed in the front of the building.

As testimonies to the original design of this foundation, a statue of a Blue Coat Boy, in each of the four corners of the cloisters, had, within the recollection of several persons living, the following painted notice underneath: "THIS IS CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, WHERE POOR BLUE COAT BOYS ARE HARBOURED AND EDUCATED." "The Public Suppers," in the great hall, from Christmas till Easter, commence about six o'clock. Three tables are covered with neat cloths, wooden platters, little wooden buckets for beer, with bread, butter, &c. The ceremony commences with three strokes of a mallet, producing the most profound silence. One of the seniors having ascended the pulpit, reads a chapter from the Bible; and during prayers the boys stand and pronounce the Amen all together. A hymn, sung by the whole assembly, accompanied by the organ, concludes this part of the solemnity. At the supper, the Treasurer, Governors, and persons admitted by tickets, which are easily obtained, are seated at the south end of the hall. The Master, Steward, Matron, &c. are at the north end, with several nurses at the tables, to preserve

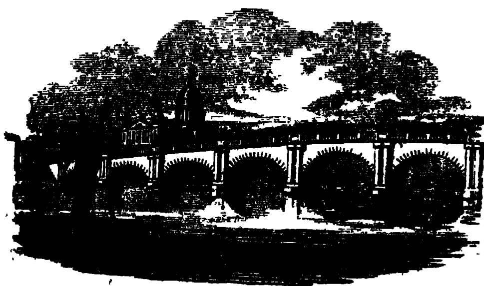
regularity. At the conclusion of the supper, the doors of the adjoining wards are thrown open, and the boys proceed in the following order: the nurse; a boy carrying two lighted candles; others with bread-baskets and trays, and the remainder in pairs, who all pay their obedience as they pass. In order that the public may be satisfied with the excellent mode of education pursued in this national institution, various specimens of the boys' performances are exhibited at stated times in the great hall. The costume of the boys is of an ancient and singular character: it consists of a dark blue cloth coat, made close to the body, but with loose skirts; yellow undercoats; yellow worsted stockings, and round, flat, and extremely small caps. Their food is very plain, but wholesome, and in sufficient quantities; their dormitories are spacious, and uniformly kept in the most cleanly state. In a niche over the avenue into the hospital, from the passage leading from Newgate-street to the west door of Christ's church, is the statue of Edward VI. That of Charles II. embellished the entrance of the hospital from Newgate-street, opposite Warwick-lane, still called the Grey Friars.



On both Easter Monday and Tuesday the boys attend the Spital Sermons, preached to recommend the various charities under the care of the Corporation of London, to the notice and patronage of the opulent:



Greenwich Hospital.



Blackfriars' Bridge.

no collection however is made, but legacies and bequests are the substantial fruits of these sermons. The sermon of Monday is invariably preached by a Bishop; that of Tuesday by some eminent Divine. On the Monday, the Blue Coat Boys go in procession to the Royal Exchange, and there wait for the Lord Mayor, who on this occasion comes in state, and whom they accompany to Christ church, to hear the sermon. On Tuesday they go in procession to the Mansion-house, where the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Members of the Corporation are in waiting, in the Egyptian Hall, to receive them; the boys are all regaled with plumb-cake and wine, and presented with a new shilling; they then pass in procession before the company, and retire. On these occasions, each boy has a paper on his breast, with the words, "HE IS RISEN!"

By a grant from the City, the Governors license the carts allowed to ply within its limits, to the number of 420, and their owners pay a small sum for such license. The expenditure at present is about 30,000*l.* per annum; of which 1300*l.* is paid in salaries to the officers and servants of the foundation. The Governors are unlimited in their number, being usually benefactors to the hospital, or persons of considerable importance, associated with the Lord Mayor and Corporation, who are Governors by the Charter: a donation of 400*l.* constitutes a Governor. Christ's-hospital, as well as St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, and Bethlem, is under the immediate care and direction of the Lord Mayor of London. For the year ending March 1832, 184 children were apprenticed from this hospital, and 1337 remained on the institution, at London and Hertford; at the latter place, the younger children and females (about 500 in all) are stationed. The support of this hospital materially depends upon benefactions and bequests. As that part of its income which is permanent, is far short of maintaining the usual number of children, whose edu-

cation qualifies them for the Church, the Naval service, and for every station in life, according to their abilities; and as the principles of religion, as well as the due order of civil society, are points to which their attention is constantly directed, it is an institution which is not only of local, but of national good.

NEWGATE.

This prison derives its name from one of those gates which formerly admitted an entrance into the City, through the massy wall which then encompassed it. The gaol of Newgate is mentioned as a place of imprisonment as early as 1218; in 1422 it was improved, and afterwards rebuilt, with a central gate, and a postern for foot passengers. The prison extended over Newgate-street, and the debtors solicited the charity of passengers from a grate on the north side. This prison was pulled down in 1777, and a new structure began to be erected on the present site, still bearing the *old* name of *Newgate*. It was scarcely completed, when the rioters of 1780 destroyed the whole of the interior by fire; but the external wall successfully resisted the flames. It has since been restored, and now presents a uniform exterior to the west; consisting of two wings, and the keeper's house as a centre.* It is a massive piece of architecture, peculiarly adapted, by its style of building, for the purpose to which it is designed, and strikes the spectator with a degree of horror. The few ornaments which decorate it, are all emblems of the use the edifice is appropriated to. There is a neat chapel within the prison, to which the public were till recently admitted to hear the condemned sermons.

This is the great criminal prison for the City and County. The condemned yard adjoins Newgate-street. Persons under sentence of death are kept in solitary cells, except during a few hours of the day. Though all debtors are now removed to White Cross-street prison, who would otherwise have been confined here, still the name of "debtors' side" and "felons' side" are retained. Many improvements in the general

economy of this prison have been made, particularly as regards the classification of prisoners: the young being separated from the more hardened offenders. These improvements originated with Mr. Bennet: and while the male prisoners have been benefited by his humane suggestions, the females have been equally advantaged by the laudable and unremitting exertions of the truly philanthropic Mrs. Fry, who has obtained so great an influence over the minds of many, even of the most depraved, as to induce them to conform to internal laws and regulations, and to submit to habitual employment. The allowance to each prisoner is two pounds of meat per week, without bone; and in 1807, the Sheriffs established a fund, which has enabled them to distribute a daily allowance of potatoes, &c. Strangers may obtain admission to view this or any other prison, by procuring an order from the Sheriffs, or some official person.

The condemned yard is long but narrow, and contains a great number of cells, one above another, forming three stories in height. Each cell measures nine feet in length and six in width. Criminals are generally executed in front of the debtors' door, in the Old Bailey, for which purpose a new drop has been constructed, which is prepared early on the appointed morning: executions take place at about eight o'clock; and there is a considerable degree of solemnity attending this painful but necessary infliction of the extreme penalty of the law.

Among the numbers whose crimes or misfortunes have consigned them to a residence within these walls, we pause to notice two, whose fate awakened the most powerful sympathy: the first was Dr. Dodd; learned, elegant, but voluptuous, he infringed the law, by committing an act of forgery, a crime then never pardoned, but visited by a punishment certainly far too severe for the offence; the other was a victim to the same law, the unfortunate but more guilty Fauntleroy, whose fate is too recent to need recital, and too mournful to

dwell on with pleasure; and we cannot but regret, that the punishment of these should be as severe as that of such men as the miscreant Bishop and his associates, who more recently and unobjectionably terminated here a life of crime and danger to the community. A broad yard on the south divides Newgate from the *Sessions'-house*, a very handsome stone and brick building, where the Sessions are held eight times in the year, for the trial of criminal offenders in London and Middlesex. A commodious structure, intended as a shelter for the witnesses during the time of the trials, was erected here some years since, on the site of Surgeons'-hall. It is a colonnade of two rows of Doric fluted pillars supporting a ceiling, with three iron gates and some windows; but from its want of light, and being deemed too cold in winter, and too much confined in summer, the witnesses appear to prefer waiting in the Old Bailey yard, or in the adjacent public-houses. Over this place are the offices of the Clerk of the Peace, &c.

The *Old Bailey* derived its name, according to Maitland, from Bale-hill, an eminence whereon was situated the Bale, or Bailiff's house, wherein he held a court for the trial of felons; and even now, the place where the prisoners are kept by the Sheriff during the Session, is called the Bale-yard. A part of Sydney-house, No. 48, on the west side of this street, was the dwelling of the notorious Jonathan Wild. In this street, on the opposite side to Newgate, are a number of eating-houses of respectability, where provisions of good quality are constantly on sale, and where the best salt beef in the world may be procured. On the north side of this street, in what was anciently called the Little Old Bailey, are a number of mean houses, called *Green Arbour-court*; at No. 12 in which, in a miserable apartment, dwelt Oliver Goldsmith; and here he is said to have composed his Vicar of Wakefield, his Traveller, and other pieces. Camden, the learned historian and antiquarian, was born in the Old Bailey.

Turning up the Old Bailey westward, we arrive at *Ludgate-hill*, where stood a gate bearing that name, which was taken down about the year 1760. Close to where this gate stood, is situated the parish church of *St. Martin, Ludgate*, upon the site of another built about the year 1437, and rebuilt in 1684. In 1806, digging a foundation at the back of the London Coffee-house, adjoining this church, by the remains of London Wall, a stone of the form of a sexagon was discovered, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Claudia, the wife of one of the Roman Generals.

The *London Coffee-house* is an excellent hotel, and affords good accommodation for respectable persons from the country.

Ludgate-hill is a broad street of stately houses and shops, which for elegance, may rank among the finest in the world; they are principally linen-drapers, mercers, jewellers, goldsmiths, and similar dealers in costly and elegant articles. The *Bell Savage Inn*, according to Stow, received its name from one *Arabella Savage*. The painter of the sign gave it a diverting origin, deriving it from a *Bell* and a *Wild Man*. The Spectator gives the derivation from *La Belle Sauvage*, a beautiful woman described in an old French romance, as being found in a state of nature; but Stow records, that Arabella Savage gave this inn to the Cutlers' Company, whose arms are still sculptured upon the houses; and the true derivation of the name appears to accord with Stow, as in an ancient grant, it is designated *Savage's Inn*, otherwise called the *Bell on the Hoop*, in the parish of St. Bride, Fleet-street. The house no doubt at one time belonged to the family of Savage, and from that circumstance was called Savage's Inn: its sign being the Bell, it thus was the Bell of (or by) Savage.—Grinling Gibbons was born in Spur-alley, in the Strand, and afterwards resided in Bell Savage-court, Ludgate-hill, where he carved a pot of flowers so exquisitely, that they shook with the action of the wind.

Farringdon-street, just completed on the site of the

old Fleet-market, the whole of which has been taken down, is a fine wide street. A broad pavement has been laid down on each side for pedestrians, and the middle is stoned under the superintendence of Mr. Depree. An obelisk, with four large lamps, is erected opposite the one in Bridge-street, as a kind of safeguard against carriages. The view from Blackfriars-bridge to Holborn, is thus very extensive. This street is undoubtedly the finest in the City; the houses on each side having, in many instances, been repaired in a style to suit their improved situation: subsequently it is designed to continue this street and a road to the Angel, City-road. In place of the old market, the City have formed the *New Farringdon*, or *Fleet-market*, a little to the westward of the old one, erected on the sloping surface on which Holborn-hill and Fleet-street stand: this, while it is favourable for drainage, so valuable in a market, is yet attended with considerable inconvenience, from the necessity of introducing several flights of steps. The form of the market is a parallelogram, containing about one acre and an half, on two sides of which are the buildings, 40 feet high, and 48 feet broad, and measuring along the middle about 480 feet long, which enclose the shops of the butchers, poulterers, &c.; the third side is a spacious room, 232 feet long, 48 feet broad, and 41 feet high, for the fruiterers, &c., opening to the central area by an arcade at several points; the fourth side is open to the street, but separated from it by a lofty iron palisading; the quadrangular area is 232 feet by 150 feet, or nearly 3900 square yards, and is arranged into separate allotments, with great care and in a novel manner, for the dealers in vegetables, &c.: the whole is amply provided with water, light, &c. The west side of the market buildings run along Shoe-lane, from which there are three entrances. The south and open side forms one side of Stonecutter-street, in which are the principal public accesses. An avenue runs along the middle of the market buildings,

on each side of which are the shops for meat, fish, poultry, &c. The quadrangle has two large entrances for waggons, and smaller ones for visitors. Over the centre of the building, on the north side of the quadrangle, is a tower, on which a clock is placed, illuminated at night by gas. Eatables only are to be bought and sold here. This market was opened in November 1829. The shops in general let at 15*s.* a week, or with a parlour at 25*s.*; they were all immediately let. The whole range of sheds, shops, &c., composing the old market, was speedily cleared away, and the street leading from Blackfriars-bridge to Holborn completely thrown open. The estimated expence of the purchase of the ground, and the buildings standing thereon, was stated at 200,000*l.*; the building the market, including paviour's accounts, &c. 36,000*l.* The whole expences of erecting Farringdon-market and removing the old Fleet-market, amounted to about 212,000*l.*

On the east side of this street is the *Fleet Prison;* it is, however, to be removed. The prison takes its name from its situation near the river Fleet. The body, enclosed with houses and very high walls, is a lofty brick building, of a considerable length, with galleries in every story, which reach from one end of the house to the other. On each side of these galleries are rooms for the prisoners. All manner of provisions are brought into this prison every day, and cried as in the public streets. Here also is a coffee-house, a tap, and an ordinary, with a large open area for exercise. This prison is properly that belonging to the Courts of Chancery and Common Pleas; and the keeper is called the Warden of the Fleet, a place of considerable confidence and emolument, arising from the fees, the rent of the chambers, &c. Strangers are obliged to quit the prison some time between ten and half-past ten o'clock. The separation between male and female prisoners is only as to rooms, and not as to position. Two clubs are

established in the prison; one on Monday nights, in the tap-room; the other on Thursday nights, in the coffee-rooms: strangers are admissible to both. The prison is well secured against fire, all the rooms but those on the top gallery being arched with brick. The prison gates are locked during Divine Service; at other times, upon an average, the key turns about once in a minute. Very few deaths occur within this place. The Court of Common Pleas sends an officer of their own four times a year to visit the prison, immediately before each Term; and it is repaired generally every three years. The circumference of the rules is about three-fourths of a mile. There are *day rules* in Term time, every day the Court sits. The ordinary expence of a day's rule to a prisoner, is two pounds seven shillings for the whole, if the charge be under 500*l.*; in addition to this, four shillings and sixpence is paid for each day. The ground on which the Fleet Prison and the buildings up to Skinner-street now stand, formed the eastern shore of the Town-ditch, denominated *Fleet-ditch*, which was navigable for small vessels nearly as high as Holborn-bridge. In 1733 this ditch was completely arched over between Holborn and the south end of Fleet-market: still on the south side of Fleet-street, a "genuine muddy ditch" was scarcely concealed from the public eye by a range of stone buildings, consisting of the watch-house, &c. for St. Bride's parish, built upon an arch over the ditch. The Obelisk, at the north end of New Bridge-street, erected in the mayoralty of John Wilkes, esq., in 1775, marks the extent of the ditch till that period, when it was completely filled up, and when the fine range of buildings between that and the water-side rose in its stead.

Returning to the northward, we come to *Snow-hill*, anciently *Snor-hill*, a Saxon term of the same signification. A stone tablet of St. George and the Dragon

is on the front of the George Inn, most probably the sign of the original inn, destroyed by the fire of 1666,



as the present house bears the date 1668. Adjacent to this, *Skinner-street* remains as a testimony of the utility of Alderman Skinner's proposed improvements upon Alderman Pickett's plans, in removing a number of old buildings, and levelling the ascent from Holborn-bridge to Newgate-street. The magnificent houses raised on the site of the old ones since 1801, many of which were long untenanted, are all occupied at the present period. The large house, seven stories high, burnt down in 1813, called the Commercial-hall, was valued at 25,000*l*. The original name intended for this building was, The Imperial and Commercial Hotel; but not letting for this purpose, its numerous apartments were eventually occupied by a number of persons of different professions. Two houses, since built upon its site, are now called Commercial-hall-place.

Seacoal-lane, on the south side of Skinner-street, contains nothing remarkable but a steep flight of steps, commonly called Break-neck-steps, ascending up to Green Arbour-court, already mentioned. At the opposite corner is *St. Sepulchre's church*, very ancient,

but has been lately repaired, and the porch modernized. The interior and the monuments are worthy attention.

Immediately opposite St. Sepulchre's church, is *Giltspur-street Compter*, a massy and not inelegant structure, for the reception of vagrants and disorderly persons apprehended during the night. Part is occupied as a House of Correction for those committed for assaults.

At the corner of *Cock-lane* is a public-house, known by the sign of the *Fortune of War* (*i. e.* a wooden leg or a golden chain). This spot was once called *Pye-corner*, from the sign of that bird. The proverb, of the fire commencing at Pudding-lane and ending at Pye-corner, might occasion the inscription, with the figure of the boy, still to be seen at the door of this public-house, usually called *The Glutton*, and he is accordingly represented, as enormously fat, and quite naked. This lane is the place where, in 1762, a female ventriloquist acted the part of a ghost, and imposed on a number of credulous persons, some of them of no small respectability in life, and who became the subjects of Churchill's satirical poem called *The Ghost*.

Proceeding to the eastward, is

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

This is erected on the site of the hospital built by Rahere, who bequeathed a large estate for its support. The exterior towards Giltspur-street is a good piece of Doric architecture, with a large gate and footway on each side, and two round windows; the basement is rustic, and four pillars support an entablature and a pediment. In the centre are two plain, and a handsome Venetian window; over them a circular and two attic windows. In the tympanum are well sculptured enrichments. The north portal faces Smithfield; here the entrance appears too diminutive; the basement is rustic, through which is a very large arch. A good figure of Henry VIII. stands upon a pedestal over the key-stone in a niche, guarded by two pillars on each side, of the

Corinthian order. Underneath the statue of Henry is the following inscription: "St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded by Rahere, Anno 1122, refounded by Henry the Eighth, 1546." Above is a severed circular pediment; on the segment of this recline two emblematic figures, one representing Lameness, the other Sickness: the pilasters supporting the pediment, &c., are Ionic, with festoons suspended from the volutes. Under the grand pediment is a clock; the tympanum is ornamented with the Arms of England. The grand pile next Smithfield is well worthy of notice. The staircase was painted by Hogarth, at his own expence. The principal subjects are, The Good Samaritan, and the Pool of Bethesda. In another part is Rahere, laying the foundation-stone of the first hospital; a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks, &c. The hall at the head of the staircase is a grand and spacious apartment, and contains portraits of Henry VIII., Charles II., and a fine full-length of the famous Dr. Radcliffe, who left 500*l.* per annum for the improvement of the diet, and 100*l.* per annum to purchase linen for the patients. Here is a fine portrait of Perceval Pott, esq., many years an eminent surgeon to this hospital, painted by Sir J. Reynolds.

The centre of the great quadrangle has been ornamented with a curious cylindrical pump, enclosed within a handsome railing, for the use of the hospital. The water is drawn from a very deep spring on the spot, connected with which, a steam-engine for throwing up hot water has been constructed, by which means hot water for baths is supplied to each ward. Before this, the warm bath was on the basement floor, to which the patients used to go for the benefit of bathing.

To the south wing of this hospital, a handsome stone building, with a vestibule, &c., has recently been added, for the sole use of the medical establishment. A Committee sits every Thursday morning, to determine on petitions, &c.

During the year 1831, there were admitted, cured,

and discharged, 5275 in-patients, 7458 out-patients, and 15,137 casualty patients (most of whom were poor, sick, and lame persons), in all, 27,870; being destitute of all support, many of them were supplied with money, clothes, and other necessaries.

This being the most ancient hospital in the City and suburbs of London, and having escaped the great fire in the year 1666, the buildings by length of time became so ruinous, that in the year 1729 there was a necessity that great part should be taken down; and a subscription was then entered into by many of the Governors and others, for defraying the expences of rebuilding the hospital, which was begun by Gibbs in 1730, and has been progressively finished, without any diminution of the number of patients on that account. The whole of the buildings have undergone a thorough repair, and the three wings are now completed. All fees on the admission of patients are abolished, the sisters and nurses placed in situations of comfort better adapted to the nature of their duties, and the accommodation for the in-patients now so extended, as to admit 500, and their diet and general comforts very materially improved.

The church of *St. Bartholomew the Less*, formerly the chapel of the hospital, stands withinside of the large entrance from Smithfield; the tower is ancient; the form of the building is Gothic: at the south-west corner is a small turret.* The interior of this church was rebuilt in 1823, by Mr. Hardwick, and the other parts repaired. A view of this church is now obtained from Smithfield, by the removal of some old houses, in order to enlarge the entrance, and admit air to the hospital.

At the north-east angle of West Smithfield, near the end of Duke-street, stands the parish church of *St. Bartholomew the Great*. This is a spacious and ancient building of the Norman and Gothic, or Saracenic style, with a strong timber roof, similar to that in Peterborough Cathedral. Its fine semicircular arches are

supported by massive columns. An open triforium interposes, as usual, between these and the roof, thus leaving the rafters exposed to view, which is not to be seen in any other London church. On the south side is a curious minstrel-gallery; and at the east end a singular altar-piece, representing the interior of a building of Roman architecture. At the north-east angle of the interior is the tomb of the founder, the preservation of which is ensured by a legacy bequeathed for the purpose of keeping it in constant repair. The walls of the church are of stone and brick, and the steeple of brick, with battlements. The ground has been raised several feet on the pavement of the old church: the wall on the south side is tolerably perfect, and was recently laid open to view by a fire that cleared all the old buildings by which it was encumbered. The tower of the church, which has a small turret, is of red brick, bearing the date of 1683, and is embattled with two buttresses: this front has a large door, and a very large window.

On turning to the right, we pass along the narrow part of the Close, between the site of the ancient cloisters and *Duke-street*, formerly called Duck-lane. This part has been almost entirely demolished, and is only discernible by the partial remains of the old walls. The passage before-mentioned, leads to that part of the Close, now a decent square, called *Great St. Bartholomew's Close*. Entering from Little Britain, we directly face the refectory; but every vestige of its ancient architecture is either destroyed, or covered with brick-work casings: the roof, however, remains nearly in its pristine state. In the north-east corner of the Close, *Middlesex-passage* has evidently been cut through some cellars of the refectory; and here the solidity of the old walls may be clearly seen, having massy arches and stout groins. A passage to this refectory, at the south end of the eastern cloister, 53 feet by 26, is still visible as it turns to the north, where part of the old walls and battered windows may also be discerned.

The dormitory, then occupied by Mr. Barlow, a mason, was recently destroyed by fire. In this Close, Dr. Franklin engaged himself as a compositor, with Mr. Palmer, a printer, in 1724, when he first came to London.

Little Bartholomew's Close contained the prior's stables; but their exact site is not known. This neighbourhood has recently suffered by two dreadful conflagrations.—Duke-street, when Duck-lane, was famous for old and refuse book-shops.‘ Oldham, in his Satires, published in 1680, has these lines:

"And so may'st thou, perchance, pass up and down,
And please awhile th' admiring court and town,
Who after, shall in *Duck-lane* shops be thrown."

Cloth-fair turns out of the east side of Smithfield, and extends into Aldersgate-street. It derives its name from a grant of Henry II. to the priory of St. Bartholomew, of the privilege of a fair, to be kept annually at Bartholomew's-tide, to which the clothiers of England and the drapers of London repaired. Their booths were within the ancient church-yard on this spot, which still retains its name, and has many respectable woollen-drapers' shops, besides others, called piece-brokers, who supply the tailors with the various trimmings and materials for their business. Cloth-fair is a privileged place, and is closed at a certain hour every night, as is St. Bartholomew's Close. A Court of *Pied-poudre*, under Lord Kensington, is held here daily, for the trial of debts and contracts, and minor offences occurring during the fair.

Warwick-house, in Cloth-fair, supposed to have been built in Queen Elizabeth's time, now occupied by a cloth-dealer, and possessing no external appearance of antiquity, was inhabited by Robert, Earl of Warwick, to whose ancestor, Sir Robert Rich, the priory of St. Bartholomew had been sold by Henry VIII., and the right to continue Bartholomew Fair passed with it to the Earls of Warwick and Holland, the descendants of Sir Robert Rich. Hence the origin of that riotous

assemblage, called "Lady Holland's Mob," which collects together to proclaim the fair, on the midnight of St. Bartholomew.

Little Britain, adjoining, was a station for booksellers.

Crossing *Long-lane*, which, from a narrow filthy street, has been converted into a very good thoroughfare, we enter *Charterhouse-street*, an avenue that leads to the square of that name: the north side is occupied by the hospital and other buildings of *The Chartreuse*, corruptly called THE CHARTERHOUSE; thus spoken of by Shakspeare, in Henry VIII.: "A Monk o' the Chartreux." The origin of this religious foundation is ascribed to the pestilence which, in 1308, desolated England and great part of Europe: the spot having been consecrated by the Bishop of London for a place of burial. Sir Walter Manny purchased thirteen acres and one rood of ground, for building this monastery, which, with three acres more, called *Pardon church-yard*, he gave to the prior and monks. The monastery, in the time of Henry VIII., having been bestowed on Sir Edward North, it was afterwards sold, and eventually purchased of the Earl of Suffolk by Thomas Sutton, esq., the founder of this hospital: it consisted of four or five courts, a wilderness, gardens, orchards, walks, &c. The benevolent founder did not live to see the hospital finally settled; but in 1614, three years after Mr. Sutton's death, in the reign of James I., it was opened by his executors for the entry of the gentlemen, scholars, and others. · Mr. Sutton's will was dated the 2nd day of November, 1611. The gate of the first court of these ancient remains, opening into Charterhouse-square, leads to a long gallery, with windows of the fashion of Queen Elizabeth's time; an arched way, over which are the armorial bearings of Mr. Sutton, leads to another court, formed on the east side by the hall: a small portico before the door, has the arms of James I. At the south end is a very large projecting window, divided into fifteen parts. The roof is slated, and supports a small cupola. Some stained

glass remains in the windows, and there is a portrait of the founder at the upper end. The old court-room is a venerable apartment, fitted up by the Duke of Norfolk, during his residence here, in the reign of James I. This, with the chapel, the governor's room, &c., are well worth seeing, on account of the paintings and other embellishments, and especially Mr. Sutton's monument, which cost between three and four hundred pounds,—a large sum in those days. The boys here are instructed in classical learning; and this school has given education to some of the first scholars of the day. This foundation also allows 20*l.* per annum each, for eight years, to twenty-nine students at the Universities; and there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors. Mr. Sutton endowed this foundation with lands worth at that time 4500*l.* per annum, the income from which is of course now immensely increased, and the funds are in a very flourishing condition. Little remains by which we can trace the original conventual structure, but pieces of the old walls have been incorporated into the present buildings; and Mr. Malcolm suspects that some parts near the kitchen are original: the basement of the west end of the school is evidently so. Many of the windows have been modernized, and are of Henry's, Edward's, and Elizabeth's time. Part of an ancient tower remains as the basement of the chapel turret: on the outside it has undergone some convenient alterations; but on the north-west is still supported by a strong original buttress: within, it is arched in the Gothic style, about fifteen feet from the pavement; the intersections are carved to represent an angel, and some unknown instruments as appendages to the hair-skirts worn for penance. One of the oldest parts of the building is called *The Evidence-house*, and is entered by a well staircase from a door on the north side of the house without: here the archives of the hospital are kept; the ceiling is beautifully ribbed; and the centre stone represents a large rose, enclosing the ini-

tials J. H. S. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*. Access to this depository cannot be had in the absence of the Master, the Registrar, or Receiver, nor can any one of these enter it without the others. The entrance to several cells, on the south side of the present play-ground, are also the remains of the conventual building.

The kitchen contains two enormous chimney-places, and the doors and windows have all pointed arches. Facing the chapel is a passage to the cloister, of brick, with projecting unglazed mullioned windows and flat tops: a few small pointed doors are on the back wall, but they are now closed. From a terrace on this cloister, the patched ancient walls and buttresses of the court-room may be seen. Various repairs and improvements are going on, among which, many of the pensioners'-rooms have been rebuilt, and when completed, they will form two handsome squares. Strangers used to be permitted to walk about the interior courts of the Charterhouse, but this is no longer allowed.

CHARTERHOUSE-SQUARE was anciently the church-yard of the monastery. The north-east corner was the residence of the Rutland family. The house, afterwards used as a theatre by Sir W. D'Avenant, has been taken down within a few years, and some modern houses built on its site. This square has been the residence of several eminent persons, being considered rather as a retired place, on account of the trees, &c. On the northern extremity of the Charterhouse garden-wall, a passage leads from St. John's-street to Goswell-street. The entrance from St. John's-street is called *Pardon-passage*, from Pardon church, which stood between this place and Sutton-street: the site is now occupied by a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. This spot, several centuries ago, served for burying such persons as suicidically ended their lives, or were executed for felonies, who were usually brought in a close cart covered with black; a bell ringing within, which, by the shaking of the cart, might be heard whilst passing; and this was called "*The Friery Cart.*"

The chapel of this place, founded in 1348, was enclosed with the ground belonging to it, and dedicated to the burial of the dead in 1349. The following inscription, in Latin, was fixed on a stone cross in the same church-yard: "A great plague reigning in the year of Our Lord 1349, this church-yard was consecrated, wherein, and within the bounds of the present monastery, were buried more than 50,000 bodies of the dead, besides many other from thence to the present time: upon whose souls may God have mercy."

The ruins of Pardon church, or chapel, apparently constructed of stone and flint, remained very conspicuous, before Sutton-street and Wilderness-row were erected. The confluence of people to this once celebrated place at Shrovetide, previous to the Reformation, is said to have been very great.

END OF WALK VIII.

WALK IX.

Smithfield, down St. John-Street, St. John's-Square, Spa-Fields, Gray's-Inn-Road, to the London University.

West Smithfield is so called, to distinguish it from East Smithfield, near the Tower of London. The spot in the centre of the pens, and opposite the hospital gate, on which the martyrs suffered, was long held in remembrance, near a large board, on which was painted the regulations of the market: the ground about the stake was paved with stones, laid in a circular form, for some yards round. This board has been moved, and a lamp, with a large gas-light, fixed in its place.

Smithfield-market is the greatest market for hay, straw, cattle, sheep, and horses, in Europe, for the latter of which it was celebrated by Fitz-Stephen,

towards the close of the twelfth century. Its name is supposed to be derived from one Smith, the owner of a large and level field here. The management of this market is under the controul of the Committee of City Lands. It has recently been considerably enlarged at the north-eastern extremity, and the annual fair (held in the first week of September) is now placed under stricter discipline. Many attempts have been made to abolish this nuisance, and remove the market, but hitherto ineffectually. Smithfield, besides its ancient fair, has been the scene of many tournaments and theatrical performances; and here, alternately, bigots of each persuasion have destroyed their victims, forgetting, that a God of mercy *never* delegated to *man* the right of punishing for mere opinion. Here, on the very spot before alluded to, on which the martyrs suffered, Wat Tyler was treacherously killed by Sir William Walworth, then Lord Mayor, in consequence of which the dagger was added to the City Arms. On this subject, thus sang our Poet Laureat, in his poem entitled "Wat Tyler:"

"Hear him—
He is no mealy-mouthed court orator,
To flatter vice, and pamper lordly pride!!
I lament
The death of *Tyler*, for my country's sake.
I shudder lest posterity, enslav'd,
Should rue his murder."—SOUTHEY.

Smithfield-bars form the northern boundary of the City liberty.

St. John's-street is a respectable thoroughfare, in which are several spacious inns, much used certainly, but which might advantageously take the place of those cooped-up in Wood-street and Lad-lane, which are so dangerous, both to the traveller and passing pedestrian. In this street are two or three extensive distilleries, particularly that of Nicholson, at its northern extre-

mity, which has been rebuilt in an elegant style. Finsbury Dispensary was founded in 1780: it is situated at No. 29 in this street. There is also a new one opened at West Smithfield. At the south end of the street, near Smithfield-bars, *Cow-cross-street* branches off to the left, leading to *Turnmill-street*, so named, from some mills erected here, turned by a stream of water from Highgate. This avenue leads to Clerkenwell Sessions-house. Proceeding a little further down the broad part of St. John's-street, *St. John's-lane* also branches off in the same direction. On the house at the corner of St. John's-lane is a stone tablet, stating,

"OPPOSITE THIS SPOT HICKS'S HALL FORMERLY STOOD."

It is from this point all the distances on the North road are measured. In this lane stands the ancient *Baptist Head* public-house, once distinguished by a painted sign of St. John's head in a charger. The external appearance of this house has been completely modernized; but it once had projecting floors and large bay windows, decorated with painted glass. The antique ribbed wainscoting remained till very recently, and there is yet a curiously carved stone mantel-piece, bearing the family arms of Sir Thomas Foster, the original proprietor, who was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and died in 1612. This now obscure ale-house was once the resort of Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and other choice spirits of their time, who called here on their way to or from Cave's printing-office, at the Gate.

St. John's-square, formerly the site of the House, or Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Jordan Brissett, who purchased of the Prioress and Nuns of Clerkenwell, ten acres of land, for which he gave them twenty in his lordship of Willinghale, in Kent. The Hospital was erected about the year 1110; but the church was not dedicated to St. John the Baptist till the year 1185. Subsequently this foundation became the chief seat in England of the Knights Hos-

pitallers; and so great was their credit and opulence, that their Prior was esteemed the first Baron in the kingdom; but such was the antipathy of the populace to these imperious knights, that those of Kent and Essex, under Wat Tyler, burnt this stately edifice. However, it was afterwards rebuilt more magnificently than before, and continued till entirely suppressed by Henry VIII. in the year 1541. St. John's-square is of an oblong form, and chiefly consists of two rows of good houses. It was entered by two gates, north and south, both of which bore evident marks of antiquity; the largest and most remarkable is that to the south, still called *St. John's Gate.* It has a fine lofty Gothic arch, and on each side over it were formerly inscriptions, now obliterated. Over this gate the Gentleman's Magazine was first printed by Cave, and a plate of the gate still adorns the wrapper. The other gate, leading to *Aylesbury-street*, though lofty, was considerably narrower than this, being without posterns, and was taken down about the year 1760. The former of these gates, with a single buttress of the old building in *Jerusalem-court*, leading to St. John's-street, are all the frail memorials left of this magnificent priory. The site of its garden, upon a part of which *Red Lion-street* was built, in 1719, was till then occupied by mean cottages and gardens, and among these, a small cow-farm and milk-house stood, near *George's-court.* This court has recently been rebuilt, and the name of *Albion-court* given to it.— At Nos. 36 and 37 in St. John's square, dwelt Bishop Burnett. The old and extensive printing establishment of Gilbert and Rivington, Printers to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is on the west side of this square. The north-east corner is occupied by the parish church of *St. John, Clerkenwell.* — It seems, that after the demolition of the priory, the choir passed by various deeds to several tenants. About 1706, the estate came into the hands of Samuel Mitchell, esq., who afterwards erected Red Lion-

street and other buildings in this neighbourhood. This gentleman enlarged and repaired the chapel, which he sold, in 1723, to the Commissioners for building fifty new churches. The west front of this church has still the appearance of a chapel of ease, notwithstanding its cupola has been renewed, and considerably elevated, within a few years past; but the eastern extremity retains much of its ancient character, particularly the windows. The interior is plain and neat, and has the appearance of a Doric building. It was repaired in 1800, at the expence of P. Booth, esq., and again in 1825. Here is a good organ.

Near *Jerusalem-passage* a Literary and Mechanics' Institution was opened in May 1832, at the school-house on Clerkenwell-green, in consequence of a meeting held some time previously, at which Mr. Bulwer presided. It is called the *North London Literary and Mechanics' Institution*, the exclusive object of which is, the more general diffusion of knowledge, by the encouragement of philosophical investigation, and of scientific research; and it receives as members all who are animated by this spirit, without reference to their station in life, or to their religious or political opinions. It consists of a reading-room, liberally supplied with periodical papers and magazines. The formation of libraries of reference, and of circulation, is in progress; and experimental lectures on the mechanical arts and sciences, as also on the various branches of moral and natural philosophy, literature, &c. &c., are to be given. The terms of subscription are 12*s.* per annum, payable quarterly, in advance; and donations of money, books, &c. are anticipated.

Jerusalem-passage leads from the square into Aylesbury-street, where the house of Mr. Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal-man, was situated. Over his small-coal shop he fitted up a room, in which were performed the first concerts known in London: they were frequented by persons of the highest rank. The stairs were on the outside of the building. Britton

performed on the *viol de gamba*, and supplied instruments gratuitously. At these concerts, Mr. Handel played the harpsichord, and Mr. Bannister the first violin, and Dubourg, when a child, performed his first solo here, standing on a stool; but was so much overcome by the splendour of the assembly, that he was near falling down. A lady of the first rank in the kingdom, and one of the greatest beauties of her time, used to say, that, in the pleasure she enjoyed at Mr. Britton's concert, she seemed to have forgotten the difficulty with which she ascended the steps that led to it. Coffee is said to have been supplied here at a penny per dish. Ned Ward well described the scene, in a song written about the time:

"Upon Thursdays repair to my palace, and there
Hobble up stair by stair, but I pray ye take care
That ye break not your shins by a stumble;
And without e'er a *souse* paid to me or my spouse,
Sit still as a mouse, at the top of the house,
And there you shall hear how we fumble."

Mr. Britton was well skilled in ancient books and manuscripts, and possessed the esteem of the Duke of Devonshire, the Earls of Oxford, Sunderland, Winchester, Pembroke, &c. At the east end of this street is a turning, called *King-street*, which leads to *Goswell-street*. The ground lying between *St. John's-road* and *Goswell-road*, which but a few years back was little better than heaps of rubbish, is now covered by decent streets, and is graced with more than one square. Not thirty years ago, this vicinity terminated "the town" in this direction, and Goswell-road was skirted by gardens and fields of no bright verdure. What is now *Wellington-street*, a thoroughfare of no despicable appearance, was then called *Ratcliff-layer*, from having been the abiding place of the milch-kine, who yielded their pure milk for the nourishment of our children, when that article was procured from animals allowed to breathe the free air. Now Goswell-road is a well-

kept and well-accustomed thoroughfare, lined with gay and opulent shops: proceeding along which, towards the Angel, at the end of the Pentonville-road, we perceive, on the left, some handsome new houses, called *Northampton-square*, because erected on the estate of the nobleman bearing that title: it occupies the site of what was a pipe-field; that is, ground covered with wooden pipes belonging to the New River Company, before the introduction of iron pipes enabled them to build over this and similar adjoining spots.—*Northampton-house*, at the corner of *Ashby-street*, leading to Northampton-square, was for many years, prior to 1802, a private mad-house; and here was confined the celebrated Richard Brothers, the sham prophet. It is now a private residence, but originally was a mansion of the Earls of Northampton, whose titles give names to most of the contiguous streets, on whose family estates they are erected.—A few paces further, on the east side of Goswell-road, is *King's-square*, erected on what only a few years since was a gardener's ground. On the east side stands a new church, or chapel of ease to St. Luke's parish. This neat little structure is dedicated to St. Barnabus; its steeple has so much resemblance to the mother church, that she may readily acknowledge the relationship.

At the upper part of St. John's-road, near its junction with Goswell-road, is *Hermitage-place*, built on what was called the Hermitage-field: probably, in popish times, the abode of some anchorite, who drew his subsistence from the neighbouring religious establishments. On part of the same field stands Lady Owen's alms-houses, under the controul of the Brewers' Company. They were founded in 1613, for ten poor widows; a free grammar-school is attached, for thirty boys, twenty-four of whom are to be from Islington, and the remainder from Clerkenwell. These almshouses were founded in grateful memory of a narrow escape from death, by the accidental flight of an arrow, which occurred to the pious benefactress on this spot, in her

early life. In commemoration of this event, three arrows were placed, one on the apex, and the others at the corners: one shaft only now remains.

The *Angel Inn* is a conspicuous object at the angle where meet St. John's, Goswell and the City-roads. It forms the point also from which diverge the great North, and the new roads. This house, though commonly, is inaccurately called the Angel at Islington. It stands in Clerkenwell, and has been established as an inn upwards of two centuries: it was always the peculiar resort of salesmen, farmers, and graziers attending Smithfield-market. Since it was rebuilt in 1819, it has become a house of more general business, comprising the accommodations of an hotel and tavern, as well as a coach-office. The *Peacock*, a few paces further, is its young rival.

We now come to *Sadler's Wells*, which was first resorted to from the salubrity of its water; afterwards wine and refreshments were provided, paying for which entitled the visitor to a sight of various amusements provided. It was first opened as a theatre by Mr. Sadler, in 1683, and is situated in a very pleasant spot by the side of the New River. The building, wholly of brick, was erected in 1765, and has since undergone many alterations: within the last twenty years, the interior has been rebuilt at an expence of 1500*l.*; and it is now kept open all the year. The following lines were written in 1745, by one Brett, and may not inaptly depict it even now:

"Here pleasant streams of Middleton
In gentle murmurs glide along;
In which the sporting fishes play,
To close each weary'd summer's day.
And musick's charms, in lulling sounds
Of mirth and harmony abounds;
While nymphs and swains, with beaus and belles,
All praise the joys of Sadler's Wells."

The *New River Office* is situated at what is impro-

perly called the *New River Head,* near Sadler's Wells, but which is one of the reservoirs, of which the Company have two in this vicinity, and one on the Hampstead-road. The proper head, or source, is at Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire.

Claremont-square surrounds the spacious reservoir of the New River Company, commonly called the High Pond. In 1826, the high wall that enclosed this piece of water, was superseded by a light iron railing, and the view of this fine sheet of water, with its banks ornamented with shrubs and trees, is peculiarly pleasing. In *Claremont-place* is *Claremont chapel,* opened in 1819: the congregation is of that denomination called Independents.

Pentonville chapel, on the north side of the road, was completed in 1789, as an appendant to the mother church of Clerkenwell. Its external appearance is pleasing, particularly from its standing detached, in the midst of an extensive plot of ground, reserved as a cemetery. The interior has much simple elegance.

The *London Female Penitentiary* is a little to the westward of Pentonville chapel. It was originally *Cumming-house;* but after Mr. Cumming's death, was converted into an establishment of nuns, and in 1807 appropriated to its present purpose. It is principally supported by annual subscriptions, and is designed as a place of refuge and reform for unhappy females, many of whom have been reclaimed. They are employed in all kinds of domestic business, particularly the laundry, as fitting them for service: those of more delicate health, are employed in needle-work, &c.

On the same side of the Pentonville-road, facing the reservoir of the New River Company, *Penton-street* leads to the *White Conduit-house,* now become a very popular resort: the remains of the old White Conduit (opposite, from which the house takes its name), that was built over a small spring, or head of water, which supplied the Charterhouse, &c., are still preserved. This house has long been resorted to

as a tea-garden, and has recently been rebuilt in a style of elegance unequalled by any similar establishment in the vicinity of the metropolis. The building is carried to so great a height, that the views from the upper rooms are very extensive, particularly to the north and west. The ball-room is very elegant, and the gardens laid out with taste. It is designed to form a minor Vauxhall.

Over the fields, to the northward, is the CALEDONIAN ASYLUM, situated in Copenhagen-fields, in the parish of Islington. It is a neat and simple building, of the Doric order, with a handsome portico, surmounted by a statue of St. Andrew, and is calculated to accommodate 100 children; but the funds have not hitherto enabled the Managers to admit more than 50. This Institution was founded by the Highland Society of London, with the patronage of the King, for supporting and educating the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died, or been disabled in the service of their country. The first stone was laid on the 17th of May, 1827, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The Highland garb is worn by the boys.

We now return to the New River Head, near which *Islington Spa*, an ancient mineral spring, still exists, but it has now fallen into disuse; though once much frequented, as these lines, written above a century since, will prove:

"Ev'n Islington waters, so close to the town,
By fashion, one summer, were brought to renown;
Where we flock'd in such numbers, that for a supply,
We almost had tippled the New River dry."

This neighbourhood was a few years since a pleasant summer evening resort for the children of this neighbourhood; but the whole of the *Spa-fields* are now covered with streets and houses, forming a closely-peopled and respectable neighbourhood. Two good squares, *Wilmington* and *Myddleton*, have been built in the former;

a new church has been built by the Parliamentary Commissioners, as an accommodation to the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. It is dedicated to *St. Mark;* is of the Gothic order, and capable of containing 1800 persons. The patronage is in the Bishop of London. It was consecrated in 1828. On the south side of these fields is *Northampton,* or *Spa-fields chapel:* previous to 1779 a tea-house, but purchased for a chapel by the late Countess of Huntingdon; and the garden being converted into a burial-ground, adds to the pestilential effluvia arising from numerous inhumations in a large city. A new church is erecting at the back of Gray's-inn-road, not far from

Bugnigge Wells, at the north-western extremity of these fields. This was, but a few years since, a favourite place of summer resort for the citizens, when its vicinity was of a more rural character. It is said to have been the residence of Nell Gwynn, and her bust is preserved here. In 1767 it was discovered to possess two springs of mineral water: the one chalybeate, and the other cathartic: these were opened to the public, and it was soon after converted into a kind of tea-gardens, where evening concerts were given during the summer. The gardens were pretty, and tolerably extensive; but declining, it has been much curtailed, and is now but little frequented.

At *Mount-pleasant* stands the *House of Correction* for the County of Middlesex. The fine gate, the principal entrance, is of Portland stone, in a massy style, with appropriate appendages of fetters, &c. The whole building is of brick and stone, surrounded by a high wall and buttresses. This prison has been recently considerably enlarged, and a tread-mill introduced. Here Fauntleroy was confined.

Returning by Ray-street, on Clerkenwell-green is the church of *St. James, Clerkenwell.* The old church, partly that of the nunnery, was pulled down, and the first stone of the present fabric laid in December 1788. The new church was consecrated in July 1792, by

Dr. Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London. The exterior is plain, and on the south side are two wings; within these are entrances of the Doric order; over which are large arched windows. The east end is finished with a pediment. The tower is of the Tuscan order, crowned by balustrades and vases. The lantern is octagon; and a sexagon obelisk, placed on balls, with a vane, terminates the whole. Within the tower are eight musical bells. The inside of this church is remarkably plain. In the old church were monuments to several eminent persons; among them the Countess Dowager of Exeter, who died in 1653; Lords Delamere, and that of the learned antiquary, Mr. John Weever, author of "The ancient Funeral Monuments," who was a resident of Clerkenwell Close, and died in 1632. There was also a curious tomb, where laid the figure of Sir William Weston, carved in stone, in his shroud. A gravestone, to the memory of Isabella Sackville, was likewise in the old church, expressing that she was Prioress at the time of the dissolution: that she died in the 12th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, &c. In this fabric was also interred Dr. John Bell, Bishop of Worcester, 1543, and the celebrated Bishop Burnett and his family. Sir William Wood, a great archer, who probably gave name to Wood's-close, now Northampton-street, in this parish, had an epitaph against the south wall of the old church. In 1791 this monument was restored by the Toxopholite Society of London. In Bridewell-walk, at the back of this church, is the *New Prison, Clerkenwell:* it is a brick building, and contains a chapel, a school, and an infirmary. It is principally occupied by offenders of the lower class, during the interval between their committal and trial.

Clerkenwell Close.—In this place was anciently a nunnery, founded by Jordan Brissett, for black nuns, about the year 1100, and suppressed by Henry VIII. about the year 1539. The site soon afterwards became the inheritance of Sir William Cavendish, after-

wards Duke of Newcastle: he erected a spacious brick edifice north of the church, called *Newcastle-house;* it was taken down about thirty years since, and a row of houses, called *Newcastle-place,* erected on its site. A large house opposite, is said to have been the residence of Colonel Titus, and the place of conference between Cromwell, Ireton, and other republicans.

On the west side of Clerkenwell-green is situated the *Sessions-house* for the county of Middlesex. This structure was built in the place of one that stood facing the end of St. John's-lane, near Smithfield, and which being built by Sir Baptist Hicks, in 1612, bore the appellation of *Hicks's-hall.* The present structure rose about 1778. The front is of stone, with a rustic basement; four Ionic pillars and two pilasters support an architrave frieze and cornice, with a pediment above the pillars. Over the centre window is a medallion of George III.; over the other windows are the implements of Justice: the tympanum contains the Arms of the County, and the roof is terminated by a dome. At the lower end of Clerkenwell-green, in Ray-street, is the pitiable remains of the celebrated fountain called *Clerks,* or *Clerkenwell,* so called from the Parish Clerks of the City of London, who met there annually to perform sacred dramas; and which, in those unenlightened times, were frequently attended by the nobility, as well as the Lord Mayor and the Citizens of London. The nunnery, church, and parish, all derived their name from this spring. The only memorial now remaining, is a diminutive pump, erected in a small recess in the street. The spring is situated four feet eastward of where the pump now stands, namely, within a mean shop, against the wall of which the pump is placed. The water was greatly esteemed by the Prior and the rest of the brethren of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and by the Benedictine Nuns.

Retracing our steps to Coldbath-fields, we pursue our course down *Elm-street* to *Gray's-inn-lane,* which

has been considerably improved within the last few years, and contains some very good houses. It extends from Holborn as far as the Small-pox hospital, St. Pancras; and the northern end of it, not many years since, formed a rural walk: it is now lined with houses on each side. On the eastern side is a handsome chapel, built for the eccentric William Huntingdon; and Stafford's almshouses were erected here in 1633, by Alexander Stafford, esq. The house of the Welsh Charity-school is a little higher, on the same side: it is a handsome brick building, enclosed within a large area, and contains some curious and valuable manuscripts relating to the history of the Ancient Britons, particularly an accurate copy of the Laws of Howel Dha. This establishment supports 100 children, who are lodged and boarded, as well as clothed; and the greatest cleanliness and order is in the interior. Nearly adjacent, was the riding establishment of the City Light Horse Volunteers. This has now been taken by Mr. Seddons, for his manufactory, since a disastrous fire destroyed his premises in Aldersgate-street. Mr. Cubitt, the builder, has a very extensive manufactory adjoining. The two establishments afford employment to some hundreds of workmen, who may be seen issuing out in shoals at their dinner hour, &c.

Nearly opposite, is *Sidmouth-street*, leading to *Regent-square*, a name that marks the date of its erection, as a similar cognomen does half the new erections of the metropolis. In this street is situated the *National Scotch Church*, built for the ministry of the once popular Mr. Irving, whose eccentricities have since caused his expulsion. The elevation of this church next Sidmouth-street, is composed of three leading parts; namely, two towers over the entrances into the aisles, and a central part, surmounted by an embattled gable, that conceals the roof over the nave. The doors are recessed into the thickness of the walls with clustered pillars and mouldings, and the central one is finished by a handsome crocketed gable and finial. Plain but-

tresses are introduced at the angles and between the openings, which run up the whole height of the lofty towers, and finish with pinnacles, crocketed up the angles, and elaborately carved finials. Over each door are windows, and over the centre a six-light mullioned window, with rich tracery in the triangular part, with which it is finished. Over this is a triangular gable, intersecting a moulded string course, on which is inscribed, ECCLESIA SCOTICA. The towers have on each of their faces handsome pointed windows, finished with crocketed labels and finials, and the parapets are embattled. The architect of this beautiful specimen of the handsome pointed style of our ancestors, is William Tite, esq.

Nearly opposite, is *Regent-square chapel*, the first stone of which was laid in August 1822: it will accommodate about 1800 persons, and is the second erected in this parish by the Commissioners; and two having been built by the parishioners, completes the four new churches added to this populous parish. The present structure is a neat, and, in some respects, an elegant building. The principal front consists of an hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, surmounted by a pediment, and raised on a platform. The interior is neat and plain.

Near the northern extremity of Gray's-inn-lane, is *St. Chad's Well*, still in some repute as a mineral spring. On the opposite side of the road is situated an extensive building, first designed for a Horse and Carriage Repository: it is a noble structure, of a quadrangular form, with a spacious arena, all round which runs a beautiful gallery, for the convenience of the internal communication. These premises have since been taken by that philanthropic, if mistaken enthusiast—an enthusiast, however, in the cause of humanity—Mr. Robert Owen. It is now dedicated to the purposes of increasing knowledge and virtue. The proprietors are, "The Association for removing Ignorance and Poverty, by Education and Employment." Mr. Owen is the

governor. Lectures are delivered on a Sunday morning and evening, when a small gratuity, for promoting the purposes of the Institution, is expected. On Thursday evenings, a free lecture is delivered by Mr. Owen. There are three entrances: the principal one is in Liverpool-street; another is at the extremity of the building, in Derby-street; and the one at which access can always be had, is in Gray's-inn-road: this door is opened for the Thursday evening lectures. The objects of this Institution, according to their own statement, is to explain the true science of society; to afford rational recreation; to remove intemperance and crime; and to establish schools upon principles in accordance with human nature. In pursuance of these plans, some festive meetings have taken place; and the first school to be attempted is an infant one, in which the children will be boarded, clothed, and educated, at the trifling charge of two guineas per month. Schools of a higher character are to be formed, as soon as the funds of the society will permit. A kind of bazaar for the sale of goods, on the co-operative system, has also been recently opened. Mr. Irving, on his expulsion from Regent-square, engaged part of this building for his performances.

At the end of Gray's-inn-lane, in Battle-bridge, is

KING'S-CROSS.

This national structure forms one of the most useful and ornamental objects of the British capital. The situation selected is, perhaps, the most appropriate for the purpose, from the many memorable events that have occurred upon the spot. Around it, Julius Cæsar, with Marc Antony and Cicero, were in encampment for two years; when the laws and mandates issued by Cæsar tended, in a great measure, to civilize the Ancient Britons. On this site was fought the grand battle, in which Queen Boadicea so greatly signalized herself; from which emanated the name of Battle-bridge. Near it was erected the famous obser-

vatory of Oliver Cromwell. Here commenced the original Roman North-road, and great pass, or barrier, to the metropolis, bounded by the river Fleet. And even at the present day, this spot is eminently distinguished, as it forms the centre of one of the finest and most frequented public roads round the metropolis. The base or lodge of this cross is of an octagonal form, and is ornamented by eight Grecian Doric columns; two at each corner. From the cornice of the columns rises a bold plinth and subplinth, with a balustrade. Between the opening over the doors fronting east and west, is a richly sculptured national coat of arms: above is the station for the illuminated clock, fronting the Paddington and Pentonville roads; the upper part forms the base of the rich ornamented Grecian pedestal, on which was to be placed the colossal statue of His Majesty George IV. in full robes. The lower part is splendidly illuminated by gas light; the whole forming, not only an imposing ornament, but a protection to the public from danger, in crossing the six roads uniting at this spot.

The neighbourhood of Battle-bridge has undergone the greatest change it is possible to conceive: it had been for many years a filthy, and even dangerous vicinity; and at one side of it, the contents of the dust-carts of the town used to be emptied. Now all the mean and ruinous hovels have been removed, and the road on each side lined by decent, and not unfrequently splendid houses. The roads are brilliantly lighted up, and, towering over all, one of those curses to our poorer population, an enormous liquor-shop, has been erected, on whose very front seems written, "How great are our profits and your vices."

The *Small Pox Hospital* is a beautiful ornament to this vicinity. It was instituted by voluntary subscription in 1746; but the present building was not opened till 1767. Soon after the practice of vaccination became prevalent, Dr. Woodville, physician to this hospital, first introduced it in January 1799, and

since that time, more than 100,000 persons were vaccinated here in little more than thirty years. A portion of this building is called the *Fever Institution*, but is totally unconnected with it, having separate entrances, &c.: it is appropriated to cases of typhus and scarlet fever, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

A fine new street, called *Liverpool-street*, runs at the back of Mr. Owen's Institution, and leads to *Cromer-street*, on the right hand of which is a new parochial chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. An institution was opened here as a dramatic school, and called the *Panarmoniom*. A large field, containing about ten acres, adjoining, is to be converted into a handsome square. This street leads to Gower-street, which contains

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The first stone of this useful Institution was laid on the 30th of April, 1827, and occupies a very extensive piece of ground enclosed by paling. The Duke of Sussex performed the ceremony; the mallet used was the same employed in laying the first stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, and was presented by Sir Christopher Wren to the Masonic Lodge of Antiquity, of which he was a member. The building consists of four theatres for lectures, each capable of containing 440 students; five lecture-rooms, that will accommodate about 100, being 18 feet in length by 50 in breadth; the hall for public occasions, is 90 feet in length by 45 in breadth; there is an anatomical museum, and a suite of rooms for the professors and students of anatomy and surgery, a laboratory and apparatus-room for the professors of chemistry, rooms for the reception of the apparatus and professor of mechanical philosophy, with several apartments for the accommodation of the council, the professors, &c. of the establishment. On the 1st of October, 1828, this establishment was opened for the commencement of the medical classes. The building consists of a cen-

tral portico, and two wings advancing at right angles. The central portico consists of ten columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched entablature and pediment, sculptured with ornaments emblematic of the Institution. Over the whole, springing from the vestibule, is an elevated dome, surmounted by a Grecian temple of eight pillars; over each wing, corresponding domes of a smaller size appear. Extending from the back of the central part, there is a range of building, which corresponds in length with the two wings; the upper floor is intended as a grand hall for public occasions. The two wings, receding backwards, have a semicircular termination, and consist of theatres for public lectures, one of which is on each floor. The site on which the University stands, occupies about seven acres of ground, which was purchased for 30,000*l.* It is situated near Bedford-square, and there is also access to it from the west by Carmarthen-street and Grafton-street; and from the New-road by Gower-street North. This range of buildings vies with any of the modern erections of the metropolis, for elegance of appearance, as it does with the best for utility of purpose. The entire edifice is heated with warm air. The design was by W. Wilkins, esq. During the session of 1828, there attended 183 students in the medical classes, and 55 prizes were adjudged to different competitors.

END OF WALK IX.

WALK X.

Old-Street, the City-Road, Curtain-Road, Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, Mile End, Stepney, St. George's in the East, Shadwell, to Wapping.

COMMENCING our walk by turning to the eastward from the Charterhouse, we enter *Old-street,* or the remains of the *Old North-road,* which was used previously to the making of the New, or City-road. *Old-street-road* was formerly part of a Roman road from Colchester. In Old-street, nearly opposite White Cross-street, stands the church of *St. Luke, Middlesex,* one of the fifty new churches finished in 1732, and consecrated on St. Lûke's day, the next year. In the centre of the west front is the entrance, adorned with coupled Doric pilasters: over these is a round window, and on each side a small tower, covered with a dome, and ornamented with two windows in front. The tower of the church is carried up square, and behind it the roof of the church forms a kind of pediment. From the tower rises, as a steeple, a fluted obelisk, reaching to a great height, diminishing slowly, and being of a considerable thickness towards the top: this steeple is unique, and not ungraceful in appearance: the whole is terminated by a ball and a vane. The great arch of the interior is semioval, with plain panels: the side aisles are also arched and supported by eight Ionic pillars, four pilasters, and entablature. The altar-piece is Doric, under a Venetian window; and the pulpit and its sounding-board are supported by Corinthian pillars. The organ was the gift of Mr. Buckley. Nearly opposite to this church, on the south side of the street, is *Golden-lane.* A vacant space here, long unused, the site of a brewery, would be most admirably applied, if an infant school was built on it. An avenue running between this and White Cross-street, named *Play-house-yard,* is built upon the site

of the Fortune Play-house, founded by Edward Alleyn the comedian, founder of Dulwich College.

Old-street-square has been mostly taken down and rebuilt, and is now called *Bartholomew-square,* having an enclosed area in the centre. In *Pest-house-row,* now called *Bath-street,* is *The French Hospital,* erected in 1717. This foundation is liberally supported, and is solely for the benefit of poor French Protestants, including even lunatics. Its immense garden, which extended to Ratcliffe-row on the north, and to the back of Ironmonger's-row westward, has been covered with several new streets since the year 1804. The *Pest-house chapel* was granted by the City of London to the French refugees exiled by Louis XIV. *Bath-street* also contains the almshouses founded by George Palyn, citizen and girdler, for six poor members; nearly opposite is another set of almshouses, for ten poor men and women, which rose, in 1616, also from the bounty of Edward Alleyn.

St. Luke's Hospital is appropriated for the reception of lunatics. The building is of brick and stone. In the front is a broad space, enclosed with a wall, which is relieved by a portico in the centre. The entrance is by a flight of steps, under a cover, supported by columns. It was first founded in 1751, and the present structure erected in 1782, by Mr. Dance, jun.

At the corner of the City-road, where it is crossed by Old-street, is situated *The City of London Lying-in Hospital.* This building consists of a centre and two wings. In the centre of the front is a very neat but plain pediment, and in this part of the building a chapel, the top of which is crowned with a light open turret, terminated by a vane.

The *Artillery-ground* is a spacious enclosure, which has preserved the name it bears, from having been the place of exercise for the *Artillery Company.* In the reign of James I. it was called the *New Artillery-ground,* being the third field from Moorgate, next to the windmills. The Artillery-ground has its principal

front in the City-road, not far from Finsbury-square. It has two other entrances, one in Chiswell-street and the other in Bunhill-row. It makes part of the ancient manor of *Finsbury*, or *Fensbury*, which was granted in 1215 by Robert Baldock, to the Mayor and Citizens of London. This portion was afterwards demised to the Artillery Company, who have built a substantial brick edifice on its north side, called the *Armoury*. The large open space in front of this building is used as the exercising place for the Company, who form a volunteer association of armed citizens. The Hon. Artillery Company had their origin in 1585, when, according to Strype, about 200 merchants and others of like quality, met every Thursday in the year, practising all usual points of war: every man, by turn, bare orderly office, from the captain to the corporal; some of these, in 1588, under the title of Captains of the Artillery-garden, had charge of men in the great camp of Tilbury. The exercise was afterwards discontinued till 1610, when it was again renewed by warrant from King James's Privy Council. From this period the Company gradually increased, till they amounted to 6000 men, and from the old Artillery-ground, or garden, as it was then called, they removed to the present spot. Charles II., when Prince of Wales, enlisted himself in this Company, as did his brother James, Duke of York. George IV., when Prince of Wales, was Captain-General of this Company, and paid it many honourable attentions. His present Majesty is Captain-General, and the Duke of Sussex Colonel. Adjoining to the entrance to the Artillery ground from Bunhill-row, and occupying part of their premises, is the head-quarters of the London militia.

Bunhill-fields burial-ground was first called the City burial-ground during the reign of Charles I. At present it contains five acres, and among the tombs of a great number of persons of eminence, is that of Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector. In the year 1821 it was ascertained, that in the course of the pre-

ceding 24 years, 35,000 bodies had been interred here. According to Maitland, it was anciently called *Bon*, or *Good-hill;* with greater probability, it has been supposed to have been named from being the southern *bon*, or archery-spot of the Finsbury archers; others suppose it have been called *Bone-hill*, from its early use as a cemetery. In the great plague of 1665, it was walled in at the expence of the City, and consecrated, as a place of interment for such of the dead as the parochial church-yards had not space to receive; or possibly it and the other receptacles at Whitechapel and Holywell were fixed on as being out of the City, and so less liable to spread the infection, from the effluvia arising from so many dead bodies. Some time after Mr. Tindal took a lease of, and appropriated it to a burial-ground for persons of any religious persuasion who chose to avail themselves of it; and here many eminent Protestant Dissenters are interred, among whom we may name John Bunyan, Dr. Watts, Dr. Price, Dr. Lardner, Hugh Worthington, Dr. A. Rees, author of the "Cyclopædia," and the Rev. T. Belsham, all eminent for their learning and piety. It is well disposed for finding any particular spot, and has recently been laid open in front, by a dwarf wall and iron railing being substituted for the former enclosure. Opposite is a very handsome chapel, built by the late Rev. John Wesley, in the place of another upon Windmill-hill, called the *Old Foundry*, having been used as late as 1716 for casting cannon. It was in this foundry St. Paul's great bell was re-cast.

Further on is the meeting-house built by the late Reverend George Whitfield; it is a large square building, and gives name to a street adjoining. At the north end of this street, in *Old-street-road*, is a famous spring, dedicated to *St. Agnes*, and from the transparency and salubrity of its waters, denominated *St. Agnes la Clair*. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was thus named, "*Fons voc. Dame Agnes a Clere*," and had, no doubt, been turned to advantage by the

priests. In a survey taken of the possessions of the prebendal estate of Halliwell, alias Finsbury, it is noticed as "*the well called Dame Agnes the Cleere.*" By the Parliamentary surveys taken in 1650, it is stated to have lain on waste land, and to have belonged to *Charles Stuart, late King of England.* Here is now a cold bath, bearing the same name. On the opposite side of the road, at the north end of *Pitfield-street*, in Haberdashers'-walk, is situated *Aske's Hospital*, vulgarly called the Haberdashers' almshouses, which, within the last few years, have been rebuilt in a style of great beauty and neatness, so as to occupy much less space, and two streets have been built on the ground thus gained. In the middle of the structure is a chapel, which is open to the public on Sundays for Divine Service. A little to the northward, a new church, attached to the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, has been recently built by the Parliamentary Commissioners. It is called *St. John's, Hoxton.* It stands at the corner of the New North-road, on what was a field, e'er this once silent and desolate spot was converted into a busy and populous neighbourhood. The walls of the church are brick, and without its steeple, it would exactly resemble a large meeting-house. The western front is in three divisions: the central is faced with stone, and contains two attached columns of the Ionic order; the shafts are fluted, and the capitals are Grecian. The steeple rises in three stories: the first is square. It is crowned with a hemispherical cupola, on the apex of which is a Corinthian capital, sustaining a small gilt cross; and this may rank among the best steeples erected on the new churches. The interior is plain. It was consecrated in June 1826. From this church, the New North-road runs to Highbury: between this road and the City-road, is situated the City Saw-mills: they are erected on a basin of the Regent's Canal, which crosses the City-road in their immediate neighbourhood. Here Mr. Pickford has

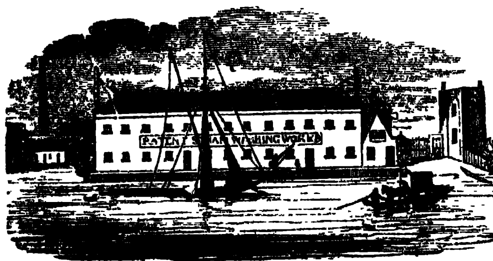
built his extensive warehouses, which occupy one side of the basin. The accommodations for landing goods, &c., are excellent, as it is so contrived, that the boats can come under cover to unload their cargoes; thus precluding the possibility of their being damaged by the weather. About half a mile to the north-east of St. John's church, Hoxton, another has been erected in this parish, at Haggerston: it is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and was built from the plans of Mr. Nash. The west front is faced with stone, and consists of a square tower between two porches, flanked by polygonal towers. The tower is guarded at the angles by octagonal buttresses, and the whole surmounted by a square lantern. The principal entrance is by a low pointed arch, the jambs and headway ornamented with various mouldings. The second story contains a small loop-hole window. The third story is of greater altitude than the two stories. The fourth story is low, and contains a square ornamented panel, with a perforation for the dial. The whole is finished with a cornice and embattled parapet, above which the buttresses terminate in crocketed pinnacles, crowned with finials. The flanking towers contain the gallery stairs. The organ is situated within the tower, which is laid open to the church by a large obtusely-pointed arch, devoid of moulding. In the front of the organ is a gallery for the charity children, with a sweeping front; there is also a gallery on each side, resting on iron columns. The choral service is performed by amateurs, and is very attractive. This church will accommodate 1700 persons, and was consecrated in 1827.

Returning to St. John's, Hoxton, we pass some beautiful almshouses in Kingsland-road, built by the Fishmongers' Company; on the east side of the new church, some old almshouses for the reception of ten single women, were built by Mrs. Whitby.

Facing the end of Old-street-road, at the north end of Shoreditch, is situated the beautiful parish church of *St. Leonard*, built in 1735, upon the site of the



Westminster Bridge.



Steam Washing Works.

ancient church of that name. A double flight of steps leads to a portico, supported by four Doric columns, and bearing an angular pediment. The body of the building is plain, but well enlightened, and the steeple elegant, light, and lofty. The tower has a series of Ionic columns, with scrolls on their entablature, which form the base of as many Corinthian columns on pedestals, and support a dome, on whose entablature rests the spire, standing upon four balls, which give it an additional air of lightness. The tower contains ten good bells. The painted windows in this church are real embellishments.

Shoreditch is a district that extends from Norton-Falgate to Old-street, and from part of Finsbury to Bethnal-green. It was anciently a village, situated by the side of the Roman military highway, called by the Saxons *Eald* (that is, Old) street. The name of this village is of great antiquity, for John de Sordich, or Sordige, its lord, was sent on an important embassy to Pope Clement III. by Edward III. in 1343. The popular legend, of its deriving its name from Jane Shore dying in a ditch in its vicinity, is an error; and the vulgar pronunciation of Sorditch is the most correct. When archery was much in vogue, the captain of the London archers was always honoured with the title of Duke of Shoreditch, from the circumstance, that when Henry VIII. appointed a grand shooting-match at Windsor, it was won by an inhabitant of Shoreditch, named Barlow, who far outshot all the rest. The King was so well pleased, that he called him Duke of Shoreditch. Sir John de Sordige was buried in Hackney church.

Spitalfields being comparatively a new neighbourhood, contains scarcely any vestiges of antiquity, though *Paternoster-row* probably derived its name from some houses where rosaries, relics, &c. were sold to devotees on their walks to St. Mary's Spital, or the monastery of Holywell. We also read, that near this spot, in Paternoster-row, Richard Tarleton,

the famous player at the Curtain theatre, kept an ordinary "in these pleasant fields."

Christ church, Spitalfields, was begun in 1723, as one of Queen Anne's fifty new churches, and finished in 1729. It is situated on the south side of Church-street, and at its western extremity, its principal entrance facing Union-street. This is a stately edifice, built of stone, the height of the roof 41 feet, and of the steeple 234. To the Doric portico there is a handsome ascent by a fine flight of steps. The steeple contains twelve bells, and excellent chimes, which perform four times a day. Sir Robert Ladbroke's monument in this church, is a beautiful specimen of Mr. Flaxman's abilities. In *Bell-lane*, the Jews have a school for 600 boys and 300 girls, and an asylum for the indigent blind of their own persuasion.

Spitalfields war the place of refuge for a great body of French Protestants, who made this country their asylum on the revocation of the Edict of Nantz by Louis XIV. They introduced the manufacture of silk into England. This and the adjacent parish of Bethnal-green, is mainly populated by their descendants, who still carry on the same trade. The custom so common among Spitalfields weavers (probably brought with them from the Low Countries) of singing in their looms, is alluded to by Shakspeare, who makes Falstaff say: "I would I were a weaver: I could sing all manner of songs." Ben Jonson has a similar allusion in his Silent Woman.

Spitalfields-market is one of the most extensive vegetable markets in London: it is held three times a week, and is well and cheaply supplied. On the eastern side of *Red Lion-street*, leading from Spitalfields-market, the sign of the Red Lion is the house where Culpepper, the herbalist, composed his work, which still continues the village oracle.

The hamlet of *Bethnal-green*, adjoining Spitalfields and Shoreditch, formerly belonged to Stepney. On Bethnal-green, once a very pleasant spot, was an an-

cient house, called *Bishop Bonner's Palace;* but though it does not appear that Bonner resided here, there is no doubt that this was originally a part of a manor belonging to the Bishops of London.

Near the north-east corner of *Hare-street,* stands the parish church of *St. Matthew, Bethnal-green,* erected in 1740, a neat brick edifice, quoined and coped with freestone. The tower, which is not high, is of the same materials.

Aldgate-house, which stood on the east side of Bethnal-green, built by Sir John Gooldsborough, in 1643, was a noble old mansion; and being decorated by its owner, in 1760, with the remains of the City-gates, and particularly the most valuable parts of Aldgate, consisting of Roman, Runic, Saxon, Norman, Danish, and English bricks, bas-relievos and sculptures, it obtained the name of Aldgate-house. This house has since been pulled down, to give place to a Dissenting place of worship, and several new houses.

Returning to *Brick-lane, Spitalfields,* and passing the house of the Court of Requests belonging to the Tower Hamlets, is the parish church of *St. Mary, Whitechapel.* This building, erected in 1673, is nearly square, and is separated into three aisles by four round and four square pillars. The centre intercolumniation on each side forms a large arch, similar to those of transepts; this intersects that of the nave. The gallery for the organ is remarkably handsome, and has a rich carving on the front, of David playing on the harp, surrounded by musical instruments and fruit in festoons. The altar-piece consists of two Composite pillars, imitations of lapis lazuli, supporting a pediment; the carvings are elegant. Several Roman remains have been found in this parish.

Near this church, forming a continuation of *Church-lane,* is the entrance of the *Commercial-road,* which has been formed through what was Stepney-fields, to the West India Docks. This is a fine and well-accustomed road, leading to Limehouse. The population

of this place has increased amazingly, since the formation of the East and West India Docks. In the adjoining parish of Poplar, the number of inhabitants is now upwards of 12,000; and the poor's rate, which in 1794 was only 800*l*., is now 6000*l*. per annum; and there are now 2000 houses, where there were then only 500. A new workhouse has been erected, and some extensive private establishments, such as an iron cable manufactory, dry docks at Limehouse-hole, and very extensive rope-works near the Lea Cut.

The fine and beautiful Commercial-road, as Baron Dupin calls it, was constructed under the direction of Mr. Walker: it is a tram-road, along which it is calculated there are annually conveyed about 250,000 tons, chiefly East and West India produce. The Lea Cut and Regent's Canal both enter the Thames at Limehouse. The latter may be considered a modern public improvement. Its route is traced through nine parishes, and it is in length eight miles; its mean width is 37½ feet; it rises 84 feet, by means of 12 locks; is crossed by 37 bridges; passes, by means of a tunnel upwards of half a mile in length, under the New River and part of Islington, and by another tunnel, a quarter of a mile in length, at Paddington, where it communicates with the Grand Junction Canal.

The West India Docks are in the Isle of Dogs, opposite Greenwich, having entrances to them from Blackwall and Limehouse-hole. The northern dock for loading, will contain from two to three hundred sail of ships; the smaller one covers twenty-four acres. Both these docks are surrounded with capacious warehouses, of which the metropolis had great need. The West India Dock Company have purchased the City Canal from Government, for the purpose of converting it into a dock, at the price of 120,000*l*.

On the south side of *Whitechapel-road*, stood *Whitechapel-mount*. Within a few years past, this has been levelled, and the spot is now covered with good houses, called *Mount-place*. Nearly adjoining, is one of the

most distinguished charitable foundations in England, *The London Hospital.* This edifice is neatly constructed of brick—plain, yet elegant; consisting of one extended front, to which a new wing is just completed; there is no inner court, and the whole is seen at one view. To the middle door is an ascent, by a flight of steps; and over this is a large angular pediment. The *Pavilion Theatre* is in the Whitechapel-road, and is tolerably well attended.

Mile-End-road is adorned by a number of almshouses, particularly those built by Bancroft, and held in trust by the Drapers' Company; and the Trinity Company's almshouses, founded in 1695, for distressed captains, and other officers in the merchant service.

STEPNEY lies to the east, and is a very ancient village; but now, by the increase of buildings, forming an appendage to the metropolis. In Stow's Annals it is stated, that in 1299 a Parliament was held at the house of Henry Wallies, Mayor of London; and here Edward I. confirmed the Charter of Liberties. One of the most remarkable relics of the manor-houses, is the stately gateway, of very fine brick-work, on the east side of Stepney-green; by some said to be the remains of *Worcester-house,* occupied, during the reigns of Charles I. and II., by the Marquis of Worcester; others think it is the original gateway of Sir Henry Colet's house, Lord Mayor of London, and then called, by way of eminence, *The Great Place.* This gateway is upon a line with the wooden edifice lately called *The Spring-garden Coffee-house,* said also to have been Sir Henry's mansion. The parish of Stepney was originally of such extent, that there has been detached from it, the present parishes of *St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Mary, Whitechapel, St. Anne, Limehouse, St. John, Wapping, St. Paul, Shadwell, St. George, Ratcliff-highway, Christ church, Spitalfields,* and *St. Matthew, Bethnal-green;* and it still remains one of the largest within the bills of mortality.—*Colet-place,* in *White Horse-street,* formerly belonged to Dr. John

Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, founder of St. Paul's School, and only son of Sir Henry Colet.

Stepney church is dedicated to St. Dunstan and All Saints, and bears a resemblance to the architecture which prevailed in the fourteenth century. It is a large Gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, a nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a plain square tower, containing a ring of ten bells. During one of the late reparations, this church was deprived of its old Gothic porch before the west door, and the interior of the church considerably embellished. Near the portico, on the north side of the church, the following inscription, on a stone in the wall, long attracted considerable notice:

"Of Carthage great I was a stone,
O! mortals, read with pity,
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Man, mountain, town, nor city.

Therefore, O! mortals, all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lye bury'd in the dust."

The new church in Stepney parish, situated at the back of the London Hospital, was erected in 1819, from the design of the late John Waller, esq. It is one of the best designs, in the later pointed style of English architecture, that has been recently erected. The western front is composed of a lofty centre, forming the nave, and two wings, which form the aisles. The central part has a low entrance door, in the best style of the fifteenth century, with a flat pointed arch in a square moulded frame, below a wide and lofty transome window, covered by a gable: the tracery of all the windows is correct and elegant. At the angles are octangular buttresses, surmounted by pinnacles. The aisles have also low doors, with obtuse pointed arches, and angular buttresses, surmounted by pinnacles, which are repeated between every window in the north and

south sides. The parapets in the west front are perforated, and in the others plain; and the spaces above the doors which lead to the aisles, are handsome canopied niches, with pedestals for figures. The whole composition has a very striking English and ecclesiastical character, the architecture being exceedingly beautiful. Unfortunately, this church was completed before the order that no more compo, under any name, should be used on the new churches, otherwise the ornaments would have been more durable. It is calculated to hold 1338 persons. This was the first edifice built in the vicinity of the metropolis, under the Commissioners for building new churches, who made a grant of 3500*l.* towards its erection, the residue being raised by a subscription of the wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. His Royal Highness the Duke of York took a lively interest in it.

At the bottom of Cannon-road is the parish church of *St. George's in the East.* This massy structure, finished about the year 1723, is erected in a very singular taste, by Hawksmoor and Gibbs. The floor is raised a considerable way above the level of the ground; the ascent to the principal door is by a double flight of steps, cut with a sweep. Over the body of the church there are four turrets, and one on the tower; the latter in the manner of a fortification, with a staff on the top, for an occasional flag. The interior is of the Doric order, containing two pillars on each side, a massy intercolumniation, and semioval arch, crossed by a rich band. The altar is a semicircle, with a good painting of *Jesus in the Garden,* by Clarkson. This church has recently undergone a complete repair, and may now rank among the first churches of the metropolis. There are several stained glass windows by Collins, chiefly from designs by Sir Joshua Reynolds, that, on entrance, produce the finest effect.

Near the end of *Rosemary-lane,* at the extremity of this parish, is *Wellclose-square,* with the *Danish church* in the centre; the corners are faced with rustic. The

architect of this edifice, built at the expence of Christian V., King of Denmark, in 1696, was *Caius Gabriel Cibber*, who also erected a monument here to his wife, Jane, mother of Colley Cibber, the famous dramatist. This church was visited in 1768 by Christian VII., King of Denmark, whilst he remained in this country. It has recently been converted into a Bethel Union; and a greater state of degradation can scarcely be imagined. The altar-table serves as a depository for hats, and the statues of Jesus and Moses are rendered ridiculous, by having flags stuck into their hands, with the word Bethel.

Brunswick Theatre, Well-street, Wellclose-square.—This theatre had scarcely been opened a week, when, on the rehearsal of Guy Mannering, February 28, 1828, the iron roof of the building fell in with a tremendous crash, throwing the front wall of the theatre into the street. It was built by Mr. Maurice, a printer, of Fenchurch-street-buildings, who was one among nine who were killed on the spot, besides twenty more seriously hurt. It was erected on the site of the Royalty Theatre, which had been burnt down; and was run up with incredible speed, being completed, opened, and down again, within seven months. It was considered a well-built edifice, but the roof and machinery attached, proved too weighty for the scarcely dried walls to sustain. The site of this spot, which has proved so disastrous, has now been purchased for the erection of a building to receive unemployed seamen in the Port of London, to be called THE SAILORS' HOME, or *Brunswick Maritime Establishment*: and the property is placed in the hands of thirteen responsible trustees. It is stated to be for the use and benefit of seamen, and is capable of containing about 500 men. The object is to board and lodge them at a moderate charge, and to provide each man with a sleeping cabin to himself. A Register-office forms a part of the plan of the establishment, from which a certificate for good character may be

obtained. It is likewise proposed to establish a Savings' Bank. There are seamen who are in the habit of committing their wages into the custody of other people, and thus an easy opportunity has been presented to evil men, to plunder the sailor at once of the whole product of his voyage. Above all, in assembling the sailors together in this Institution, great facilities will be afforded in giving them religious instruction. This building will consist of four stories, besides the basement floor. The basement floor will contain a large store-room, for stowing away any thing that a sailor may wish to leave behind him while on a voyage; also kitchens, provision store-rooms, washing-places, and coal-vaults. On the ground-floor, a large hall with offices in it; the wings are appropriated to a dormitory. The first floor will be a mess-room sufficiently large to contain the whole of the inmates at meals and at prayers. The upper floors are for dormitories, in which small cabins will be fitted up. There is a piece of ground at the back, to form a court-yard; and in one corner of the ground there is a building standing, that may serve for an infirmary to the establishment, in case of slight or temporary illness among the men. The foundation stone was laid on the 10th day of June, 1830, and in January 1832, the roof of the building was completely formed, when the work stopped till the funds should be replenished.

Princes-square contains the *Swedes' church*, a handsome building; the tower is crowned with a turret and a dome, and from the latter rises a ball, supporting the vane, in the form of a rampant lion. In the vestry are several portraits of eminent persons.

Raine's Hospital is situated in what was Fowden-fields, and is a very handsome edifice. Here forty-eight girls are supported with all the necessaries of life, and qualified for service. On the 1st of May, every year, two annual prizes of 100*l*. each are drawn for by six of the most deserving young women, of the age of twenty-two or upwards (who are then to be

married); they must have been educated in Mr. Raine's charity-schools; and the further sum of 5*l.* for a dinner at the school-house, for the new-married couple, the trustees, visitors, &c. The husbands must be of the Church of England, and inhabitants of St. George's in the East, St. Paul, Shadwell, or St. John, Wapping.

Adjoining to St. George's parish is that of *St. Paul's, Shadwell*, said to be derived from a copious spring of water dedicated to St. Chad, issuing through the base of the church-yard wall. The church was rebuilt in 1820, under the direction of Mr. John Walters; and if economy in the expence, correctness of design, and elegance of execution, are recommendations in a public building, this church should stand at the head of modern erections, as it cost no more than 14,000*l.*, and yet the building is simply neat and elegantly chaste. The steeple is peculiarly beautiful, and in the simple harmony of its several parts, scarcely yields to the most admired object of the kind.

The parish of *Wapping* consists of very narrow streets. The church of *St. John* stands on the north side of Wapping High-street. It is built entirely of brick, and consists of a plain body, with a tower and dome, surmounted by a vane. High-street is long and narrow, and though too dirty to be a pleasant promenade, should nevertheless be visited once by all who would wish to see *London as it is.* This spot is entirely devoted to trades connected with maritime affairs: here are several large anchorsmiths; numerous wharfs line the south side along the banks of the Thames, and "Wapping-stairs" are famous in several of our ballads; a soap manufactory of immense extent, conveys a striking idea of the great quantity of that article consumed; provision-merchants of every kind abound, and persons embarking on board any of the numerous vessels, may not only victual, but equip themselves with all and every kind of clothing, at some of the slop-sellers, as the dealers in clothing, bedding, &c., are designated. Messrs. Spenser, Brown-

ing, and Rust, in this street, furnish nautical and mathematical instruments not only for our own shipping, but to every part of America, and the greater part of the old world. To form the *London Docks*, great part of the parish of Wapping has been excavated along the Thames, almost to Ratcliff-highway. They nearly adjoin the St. Katherine's Docks, and occupy more than 20 acres of what was Wapping: they were formed to obviate the want of sufficient harbour-room in the Port of London. The eastern, or St. George's Dock, measures 1260 feet in length, 890 feet in width, and 27 in depth. This dock covers the space from Virginia-street almost to Old Gravel-lane, and is capable of holding about 300 ships. The new dock is eastward of the preceding, and will hold about 50 ships. St. George's Dock was opened on the 1st of February, 1805, when the *Perseverance*, of Liverpool, the oldest vessel in the Oporto trade, decorated with the flags of all nations, sailed into the dock, which is nearly surrounded by a quay 100 feet wide, and by large stacks of warehouses. Another, called *Shadwell Dock*, adjoining, will hold about 50 ships; and the entrance to both is by three basins capable of containing an immense quantity of small craft. The inlets from the Thames into the basins is at the Old Hermitage Dock, Old Wapping Dock, and Old Shadwell Dock. The foundation of the entrance basin to these was laid on the 26th of June, 1802, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, together with the first stone of a tobacco warehouse. A new dock was opened on the 3rd of May, 1828, to the east of Old Gravel-lane. The boundary of the London Docks encloses 10½ acres, and the basin now occupies seven. The vaults are capable of holding 8300 pipes of wine. Very great improvements were completed in these docks in 1831. A new work, 1200 feet in length, containing two locks and a handsome commodious basin, has been added. The dock entrances are on a very superior plan, by the form and dimension of

the mouth at the junction with the river; such a width has been given to these, that a vessel may be directed out of the current into still water, without assistance from persons on shore, excepting in cases of rough weather. The width is gradually diminished to that of the lock; the depth of water at the entrance is 8 feet at low water of a spring tide, and 28 feet at high water of the same tide. The locks are each 180 feet in length, and 46 in width. There are two swivel-bridges, which also contain some novelty in their construction; there is also a foot-bridge over the new channel, where it communicates with the docks, peculiarly light in its construction: it has but one rib of cast iron, although the space is 50 feet. A new eastern dock entrance and basin, belonging to the London Dock, was opened in March 1832, which completes that magnificent example of commercial enterprise.

END OF WALK X.

WALK XI.

Blackfriars-Bridge to New Bridge-Street, Bridewell, Tudor-Street, Salisbury-Square, Dorset-Street, across Whitefriars-Wharf to the Temple, Temple-Bar, and Fleet-Street.

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE was built by Robert Mylne, esq., and consists of nine arches, which being elliptical, the apertures for navigation are large, whilst the bridge itself is low: the length, from wharf to wharf, is 995 English feet, and the width of the central arch 100. The upper surface of the bridge is a portion of a very large circle, so that the whole forms

one arch, and appears a gently swelling ground all the way; over each pier is a recess, or balcony, supported below by two Ionic pillars and two pilasters, which stand upon a semicircular projection of the pier above high-water mark; these pillars give an agreeable lightness to the appearance of the bridge on either side. At each extremity the bridge opens, the footways rounding off to the right and left a quadrant of a circle, forming an access both agreeable and convenient. There are two flights of stone steps at each end, defended by iron rails; and upon this bridge is the best, if not the only true point for viewing the magnificent Cathedral of St. Paul, with the various churches in the amphitheatre, extending from Westminster to the Tower. This bridge is lighted with gas, and makes a handsome appearance. From it a prospect highly partaking of the sublime, was viewed by numbers in the winter of 1814. After some continuance of that intense cold weather, the Thames began to assume a singular appearance; vast quantities of snow were seen every where on the surface; carried up and down by the tide and the stream, or being collected where the banks or bridges supported them, a sort of glaciers were formed, united one moment, and crashing, cracking, and dashing away the next. At times too, when the flood was elevated by the spring tide, the current running strongly, forced the small ice islands through the arches with a rapidity scarcely to be conceived, whilst the conglomeration presented more the appearance of the rudeness of the desert, than a smooth broad surface to which the eye of the observer had been habituated:

"The like before to many ne'er was known,
The fluid waters seem'd congeal'd to stone;
And ev'ry pliant quality was gone!"

Thus having become a solid mass, paths in various directions were strewed with ashes, and booths of all kinds erected, for constituting what might be called

Frost Fair. Among the most rational of the oddities collected on this occasion, were a number of printers, who with their presses pulled off names, verses, &c. which they sold for trifles, as memorials of the frost. Gay's description of the frost of 1739-40, will apply with equal truth to the period of 1814:

"When hoary Thames, with frosted osiers crown'd,
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound;
The waterman, forlorn along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar;
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads unstable, not their own;
Wheels o'er the harden'd waters smoothly glide,
And raise with whiten'd tracks the slippery tide.
Here the fat cook piles high the blazing fire,
And scarce the spit can turn the steer entire.
Booths sudden hide the Thames, long streets appear,
And numerous games proclaim the crowded fair."

Another prospect, much more congenial to our feelings, from this beautiful elevation, is Southwark-bridge, which, as the Thames has little or no curve between it and Blackfriars, is seen hence to great advantage.

The handsome row of houses of *Chatham-place*, is so named, from an intention which was entertained, of naming the bridge after the great Mr. Pitt.—*Bridge-street* is remarkable for containing a number of insurance-offices; and on the east side is the house belonging to that most excellent institution, the *Royal Humane Society*, which has for its object the preservation of persons apparently drowned. It was established in 1774, since which period nearly 6000 persons have been restored to animation, and rewards have been adjudged to upwards of 21,000 persons, for risking their lives to preserve others. An anniversary procession, consisting of hundreds of persons who have been saved, and a public dinner at the London Tavern, takes place in the month of April. This Society was instituted by Drs. Goldsmith, Lett-

som, &c. There are nineteen receiving-houses in the metropolis and its vicinity, all of which are supplied with apparatus. The Emperor Alexander of Russia was an honorary member of this Society; he having accepted its diploma and medal, presented as a compliment to his personal endeavours to rescue a man from drowning. Opposite this excellent institution are the Gas-light and Coke Company's Offices, incorporated in 1812. The principal object on the west side of Bridge-street, however, is

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL,

built as early as the reign of King John, on the site of the ancient palace of several English monarchs, which had been formed out of the remains of a castle near the Thames. In 1087, William I. gave many of the choicest materials of this palace towards rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire; and Henry I. gave as many of the stones from the castle-yard wall as served to enclose the gates and precincts of the church. Notwithstanding this, the dwelling was sufficiently spacious for royal residence, but was neglected till Cardinal Wolsey made it his habitation in 1522. Soon afterwards, Henry VIII. rebuilt it in a style of greater magnificence than before, for the reception of the Emperor Charles V., who, however, chose to lodge in the monastery of the Black Friars, and appointed the new palace for the accommodation of his suite, a gallery of communication being thrown over the river Fleet, and a passage cut through the City wall. Henry having subsequently left this palace to neglect and decay, in 1553 Edward VI. gave it to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, to be a working-house for the poor and idle persons of the City. The old building was entirely destroyed by the fire of 1666, together with all the dwelling-houses in the Precinct, from whence two-thirds of its revenues arose; the hospital, however, was rebuilt in 1668. It consists of two courts, with convenient buildings for indigent citizens, and for

several tradesmen, who retain apprentices entitled to the freedom of the City, and ten pounds each after they have served seven years. It is now a House of Correction for dissolute persons, idle apprentices, and vagrants. Here are no remains of the ancient palace: the last remnant of that structure, which crossed the quadrangle from north to south, is now covered by a plain chapel. The front of the hospital towards Bridge-street, is converted into a row of stately houses, the centre of which has a stone front, with an entrance to the hospital: it is ornamented with pilasters and a pediment. Over the door is a bust of King Edward VI.; the other parts are decorated with the Arms of the Corporation, portcullises, &c. The apprentices here were formerly distinguished by blue trowsers and white hats; this habit has been changed, and they now appear in the usual dress of other young persons, excepting that their buttons are impressed with the bust of Edward VI. The hall is thirty-nine paces in length, and fifteen in breadth, with a handsome chimney-piece at each end, and arcades at the sides. The windows are variously embellished. A large painting by Holbein, is placed over the western fire-place, representing Edward VI. bestowing the Charter on Sir George Barnes, the Lord Mayor. Near him is William, Earl of Pembroke, and Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, and the Lord Chancellor. In a corner Holbein has placed his own head. The King holds the Charter in his left hand, and gently rests the base of the sceptre upon it. He is seated on his throne, crowned and clothed in robes of crimson, lined with ermine; the doublet is cloth of gold. Here are likewise a number of portraits. The affairs of this hospital are managed by the same committee that manages the one at Bethlem, to which it is united, as one of the five royal hospitals of the City. There were received into this hospital during the year 1831, under commitments by the Lord Mayor, as criminal or disorderly persons, 602; apprentices sent by the Chamberlain

for solitary confinement, 49; received as vagrants, for begging in the City, 336; in all, 784.—The Governors have opened a new House of Occupation in St. George's-fields, where the honest and industrious poor (and more especially the young) are instructed in useful trades, upon a more extensive scale than has been found practicable of late years, owing to the increase of buildings contiguous to the old site, and where the great objects of moral reform, and restoration of character (as contemplated by the original charter) are provided for on an enlarged scale.

Passing down *Tudor-street*, a narrow passage leads to *Dorset-street*. The whole site, from Fleet-street to the river, was formerly occupied by the mansion of the Bishops of Salisbury, situated on the spot now called *Bell's-buildings*, the rest of the ground being gardens and a *wilderness;* the recollection of which is preserved, in the name of one of the adjoining streets, called *Wilderness-lane:* from this circumstance it took the name of *Salisbury-court*, or *square*. This estate afterwards coming into the hands of the Earls of Dorset, the street called by that name was built, as well as the theatre in Dorset-gardens, held by Sir William D'Avenant till 1668. The site of this play-house is now occupied by the house and grounds of the New River Company. The *City of London Gas-light and Coke Company* have their works in Dorset-garden, adjoining the river Thames. The gas was first lighted on Christmas morning, 1814, and began publicly to be introduced into the houses and shops in this vicinity in January 1815. In *Salisbury-square* is the Church Missionary Society, and the office or ware-house of the Bible and Homily Society.

A passage from Dorset-street across *Water-lane*, leads by the *Grand Junction Wharf* to

THE TEMPLE.

The name originated from a military and religious order called the *Knights Templars*, who, devoting themselves to God's service, in the year 1118, had

their first residence in London, nearly opposite to *Gray's Inn*, in Holborn, on the site of *Southampton-buildings*. This structure was called the *Old Temple;* but as they increased in opulence, the more magnificent building was erected opposite *New-street,* now *Chancery-lane,* and was distinguished by the name of the *New Temple*. Such was its rank and importance, that not only Parliaments and General Councils were frequently held there, but it was a general depository or treasury for the property of persons of eminence, and the crown jewels; and it was most shamefully violated in 1283, by Edward I. The *Temple church* was founded by the Knights Templars in 1185, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; it is now called *St. Mary's church;* from the circumstance of its being a second time dedicated, in 1240, it is supposed to have been newly erected by the Knights Hospitallers, and that structure was probably the same that is now standing. It is in the Norman style of architecture. The walls are stone, strengthened with buttresses: it has a treble roof covered with lead, and supported by neat pillars of Sussex marble; the church is well paved with black and white marble. There are five aisles; three as usual running east and west; a cross aisle near the entrance into the chancel, and another parallel with the last: the altar-piece is finely carved with four pilasters. The pulpit, beautifully carved and veneered, is placed near the east end of the middle aisle; the sounding-board is pendant from the roof of the church, and is enriched with several carved arches. The western part, which is circular, is very interesting, as being one of the earliest specimens of the pointed style of architecture. This church was repaired in 1682, again in 1811, and has lately undergone a complete resuscitation, but still its ancient character is preserved. The old dressing of the windows, arches, and doorways, are restored; the whole exterior cased with stone, and several buildings, which abutted against the church on the south side, have been taken

down. The wainscot screen is adorned with ten pilasters of the Corinthian order, and three portals and pediments: the organ-gallery is supported by two neat fluted columns of the same, and adorned with an entablature and compass pediments, with the Arms of England finely carved. The intercolumns are large panels in carved frames; and near the pediment, on the south side, is an enrichment of cherubim, and the figure of a Holy Lamb, the badge of the Society of the Middle Temple. The organ is an excellent instrument, and the monuments in this church are extremely interesting; though it is most remarkable for the tombs of the Knights Templars, on the pavement of the spacious round tower at the west end. These figures consist of two groups, five are cross-legged, and the remainder straight. Three of these Knights are in complete mail and plain helmets, flat at the tops, and with very long shields. One of these is Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex in 1148. One of the stone coffins, of a ridged shape, is supposed by Camden to be the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III. The part of this church used for Divine Service is the length of four of the pillars, which are clustered, and extremely light and airy. The ribs from them make but one intersection in each vault. The intervals being filled by lancet-shaped pyramidal windows, with isolated columns, give an incredible lightness to the structure. The church contains in its area six clustered pillars, with fillets on the shafts, and Norman capitals; plain ribs, and vaults from those to the exterior wall, form a circular aisle, with single pillars answering to the clustered ones. A range of pointed arcades extend round the basement, but the pillars between them are Norman. A grotesque head projects over every pillar, and the mouldings are pierced into dentils. This church contains the remains of Dr. Mead, the physician, and that eminent lawyer, Selden. One of the last monuments placed here, commemorates the Lord Chan-

cellor Thurlow, who died in 1806, and is represented by a fine bust, in white marble, executed by Rossi. In the north aisle is the recumbent effigy of the learned lawyer Plowden, who died in 1584: this figure has been recently repainted in the style of former ages.

The *Inner Temple Hall* is very considerable in size, and has been frequently altered, burnt, and rebuilt, since the days of Edward III. The front facing the Thames is of Portland stone, with three buttresses, and a semisexagon turret. The roof supports a small cupola. The entrance is through a very large door in a western wing, or projecting building, with pillars and a pediment. The inside is elegantly decorated, and the paintings good. The Library, which fronts the gardens, was rebuilt in 1819; it is very superbly fitted up, and surrounded by a gallery. Over the entrance is a small head of the learned William Pettyt, its founder. The collection of books and manuscripts is valuable, and consists of upwards of 12,000 volumes; and being still in a state of progressive increase, an additional apartment has been allotted to receive them in the new range of stone-fronted buildings, erected along the terrace, eastward; all the old buildings between the latter and Tanfield-court have recently been pulled down, and the chambers called King's Bench-walk extended towards the river. It is contemplated, as the leases fall in, and the chambers revert to the Society, to render the rebuilding and the improvements general. A sewer has also been constructed, the main branch of which runs from Fleet-street to the Thames. In *Mitre-court-buildings*, in the Inner Temple, some new chambers, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, have been completed. The façade is in the Grecian style of architecture.

The buildings erected by the Templars have long since perished. Courts after courts have arisen in succession, till every inch of ground is filled with lofty houses; each floor, and almost every room of which have different tenants. The *Paper-buildings*, as they

are termed, erected in 1685, are airy and convenient. A new and commodious Exchequer Office has been erected, flanked on the north by an elegant and substantial range of chambers, which stretch from east to west across King's Bench-walk. In the centre of this range a lofty archway will afford a convenient access to and from Mitre-court and Fleet-street, by a series of granite steps.

The terrace before the Inner Temple Hall is regularly paved, and facing the south is always dry, an advantage that attracts many visitors, to admire the trees, walks, flowers, and the moving scenery of the river. The garden of the Inner Temple is laid out and kept in good order. It is chiefly covered with greensward, is of considerable extent, and forms a public promenade during the summer evenings, commencing the first week in July, at six o'clock in the evening, till dusk. The whole of *Harcourt-buildings*, on the west side of Temple-gardens, is taking down, to be replaced by new and more extensive sets of chambers.

The *Middle Temple Hall* has been repaired, and the entrance rebuilt. This consists of a square tower, with small octangular towers at the angles; the body of the work is of brick, the mouldings of the doors and windows are of Bath stone, as are the basement and string courses. The hall and building adjoining, designed in the Elizabethian style of architecture, have a fine bold and characteristic effect. The façade is divided into four parts by three oriel windows, occupying the height of the second and third stories: the parapet walls of the building are finished with battlements. Every window in the hall abounds with painted glass, and the roof is so ingeniously contrived, that it has been justly observed, "London cannot produce another instance equally curious and singular." Small pedestals resting on stone brackets, inserted in the piers between the windows in the north and south walls, support segments of large circles or ribs, that ascend to projecting beams from the great

cornice above the windows; these are the bases of other small segments, which sustain beams of a second cornice; and thus again to a third row of segments and a cornice; and from this the centre part of the roof is supported on small pillars. The outline of each great rib, from the piers to the summit, forms a pointed arch, divided into three escallops of an unequal size; and these are connected, east and west, by arched ribs from every projecting beam to the next. Every great rib is ornamented with three pendants, and an opening under the lantern admits sufficient light to render the parts distinctly perceptible. The twelve Cæsars, and some other busts, are placed on the cornices of the wainscot, and the centre of the west wall supports a picture of Charles I. in armour, on a white horse, passing through an arch, attended by an equerry, who carries his helmet. Here are also portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, George I. and II. The finely executed south bay-window is filled with painted glass, minutely executed, representing the arms of a number of illustrious persons, surrounded by rich and beautiful ornaments. Throughout the entire of these new works, cement is used among the mortar for uniting the bricks, and their whole appearance evinces the regard to comfort, taste, and durability, with which they are constructed. The Parliament Chamber of the Society was used in the reign of James I. by Committees of the House of Commons. Adjoining to the Hall, in Garden-court, is the new Library of this Society, which was built by Mr. Hakewill, architect, between the years 1822 and 1824, and is a small neat edifice of brick. This Library was founded under the bequest from Robert Ashley, esq., in 1641: it contains many works left by him, and a pair of globes of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The Treasury Chamber of the Middle Temple used to contain a great quantity of armour, which belonged to the Knights Templars. The greatest part of the buildings on the eastern side of Middle Temple-gardens have been pulled down, and

new edifices erected on their site, with greater attention to taste and comfort in their construction, than was displayed in the old ones. These edifices are of brick, with quoins of stone, and the solidity of their construction, and beauty of appearance, are highly creditable to the spirit of the Society.

Near the Middle Temple Hall, a stream of water is forced to a considerable height, and falls again into a neat circular basin, surrounded by rails and very beautiful trees, through which the antique walls and buttresses have a picturesque effect. Hence the eye descends down a flight of broad steps to a handsome railing, enclosing a garden with excellent gravel-walks, bordered by shrubs.

The progress of civilization is no where more strongly marked, than between the former occupants of the Temple and those of the present day. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Societies here were ordered not to play *shove or slip groat*, under a penalty of six shillings and eight-pence; and subsequently, to desist from knocking with boxes, or calling aloud for gamesters, during the Christmas Commons, which were held three weeks, when the lords and gentlemen of the Societies were in the habit of going beyond their precincts, for the *legal* purposes of *breaking open houses* and chambers, "and to take things in the name of rent or distress." For these proceedings they were justly admonished so recently as the reign of Charles I. According to Dugdale, they wêre addicted to dangerous rencontres with weapons; hence orders were issued, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the fellows should carry no other weapons into the hall than *a dagger or knife*. Shakspeare also alludes to the *brawls* in this place; but at present the stillness of the abodes of counsellors and students throughout London, fully evince the propriety of conduct observed, and shew that the leisure hours of the professors are devoted to those pursuits that enlighten the mind, and refine the manners.

All the buildings of the Temple are undergoing an entire repair, and when the whole is completed, if the same judicious plan is pursued, of preserving the uniform appearance of the buildings, the effect will be at once pleasing and imposing.

The Libraries belonging to the Temple are open to students and strangers, on leave obtained of the Librarian, from 11 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The Temple is a thoroughfare during the day, but the gates are closed at night. There are two entrances besides those in Fleet-street.

We pass Middle Temple-lane to *Fleet-street*, under the Middle Temple-gate, erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1684. The front is of brick, with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, and a handsome pediment. The Holy Lamb, the armorial ensign of the Society, appears just above the arch. Above the first range of windows, is the following inscription:

"*Surrexit impensis Societ. Med. Templi,* 1688."

The range of houses near and over the Inner Temple-gate, are of the architecture of the reign of James I., as is evident from the plume of feathers on the house to the east of the gate, intended as a compliment to Henry, Prince of Wales, then the object of popular favour. The gate itself was erected in 1611, at the expence of John Benet, esq. King's Sergeant, and is a specimen of the heavy mode of building peculiar to that period. The Cloister-chambers near the Temple church, being burnt down in 1678, were re-erected and elevated on twenty-seven pillars and columns of the Tuscan order in 1681. Another part of the building between Brick and Essex-court, being burnt down, was re-erected in the year 1704.

At Temple-bar, No. 1, Fleet-street, is Child and Co.'s banking-house, the oldest in London: Mr. Francis Child, goldsmith, commenced business soon after the Restoration. Adjoining, was the *Devil Tavern*, famous as a place of resort for Goldsmith and his cotempo-

raries. At No. 19 is the banking-house of Gosling and Co. The stately edifice, No. 37, erected in 1831, is the banking establishment of Hoare and Co., who retain their old sign of the Leather Bottle, which long distinguished their establishment. The wax-work, formerly Mrs. Salmon's, is still exhibited in Fleet-street.

Farther eastward is *Falcon-court*, and *Serjeants' Inn*, which, though it retains its ancient name, can only be considered as a respectable court. Its principal entrance is from Fleet-street. Several gentlemen of the long robe reside here. On the site of the ancient hall, for many years used as a chapel, is a very elegant stone structure, built for the use of the *Amicable Society*, chartered by Queen Anne, as a perpetual Life Insurance Office. It received a third charter in 1823, increasing the number to 16,000. Eastward of Serjeants' Inn, is a narrow avenue called *Lombard-street*, very near the site of the White Friars church in the time of Edward III., when the Carmelite Friars complained to that monarch of the disturbances made by the lewd women harboured there.

White Friars.—The church belonging to the Priory of Carmelites, or White Friars, stood between the Green Dragon public-house and Water-lane. Their priory was founded by Sir Richard Gray, in 1241. This was also the place of burial for many nobles, as recorded in Stow's Survey. After the church had been demolished subsequent to the Reformation, with all its stately tombs, the Chapter-house, the library, several houses, gardens, stables, &c. were occupied by persons of fashion. In the year 1608, the inhabitants of the precincts of White and Black Friars obtained, by Charter of James I., certain privileges and exemptions; but some of the inhabitants taking upon them to protect persons from arrests, the gentry left it, and it became a sanctuary to the disorderly, which was kept up against law and justice, and had the nickname of ALSATIA, whence a satirical comedy, denominated *The Squire of Alsatia*, had its origin. These

privileges were rescinded by an Act of Parliament in the latter end of the reign of William III. A very substantial improvement has since been made in these precincts; and an avenue of good houses made into Fleet-street, denominated *Bouverie-street.*

St. Bridget, or *St. Bride's church*, was so called, on account of being dedicated to that female Irish Saint. In November 1824, a fire destroyed several houses in front of this beautiful specimen of the genius of Wren, when the ground was purchased by the City, and an opening is now made, that displays this beautiful spire,



which before could only be seen from Blackfriars-bridge, and there only imperfectly. Thus, after being buried for 140 years, it is now thrown open, and

forms a proud ornament to the metropolis. The elevation of the west front will convey an accurate idea of the design and proportions of this spire: the base of the tower is carried to an elevation of 60 feet, and crowned by a well-proportioned cornice; this supports a stylobate, or continued plinth, which sustains a cubical story of the Corinthian order (enclosing the belfry), having a large latticed window on each side, flanked by pilasters and columns; these are covered by circular-headed pediments, a blocking-course, and a balustrade. At the angles of the latter are ornamental vases of good proportions. Within the balustrade is a circular plinth, forming the base of the spire, which consists of a series of four stories of different orders, the two lowermost being Tuscan, the third Ionic, the fourth Composite, or Roman. Here vases are again judiciously introduced, and from the balls on the surmounting basement, the obelisk springs, that terminates this fine example of architectural science. Before the spire was struck by lightning in 1764, its height from the ground was 234 feet; but on its reparation it was reduced to 226 feet, which is still 24 feet higher than the Monument. The external design of this church is plain and uniform. The principal entrance is in the west front, and opens into the basement story of the steeple. The case, of the Ionic order, consists of a segment pediment, and an entablature supported by a half column on each side: a seraph, and the words *Domus Dei*, are sculptured on the key-stone. Immediately within the entrance is a lofty semicircular arch, and a corresponding arch leads into the vestibule; and, with the intervening dome which springs from the great piers that support the steeple, form a handsome porch, into which the light has been recently admitted from the tower, by means of a glazed horizontal opening in the centre of the dome. The vestibule is separated from the choir by a glazed screen. The architectural arrangements and decorations of the interior of this edifice, produce an extremely grand

and powerful effect. A fine picture from Rubens' Descent from the Cross, adorns the east window. Five noble arches on each side, springing from Doric columns, coupled and placed transversely, separate the nave from the aisles; these support a lofty attic, which is lighted by elliptical windows, and has an arched ceiling. During the late repairs, these columns were painted in imitation of porphyry, and the ornamental work of the arches were pleasingly varied by imitations of veined marble. The church is illuminated with patent lamps, and warmed during the winter season with spiral stoves. A beautiful illuminated dial has been added; one of the first used in London; it is self-lighted by gas. The body of the church is wainscoted round with oak eight feet high, and has spacious galleries on the north, south, and west sides; and the pulpit is carved and veneered. Here is a good organ, by Harris.—Among several monumental inscriptions remarkable for their good sense, is the following, in memory of the wife of William Bingley, bookseller. She died June 11, 1796:

"To you, dear wife, to worth but rarely known,
I raise with sighs this monumental stone;
And though mature from earth to heaven remov'd,
In death still honour'd, as in life belov'd:

Oft as I call to mind her love sincere,
Her virtue, friendship, all the world holds dear,
With what maternal tenderness endued,
Her truth, her more than female fortitude,
The rod of power long patient to sustain
A painful illness long, yet ne'er complain:
And now resign'd to everlasting rest,
She leaves a bright example to the best.
For when this transient dream of life is o'er,
And all the busy passions are no more,
Say what avails them but to leave behind
The footsteps of a good and generous mind.—W. B."

William Bingley, died 23rd of October, 1799, aged sixty-one.

"Cold is that heart that beat in Freedom's cause,
The steady advocate of all her laws:
Unmov'd by threats or bribes, his race he ran,
And liv'd and died the patriot, the man."

Underneath the church-wall, at the east end, stands the pump that covers Bridewell, or *St. Bride's Well.*

Knives were first made in England by Thomas Matthews, on Fleet-bridge, in the year 1563; but the use of forks at table did not prevail in England till the reign of James I.

END OF WALK XI.

WALK XII.

Field-Lane, Lower West-Street, Black Boy Alley, Saffron-Hill, Kirby-Street, Hatton-Garden, Hatton-Wall, Leather-Lane, Liquorpond-Street; return by Portpool-Lane, Baldwin's-Gardens, to Holborn-Bars, Brook-House, Street, and Market; continue to Furnival's Inn, Hatton-Garden, and Ely-Place, to Field-Lane.

FIELD-LANE, described by Stow as a filthy passage into the fields, is still remarkable as one of the worst avenues of the metropolis; and for the old shoes and clothes sold here. It is constantly crowded with passengers to the various petty streets and alleys of *Saffron-hill*, &c. Turning to the right, and now called *Lower West-street*, is *Chick-lane*, rather wider than Field-lane: the workhouse for the poor of St. Sepulchre,

at the east end of it, is a handsome spacious building. *Black-Boy-alley*, on the north side, is no longer the terrible place it was in the early part of George the Second's reign, though the avenues are still extremely dirty and disgusting. According to Aggas's Map of London in 1560, the north side of Holborn, the house of Lord Brooke, Ely-palace, &c. consisted of a single row, with gardens behind them. Field-lane was a mere opening to the fields. Where *Saffron-hill* stands at present, there was a narrow path through a long pasture, with Turnmill-brook on one side, and Lord Hatton's garden-wall on the other. A passage between two hedges passed to Smithfield, on the site of Chick-lane, noted, not a century since, for the Black-Boy-alley gang, twenty-one of whom were executed at once at Tyburn for murder, &c., on this detestable spot. After this event, a large piece of waste ground, now the site of St. Sepulchre's workhouse, bore the appellation of *Jack Ketch's Common.*

A passage from Saffron-hill, a long street of indifferent houses, leads to *Charles-street* and *Kirby-street*. In *Cross-street*, some remains of *Hatton-house* are still to be seen, in good preservation, through which an arched way leads to a neat chapel, built for a congregation of Emanuel Swedenborg's persuasion. The new chapel of ease to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, now erecting about the middle of Saffron-hill, near the end of Cross-street, is rapidly progressing. This edifice is of brick, with stone windows of pure Gothic, and with two ornamental Gothic turrets over the western entrance. It is 100 feet in length by 64 in breadth, 60 feet high, and, with the galleries, will accommodate 2000 persons. *Hat and Tun yard*, adjacent, is a corruption of Hatton-yard, the name being derived from the occupier of the house in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

The building at the corner of Cross-street, towards Hatton-garden, now occupied as a charity-school for St. Andrew's parish, was erected by Christopher Lord Viscount Hatton, for a chapel.

Hatton-garden has been inhabited by many respectable persons; among them, Sir Edward Coke, Edward Stillingfleet, D.D., Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich, &c. &c. Of late years, many of the houses in this spacious street have been converted into shops. Here is one of the police stations, where the magistrates attend every day. About 1662, Lord Hatton began to build the handsome streets that occupy and give name to the site of the garden. Passing through *Christopher-street*, and crossing *Leather-lane*, we enter *Liquorpond-street*, containing the immense brewhouse of Messrs. Reid and Co.

Theobald's-road and *King's-road* were so called, because James I. always passed this way when he came to town from his palace at *Theobalds*, in Hertfordshire.

Baldwin's-gardens, running between Leather-lane and Gray's-inn-lane, were, according to a stone which till lately stood against a corner house, bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth, named after one of her gardeners, who began building here. The Hole-in-the-Wall was the resort of the facetious Tom Brown. A large house on the north side of this street contains the National Society's Central School, where several hundred children are instructed according to the late Dr. Bell's system. Opposite to this is an infant school.

GRAY'S INN is a place of great antiquity, and extends from the west side of Gray's-inn-lane to the back of Bedford-row, and to Holborn and Theobald's-road on the south and north. The principal entrance is from Holborn, and has recently been much improved by the removal of several old houses, &c. The northern boundary of Gray's Inn is formed by a high brick wall, which encloses the grove and garden belonging to the Society. These are extensive, and have a rural and pleasing effect. They are well laid out and planted, and open every day to respectably dressed persons, and form an agreeable promenade. The entrance to them from the south side, is through a rich gate and piers. An extensive row of beautiful erections, called

Raymond's-buildings, have very lately been finished on the west side, on what was called *Jockey's-fields*: they are principally occupied as offices, &c. The avenue from Gray's-inn-lane has been much improved since the erection of the new houses, called *Verulam-buildings*. The Chapel and Hall stand between that part of the Inn called Holborn-court and the square, extending towards Gray's-inn-lane, at the south-east corner of the square. The Hall is a brick building, in that style of architecture which prevailed from the time of Henry VIII. to that of James I., with buttresses of two gradations on the sides, projecting angular mullioned windows and embattled gables, and a turret. Before the recent repairs, it was almost a perfect specimen of the architecture of the reign of Mary, and, as exhibiting the latest species of pointed architecture, was greatly to be admired; but by the *improvements* of 1826, this character is destroyed. The walls are covered with compo, thus concealing the beautiful brick-work of which it was composed. The roof has been covered with slate instead of the old small tiles, and a wooden lantern substituted for the ancient one. The former porches which covered the entrances to the Hall, had round arches: these have been Gothicized, as well as a coach-passage at the western end, which has had a large pointed brick arch built across it at each of its openings. The roof is similar to that of the Middle Temple, and the screen of the Tuscan order, with pillars; caryatides support the cornice, and the windows are filled with armorial bearings. The Chapel has received a new porch and bell-turret; the former has a more correctly formed pointed arch than those before mentioned. The Benchers'-room on the ground floor, and the Library on the upper story, are situated between the Chapel and the Hall: these have received a coat of stucco and a pediment. The sash-windows have received labels above their heads, to give them a Gothic appearance, and thus make this building harmonize

with the surrounding structures. The whole was again cleaned and repaired in the summer of 1830. "This College, or Inn of Court, is situated within the manor of Purtpule, alias Portpool, near Holborne, in the county of Middlesex, which hath remained hereditary in the honourable family of the Grays, the absolute owners thereof, from anno 22 Edward I. until the reign of Henry VII." &c.: thus it appears that the noble family of the Grays de Wilton demised it to several students of the law.

Below Gray's-inn-lane, on the same side of Holborn, is *Brook-street*, leading to *Brook's-market*. Here, in 1758, was born the famous comedian Munden, who recently quitted this mortal stage. *Beauchamp-street*, *Dorrington-street*, and *Greville-street*, all named from the titles of the Lords Brooke, Earls of Brooke and Warwick, are on this side. The mansion called Brook-house, fronted Holborn. Near this place was also the mansion of the family of Bourchier, Earls of Bath, afterwards called Bath-place. In *Greville-street*, the house No. 16 is the London General Institution for the cure of Malignant Diseases; opposite to which, No. 10, is the General Infirmary, Dispensary, and Metropolitan Lying-in Institution, both supported by voluntary contributions.

FURNIVAL'S INN.—The noble family of Furnival came from Normandy in the reign of Richard I.; from this family, this Inn or dwelling came to the Talbots, who sold it to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in the reign of Edward VI. It had a mean appearance, till rebuilt in 1819, in a handsome style, by Mr. Peto. The composition of the front is of three parts: a boldly projecting centre, and two slightly projecting wings. In height it has four stories; the entrance, or ground story, is rusticated, and perforated by windows with semicircular heads; the centre opening is a large gateway, covered by an elliptical rusticated arch, and leads to the inner quadrangle; the one and two pair stories have windows

decorated by architraves; those in the wings have pediments: the whole is surmounted by a cornice. The centre of the principal division has a portico of the Ionic order. Though the proportions of some parts of this edifice may be censured, yet the appearance of the whole is pleasing. At the bottom of the inner quadrangle is an hotel, warm and cold baths, &c.

The elegant houses which occupy the site of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Ely, which was formerly called Ely's Inn, was built in consequence of a bequest (made by Bishop John de Kirkby, who died in 1290), to his successors, of a messuage, with nine cottages, situated in Holborn, which formed the site of the capital mansion of the Bishop of Ely. The estate of Ely-house had increased to such a degree in the time of Queen Elizabeth, that the whole, consisting of buildings, gardens, pastures, and enclosures, contained above twenty acres of ground, enclosed within a wall. Bishop Cox, at the pressing instances of Queen Elizabeth, leased the western part of the house, and all the great garden, to Christopher Hatton, esq., afterwards High Chancellor of England, for the term of twenty-one years. This concession Hatton afterwards made use of, for moving the Queen to oblige the Bishop to alienate it to him, and this she actually did, making use of her prerogative in a most uncourtly manner. The entrance to this great house was almost opposite to St. Andrew's church, through a large gateway, or porter's lodge, into a small paved court. Opposite the entrance appeared the venerable old hall, originally built with stone; the roof covered with lead; it was lighted by six large Gothic windows; the floor was paved with tiles; at the lower end was an oaken screen, and near the upper end an ascent of one step for the high table, according to the old English fashion. To the north-west of the hall was a quadrangular cloister, and in the centre a small garden. In this palace were held several great and solemn feasts; and in 1531, King Henry and Queen Katherine of Arragon

dined there in separate chambers, and the foreign ambassadors occupied a third apartment. It was in this palace that John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, lived, after the Savoy was burnt by Wat Tyler, and here he died in 1399. This house and grounds, after remaining in the See of Ely near 486 years, the Bishops of Ely were enabled to dispose of by an Act of Parliament passed in 1772. The ancient chapel has been mostly rebuilt; it is dedicated to St. Ethelreda. The exact time it was first erected is not known. It now forms the place of worship in Ely-place, called Ely chapel.

In Holborn, opposite St. Andrew's church, is the station of the Royal Jennerian Society, for the prevention of small-pox by vaccination, founded in 1803.

Below Ely-place stood *Scroope's Inn*, in King Henry the Seventh's time, said to be situate against the church of St. Andrew, in Old Bourne, in the City of London. This place still retains the name of *Scroope's-court*. John Gerard, the most celebrated of our ancient botanists, had his garden in Holborn: he was a surgeon, and many years chief gardener to Lord Burleigh. *Oldbourne* was the name of an ancient village built upon the rivulet, or bourne, of that name, which sprang up near the south end of Gray's-inn-lane, and ran in a clear current to the bridge at the bottom of the road, where it fell into the Fleet-river.

END OF WALK XII.

WALK XIII.

From the North end of Fetter-Lane, down Holborn, to Shoe-Lane and Fleet-Street; Fetter-Lane to Holborn-Barrs, Middle-Row; Chancery-Lane to Fleet-Street and Temple-Bar.

BARTLETT'S-BUILDINGS.—The Continental Society has its offices here: it is designed for the spread of Christianity by native preachers, and was established in 1818.

Thavie's Inn, now a row of handsome houses, was once the site of an ancient *hospitium*, or mansion, belonging to John Thaive, or Tavie, as early as the reign of Edward III. In the reign of Edward VI. its proprietor granted it to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, for the use of the students-at-law: fire having at length destroyed the premises, a private range of buildings rose upon its ruins.

Lower down is the parish church of *St. Andrew, Holborn*, rebuilt in 1687 by Sir Christopher Wren, and is one of his most finished performances. The tower, or square steeple, was not completed till 1704: its altitude is 110 feet. The four pinnacles are composed of altars surmounted by pine-apples and vanes. The monuments in the interior are many; and among the benefactions, Lady Hatton, who died in 1645, gave 500*l.* to remain in stock for the poor, both below and above the Barrs. This church is very spacious: the columns supporting the roof are of the Corinthian order. The interior is finely ornamented; between the arches of the roof, and especially over the altar-piece, the fret-work is beautiful. Here is much excellent wainscoting, it being twelve feet high in the aisles, and eight feet above the galleries on all sides of the church, the east excepted. The organ-gallery is

supported by two large fluted wainscot columns of the Tuscan order. The organ is the fine-toned instrument rejected in the famous contest for superiority between Father Schmydt and Harris, at the Temple church. The altar-piece is very elegant; over it is a fine window of stained glass, representing the Last Supper, and the Ascension: on each side are paintings of St. Peter, St Andrew, and the Holy Family. The windows at the east end are exquisitely stained. The pulpit is a curious piece of wainscot carving. The well-known Dr. Sacheverel, the advocate for passive obedience and non-resistance, was rector of this church.

Shoe-lane is a long and narrow avenue from Holborn to Fleet-street. On the east side stood part of *Old-bourne-hall.* Nearly opposite stood *Bangor-court*, in which was the remains of the palace of the Bishops of Bangor, and which continued in the possession of those prelates till 1647. The whole court has recently been taken down.

Little New-street leads into *New-street-square*, which contains the large premises, used as a printing-office, &c. of the late Andrew Strahan, esq. the King's printer, now Andrew Spottiswoode, esq.

Returning to Shoe-lane, we come to *Harp-alley*, long noted for brokers and sign-painters. An avenue hence to Fleet-street, called *Poppin's-court*, stands on the site of an ancient mansion called *Popinjaye*, belonging to the Abbot of Cirencester. At the angle of these two turnings is the City of London Royal British School, for 600 children: it is conducted on the Lancasterian system.

Fleet-street, north side.—It appears from Fabian and others, that this was the principal part of the Saxon City; and that, in King Etheldred's reign, London had more buildings from Ludgate towards Westminster, and little or none where the chief, or heart of the City now is. This might have arisen from the incursions of the Danes, as the gates identify the more ancient City.

Bolt-court is famous for having been the residence

of Dr. Samuel Johnson.—In *Red Lion-court* are several large printing-offices, book-warehouses, &c.—*Crane-court* contains the house appropriated to the use of the Scottish Corporation. This may be justly termed an hospital of *out-patients*, the objects being supported and relieved by periodical allowances of money, and with medical assistance; or they are enabled to return to their own country by sea. The hall-room is of the Ionic order. Over the chimney is a bust of Charles II. On the south wall is a whole-length of Mary Queen of Scots, a painting most beautifully executed: the face is exquisite, and the features delicate and finely proportioned. From *Fleur-de-lis-court* there is an entrance into the hall belonging to the Scottish Hospital, in a large room in the original house of the Royal Society, where the *Philosophical Society of London* met once a week for public lectures, conversation, and discussions on various branches of natural and experimental philosophy. This Institution owed its origin to Mr. Pettigrew, its secretary, and boasted of some very eminent characters as its members, and the patronage of the late Duke of Kent, and that of the Duke of Sussex. The room is now used as a chapel, and the remnant of the Society meet at a tavern in Fleet-street. The great fire of London ceased, in this direction, at an ancient house above Fetter-lane.

Near Fetter-lane stood the parish church of *St. Dunstan in the West*, said to be upwards of 400 years old, having escaped the fire of London; but being in a dangerous condition, has been pulled down, and advantage taken of this circumstance to widen that part of the street: the materials of the old church were sold in lots in 1830. The new church will still abut on the street, being merely placed so much further back, as to make it range with the present line of houses extending eastwardly from it. The architecture of the new church is of the Gothic order, and is very elegant: it is rapidly advancing to completion. On

the outside of the old church, over the clock, were two figures of savages, or wild men, as large as life, carved in wood, and painted in their natural colours, each having a club in his hand; with this they alternately struck the quarters, not only their arms, but their heads moving. These figures and the clock were purchased by the Marquess of Hertford, and removed to his villa in the Regent's-park. In 1776, the statue of Queen Elizabeth, that formerly stood on the west side of Ludgate, was put up at the east end of this church; and it is said it will have a station on the new one when it is completed.

Nearly adjacent is *Clifford's Inn*, the ancient residence of the honourable family of the De Cliffords. It has three courts, and a garden, whence a gateway leads into

Fetter-lane, which contains three Dissenting places of worship; one for Independents, one for Anabaptists, and another for the United Brethren. In a house which looks into Fetter-lane and Fleur-de-lis-court, lived Elizabeth Brownrigg, who was executed in 1767, for the murder of her apprentice, whom she confined in a cellar, and treated with unrelenting cruelty; the grating from whence the cries of this poor child issued, is on the side of Fleur-de-lis-court. Dryden resided in Fetter-lane: in his time the house and vicinity were newly built; the house stands at the corner of Fleur-de-lis-court. It was then a genteel neighbourhood; and the lion's head and carving on the frieze are curious, and prove that though small, it was a respectable residence. It has also an entrance from Holborn, between Nos. 22 and 23.—At No. 85, Fetter-lane, a passage leads to

Barnard's Inn originally called *Mackworth's Inn*, having been the residence of Dr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln in the reign of Henry VI.—*Castle-street*, in 1619, was the residence of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the first of his countrymen who introduced uniformity of building into England.

Staple Inn, in Holborn, was so called from having been a hall where wool-merchants used to meet. This was a messuage or Inn of Chancery as early as the year 1415. We now approach the nuisance called *Middle-row*, Holborn, which we hope soon to see removed.

Southampton-buildings remind us of the upright Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, whose daughter was the amiable consort of the equally-virtuous William Lord Russell, both of them the glory and shame of the age they lived in. In these buildings is the office of the Masters in Chancery. No. 29 is the *Mechanics' Institution*, established in 1823, "for increasing the knowledge, refining the taste, and eliciting the genius of the artisans of London." To accomplish these great and important objects, the following arrangements have already been effected: a commodious theatre has been erected, capable of containing 1000 members, wherein lectures are delivered every Wednesday and Friday evening, on the following, as well as many other subjects, viz. natural and experimental philosophy, practical mechanics, chemistry, &c. Schools are established for instruction in writing, arithmetic, mathematics, drawing, geography, astronomy, and the French language; a reading-room has been opened, and a library formed, containing 2500 volumes, principally scientific works, accessible to members from ten in the morning till ten at night; museums of apparatus, models of minerals, &c., with experimental workshops, and a laboratory for chemical operations, likewise form a part of this establishment; all these advantages may be obtained by subscribing 1*l.* annually, or 5*s.* per quarter.

Proceeding to *Chancery-lane*, the first building on the right hand is the *Six Clerks' Office*, a spacious stone building.

LINCOLN'S INN is one of the principal inns of Court; and Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who made it his town residence, is said to have intro-

duced students of the law here about the year 1310. The Hall was built anno 1506. Over the gateway to *Carey-street* are the Arms of the Inn, and those of Searle. A pool of water, in the midst of the square, did contain a fountain, but now a pediment supports a gas-lamp, and the whole is surrounded by iron rails. Lincoln's Inn forms a great quadrangle, composed of the Gate-house, the Hall on the west side, the Chapel on the north, and several chambers on the south. The gate in Chancery-lane is flanked by two square projections or towers; but as almost all the windows have been modernized, the venerable character of the structure has been greatly injured. Lincoln's Inn Hall has been recently made ten feet longer than before. This is the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY. The beautiful painting of Paul pleading before Festus, at the upper end of the Hall, has been cleaned: contiguous to the Hall is the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which was erected in 1816. A species of piazza has been added from Lincoln's Inn Hall to the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which not only adds to the beauty of the building, but enables the barristers to go from one to the other, without any prejudice from the weather. At the foot of the Hall, a white marble statue of the late Lord Erskine, at full length, is placed upon a pillar nearly five feet high; he faces the bench, with a scroll in his right hand, his arms being carelessly crossed; the likeness is very strong in any position, but viewed sideways, the effect is admirable; the lines of the countenance, and indeed the *tout ensemble* of the face and attitude, is such as to give the most lively representation of the individual when performing the duties of life. On the base of the pillar is inscribed,

THOMAS, LORD ERSKINE,
1830.

The sculptor is Mr. Richard Westmacott, R.A. It is said to have cost 2300 guineas; and this has been privately subscribed, principally by barristers. It was

intended, in the first instance, to have placed the statue in the New-square, Lincoln's Inn, but the Benchers were pleased to allow his Lordship to have standing-room within the Hall. The Hall, as seen through the arch from Chancery-lane, has the appearance of a monastic building; and this effect is increased by the side of the Chapel elevated on an open crypt of three arches, separated by buttresses of six gradations, with large windows filled by painted glass. The arches of the cloisters are richly covered with tracery, quatrefoils, and geometrical figures, in the manner of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and are correct imitations of our ancient florid style. The Chapel was finished and consecrated in the year 1623. Here Ben Jonson, in his younger years, worked with his trowel. In 1791 it was repaired and beautified, under the inspection of Mr. Wyatt. The Society appoint a preacher and a chaplain; and Divine Service is celebrated on Sundays and holidays. The windows contain several most beautiful paintings. The Chapel has been recently repaired, and a marble tablet erected to the memory of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, assassinated by Bellingham, with a Latin inscription, from the pen of the late Master of the Rolls.

Stone-buildings are parallel with the west side of the Six Clerks' and Register's Office, whose principal front is in Chancery-lane. These buildings are only part of a range projected by Sir Robert Taylor, but never completed. The garden front consists of a rustic basement, with arcades and windows, with a wing at the north end, formed of six Corinthian pillars, which support an entablature and pediment. The cornice of the wing is continued along the whole length of the front, which terminates in a balustrade; but the two ranges of windows are entirely plain; though, when viewed through the foliage of the garden, and the long line being thus broken by the intervention of trees, the whole has a very pleasing effect, particularly from *Serle's-court*, or New-square, which

stands on what was originally called *Ficquet's-field*, or Little Lincoln's-inn-field.

The *Council Chamber* of Lincoln's Inn is a very handsome apartment. The library, on the ground-floor of Stone-buildings, contains above 8000 volumes, deposited in four rooms, to increase which, each master of the bench contributes eleven guineas, and every student, when called to the bar, five pounds. It is open to the members of the Society from ten o'clock till two. Sir Matthew Hale bequeathed a rare collection of manuscripts to this library, with the singular order, that no part of them should be printed. Here is a marble bust of Cicero, several landscapes and portraits, with many pictures by Italian masters, and some drawings.

The Society of Lincoln's Inn is entitled to the following endowment: Christopher Tancred, esq., of Whixley in Yorkshire, in the year 1754, bequeathed a considerable property for the education of twelve young men; four of whom are directed to be instructed in divinity, in Christ's College, Cambridge; four in the study of physic, at Gonvil, or Caius College, in the same University; and four in the study of the common-law, at Lincoln's Inn, London. The trustees were incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1761. To each of the four persons elected to partake of this bequest in the study of the Law, the yearly sum of 50*l.* is assigned by the will; and this aid (which now exceeds 100*l.*) is continued for three years after they have taken the degree of barrister-at-law. The testator's bounty was intended for the use of young men whose scanty means might disable them from prosecuting their studies: but, by that perversion of charitable funds which too generally prevails, the sons of Bishops, and other lordly beggars, are generally the fortunate holders of the bounty.

Symond's Inn is not a regular Inn of Court, but was built by a gentleman named Symonds, for the accommodation of Masters in Chancery, auditors, and attornies. Here is the office for issuing rules of court, &c.

The *Rolls*, on the east side of this lane, is so called, from being a repository for all rolls in Chancery, and other records, since the year 1483. This was originally a house intended for Jewish converts to Christianity, in the reign of Henry III., but the design did not succeed; the house was given by Edward III. to William Burstall, Clerk, the first Master of the Rolls. The chapel, which remains, is an ancient structure, standing down an archway at No. 14, in Chancery-lane. The doors and windows are Gothic; the ornament of the presses for the rolls, in the interior of the building, is columns and pilasters of the Ionic and Composite orders. This chapel contains a few ancient monuments.

The Liberty of the Rolls is a district exempt from the power of the Sheriff of Middlesex, or other officer, except by leave of the Master. It commences at the corner of Cursitor-street, next to Chancery-lane, where it crosses into White's-alley, and thence into the Roll's-garden; running into Chancery-lane, by Serjeants'-inn, it crosses to Bell-yard; it then runs across to Shire-lane, taking in the east side; and again crossing over to Lincoln's-inn New-square, runs to the pump at the corner of the garden, whence it returns to Cursitor-street.

A *Law Institution*, in Chancery-lane, has been formed, among other purposes, for the establishment of a Library for the use of the profession, and for communicating information generally. It stands nearly opposite to the entrance of the Rolls. It has a handsome portico, situate on the west side of Chancery-lane, and extends thence into Bell-yard, where there is also an entrance. The whole was erected by Messrs. Lee and Sons, the builders of the New Post Office and the London University. This is one of the finest structures of its kind in the metropolis. The bold yet chaste character of the Ionic columns, and the rich echinus which decorate the frieze and pediment, as well as the soffit ceiling of the portico, must be greatly admired. We should regret this handsome

structure being pent up in so narrow a street as Chancery-lane, did not the appropriateness of its situation promise advantages of greater importance than mere architectural display. From the Fourth Annual Report, we learn, that "the plan of the Law Institution originated with some individuals in the profession, who were desirous of increasing its respectability, and promoting the general convenience and advantage of its members. For effecting the purposes of the Institution, it was considered necessary to raise a fund of 50,000*l.* in shares of 25*l.* each, payable by instalments, no one being permitted to take more than twenty shares. It is the intention of the Committee to provide for the following objects: viz. A hall, to be open at all hours of the day; but some particular hour to be fixed as the general time for assembling; to be furnished with desks, or enclosed tables, affording similar accommodations to those in Lloyd's Coffee-house; and to be provided with newspapers and other publications calculated for general reference. An ante-room for clerks and others, in which will be kept an account of all public and private parliamentary business, in its various stages, appeals in the House of Lords, the general and daily cause papers, seal papers, &c. A library, to contain a complete collection of books in the law, and relating to those branches of literature which may be considered more particularly connected with the profession; votes, reports, acts, journals, and other proceedings of Parliament; county and local histories; topographical, genealogical, and other matters of antiquarian research, &c. &c. An office of registry, in which will be kept accounts and printed particulars of property intended for sale, &c. A club-room, which may afford members an opportunity of procuring dinners and refreshments, on the plan of the University, Athenæum, Verulam, and similar clubs. A suite of rooms for meetings. Fire-proof rooms, in the basement story, to be fitted up with closets, shelves, drawers, and partitions, for the

deposit of deeds, &c." A Charter of Incorporation has recently been granted to the Society by His Majesty, by the style of "The Society of Attornies, Solicitors, Proctors, and others, not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity in the United Kingdom;" thus giving full effect to the arrangements contemplated by this building.

Entering Fleet-street, we come to *Shire-lane*, so called, because it divided the City from the Shire, or county of Middlesex: it was also an avenue to Ficquet's-field. The westward boundary of the City of London and its liberty, is TEMPLE-BAR. Formerly, posts, rails, and a chain only, terminated the City bounds, as also at Holborn, Smithfield, and Whitechapel-bars. Afterwards, a house of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway and southern postern. After the fire of London, Temple-bar offered an object for the exercise of Sir Christopher Wren's abilities. The centre



is a broad gateway, sufficient for the passing of two carriages; the sides are furnished with convenient posterns for foot passengers. The whole is constructed of Portland stone, with a rustic basement, surmounted by the Corinthian order. Over the gateway, on the east side, two niches contain the statues of Queen Elizabeth and James I., with the Arms of England



Waterloo Bridge.



Chelsea Hospital.

over the key-stone. On the west side are the statues of Charles I. and II., in Roman habits. They are all the work of Bushnel. On the east side was an inscription, now nearly obliterated, to the following purport: "Erected in the year 1670, Sir Samuel Starling, Mayor; continued in the year 1671, Sir Richard Ford, Lord Mayor; and finished in the year 1672, Sir George Waterman, Lord Mayor."—This gate, on account of its publicity, was made a place of exposure for the heads of decapitated traitors. It has also long been the place at which the City Magistracy receive the Royal Family, and other distinguished visitors: the Lord Mayor, as King's Lieutenant, delivers the Sword of State to the Sovereign when he enters the City, which His Majesty returns. He is then preceded by the Magistracy bare-headed, the Lord Mayor, by right of his office, riding on horseback immediately before the King.

END OF WALK XIII.

WALK XIV.

Temple-Bar, Picket-Street, the Strand, Somerset-House, the Savoy, the Adelphi, to Charing-Cross.

To form adequate ideas of the improvements made between Temple-bar and the neighbourhood adjacent to St. Clement's church, according to Alderman Picket's plan, it would be necessary to have known the spot in the last century. "A stranger," it has been observed, "who had visited London in 1790, would, on his return in 1815, be astonished to find a spacious area, with the church nearly in the centre, on the site of *Butcher-row*, and some other passages, undeserving the name of streets, which were composed

of wretched fabrics, overhanging their foundations, the receptacles of filth in every corner of their projecting stories, the bane of ancient London, where the plague, with all its attendant horrors, frowned destruction on the miserable inhabitants, reserving its force for the attacks of each returning summer. He that now passes St. Clement's area, and is not grateful to the men who planned, and the Parliament who permitted the removal of such streets and habitations, deserves to reside in a lazaretto." It may be added, that had London retained its ancient appearance, the cholera of 1832 would most probably have proved a visitor of a much more fearful character.—A stack of buildings occupied the spot which now forms a wide opening on the west side of Temple-bar, and was, with respect to the ground plan, in the form of an obtuse angular triangle; the eastern line formed by shops, with wide extended fronts; and its western point blunted by the intersection of the vestry-room and almshouses of St. Clement's parish. On both sides of the way were shops of various descriptions, with Butcher-row, which had been a flesh-market even in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The houses of the whole stack were originally of wood, and seemed to have been built about the age of Edward VI., when this crowded vicinity was "a loosely-built street;" the houses on the south side were furnished with extensive gardens, which at present give names to various streets, from their several owners. In the STRAND, instead of the disfigurements which once almost concealed St. Clement's church, and obstructed the passage between it and Fleet-street, this edifice is now surrounded by an oval railing; and at the entrance of Clement's Inn, the Corperation of London have erected the vestry-room and almshouses of the parish, all of which were rebuilt at the expence of the City. The south side of this part of the Strand is also rebuilt with handsome shops, and made considerably wider.

Palsgrave-place is so named, in remembrance of

Frederick V., Elector and Count Palatine of the Rhone, the husband of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I.—*Essex-street*, a little further on, stands on the site of the residence of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex: the part of it remaining, has for some years past been a chapel for the use of the Unitarians. In this street, the *Society for the Suppression of Vice* is held: it originated in 1802, and has for its object the suppression of obscene and blasphemous books, and other offences against religion and decency.

Crown-court, at the bottom of Picket-place, took its name from the Crown Tavern, situated on its site. *Crown-place*, on the east side of Crown-court, stands upon the plot of the Bishop's house and garden.

A handsome archway on the north side of Picket-street, leads to CLEMENT'S INN. Here the hall, and several handsome chambers, form three courts, through which, in the day-time, is a passage to Clare-market and to New Inn, when the gates are open. The figure of a naked Moor, in the garden, supporting a sun-dial, was presented to the Society by Lord Holles. A pump now covers *St. Clement's Well*, which, like many others, was once supposed capable of curing cutaneous and other disorders.

Facing St. Clement's-lane, and in the middle of the high street, stands the church of *St. Clement Danes*. Though the origin of this appellation is involved in some obscurity, it seems certain that a church was founded here upwards of 800 years ago. The present edifice was built in the year 1680; the old church being then greatly decayed, "Sir Christopher Wren, His Majesty's Surveyor, freely and generously bestowing his great care and skill towards the contriving and building of it." The present church is a very handsome structure of the Corinthian order, built entirely of stone: the body is enlightened by two series of windows. The entrance on the south side is by a portico, covered with a dome, supported by six Ionic columns. The steeple, which was not added till 1719,

is carried to a great height in several stages; where it begins to diminish, the Ionic order takes place, and its entablature supports vases. The next stage is of the Corinthian order, and above that stands the Composite, supporting a dome, which is crowned with a smaller, whence rise the ball and a vane. The tower contains eight bells. The roof of the interior is camerated, and supported by wooden columns of the Corinthian order, and plentifully enriched with fret-work, but especially the chancel, with cherubim, palm-branches, shields, &c. This church is well wainscoted, and the pillars cased up to the galleries. On the front of



The Beadle of the Parish.

the south gallery, the arms of the Dukes of Norfolk and the Earls of Arundel and Salisbury, formerly inhabitants of the parish, are carved and painted. The pulpit is of oak, finely carved with cherubim, branches of palm, &c. The body of the church is uniform and well pewed. The altar-piece is carved wainscot, of the Tuscan order: the chancel is paved with marble. Among the eminent rectors of this church, was George Berkeley, LL.D., who died in 1795, and left ample testimony that he was the amiable son of the illustrious prelate, Bishop Berkeley, to whom Pope attributed "every virtue under Heaven." In the *Vestry-room of St. Clement's*, is placed the altar-piece painted by Kent, that occasioned considerable agitation in 1725, in consequence of an

order from Bishop Gibson for its removal from the church, where it had been put up at a considerable expence. This removal was on the supposition that the painting contained the portraits of the Pretender's wife and children. It was then for many years an ornament to the coffee-room of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and thence transferred back to the old vestry at the back of the church, where it remained till taken to the new one after the year 1803.

Returning through the archway of the new buildings, called *Picket-place*, and down *Boswell-court*, the favourite residence of Dr. Johnson, we come to *New-court*, which contains an Independent Meeting-house. Hence, crossing *Carey-street*, the avenue of *Serle-street* leads to

LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, allowed to be one of the largest and most beautiful squares in London, if not in Europe. It was formerly called *Ficquet's-field* and *Whetstone-park*, being then a dangerous place on account of robberies; though it seems to have been partially covered with buildings in 1580, when Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation, forbidding the laying of foundations of houses about London. Within six years the Government revoked its order; and in 1618, a commission from James I. was entrusted to the care of Lord Chancellor Bacon, and other noblemen and gentry, for the better disposal of these grounds. The commission alleged, "That more public works near and about the City of London had been undertaken in the sixteen years of that reign, than in ages heretofore; that Lincoln's-inn-fields was much planted round with dwellings and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of quality; but at the same time was so deformed by cottages, mean buildings, and encroachments on the fields, that the Commissioners were directed to reform them, according to the plan of Inigo Jones." Thus authorized, it was the intention of this eminent architect to have built all in the same style; but the taste of the projectors not according with his great genius and

abilities, the work was unaccomplished. Its architect gave the ground-plot the exact admeasurement of the base of the large Egyptian pyramid. A specimen of the style of building which Inigo Jones meant to adopt, is exhibited in the centre houses on the west side, formerly inhabited by the Earls of Lindsay, and their descendants the Dukes of Ancaster, but now divided into four dwellings (Nos. 57, 58, 59, and 60), possessing that simple grandeur for which the designs of that architect have been so much celebrated. Since the great families have deserted the square, more of their houses have been divided. The great one, at the corner next Queen-street, was called *Powis-house*, having been built for the Marquess of Powis in 1686. It was the residence of Sir Nathan Wright, and that eminent statesman, Lord Chancellor Somers; after his decease it was inhabited by Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and is usually called *Newcastle-house*. It is thus mentioned by Pope:

"And here great Anna, whom three realms obey,
Does sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea."

Part of this house is the offices of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, removed here from Bartlett's-buildings. On this side were also the town houses of Sir Fletcher Norton, when Speaker of the House of Commons, the Sardinian Ambassador, &c. The Astronomical Society of London is held on the west side, at No. 57. A gateway on the same side, of a mean appearance, leads to *Duke-street*, in which is the entrance to the Sardinian chapel, a Catholic place of worship, which suffered greatly in the disgraceful riots of 1780. On the north side the houses form a good row of buildings, in varied architecture, and on this side, at No. 4,ʃ is the house of

The Literary Fund Society.—This most excellent and useful Institution was commenced in 1790, and incorporated in 1818. Its object is to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of professional writers, and

their dependant relatives. Statements of the circumstances of distress under which the applicants labour, must be addressed to the Committee, and liberal relief is promptly, and with the utmost delicacy administered. "We are happy to take this opportunity of bearing witness to the wise and generous method in which the managers of the London Literary Fund conduct that admirable charity. It may not be known in many parts of the empire, that such an Institution exists at all. We have experienced the equal promptitude and delicacy with which its Committee are ever ready to administer to the necessities of the unfortunate Scholar, who can satisfy them that his misery is not the just punishment of immoral habits. Some of the brightest names in contemporary literature have been beholden to the bounty of this Institution, and in numerous instances its interference has shielded friendless merit from utter ruin."—In 1824, their annual income was stated to be 2065*l.* 15*s.* sterling. In 1832, their annual receipt was 2785*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* The expenditure of 1831, for relief and expences, was 1270*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* To this Institution, entitled to the patronage and attention of every lover of literature, the late King (Geo. IV.) gave 200 guineas a-year.

At No. 10, Sir John Soane, the architect, has his residence. A few years since he erected a beautiful screen, or projecting front, which on its appearance caused great legal contention, very unjustly, as, so far from being an obstruction, it is one of the principal ornaments of the square. The south side has been distinguished by the residence of eminent legal characters; Lord Chancellors Camden, Loughborough, and Erskine; Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, Sir Henry Gould, Serjeant Adair, &c. On this side also stands the newly-erected *Surgeons'-hall*, or *Royal College and Theatre*, one of the most elegant structures in the metropolis. It is of the Ionic order, with a fine portico, that is exceeded by nothing in chaste simplicity, and harmony of proportion. It contains a museum, occu-

pying a large oblong room, with galleries, in which are deposited the collections of the great John Hunter, purchased by Government, and committed to the care of this College. This museum may be seen every Tuesday and Thursday in May and June, by parties, on leaving their names, and at any other time, on making application for that purpose. On this side, many of the houses have a communication with

Portugal-street, which runs behind in a parallel line. On this spot stood the Theatre opened by Sir William D'Avenant in 1662; it was built on the site of a Tennis Court, and was called the *Duke's Theatre*, out of compliment to James, Duke of York. It was here that Macklin had the misfortune to kill Mr. Hannam on the stage, in the year 1735. In this Theatre Betterton, and his troop of actors, excited the admiration of the public. The performers removed hence to Covent-garden in 1738, under the direction of Mr. Rich. On the same side, on the site of some old stables, &c. is

The Insolvent Debtors' Court. It was erected in 1824, from the designs of Sir John Soane, and possesses many of the artist-like combinations of that tasteful architect. It was established as an experiment, and some recent alterations have been made in the original regulations. After three months' imprisonment, a debtor may obtain his discharge, on condition of delivering all his effects for the benefit of his creditors, unless any fraud should have been committed, when he is retained in custody, for whatever period the Court may judge proper. The number of persons annually liberated, amounts to nearly 5000, more than one half of whom belong to London. The average dividend resulting from the property given up to the creditors, is about a penny farthing in the pound. The offices of the Insolvent-Court are at No. 33, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—Dr. Franklin worked at Wall's printing-office in this street, in 1725, lodging at an Italian warehouse in Duke-street, facing the

Catholic chapel. The house was kept by a Catholic lady, who had a lodger, who resided many years in one of the garrets, living on water-gruel only, and using no fire but to boil it. She had given all her estate in charity, reserving only 12*l.* a-year for her subsistence. The eastern side of this square is the boundary-wall of the *New Chancery,* in Lincoln's Inn, a stuccoed building in the modern Gothic taste, with pointed windows, and an embattled roof. Lincoln's-inn-fields was the last stage on which was closed the patriotic lives of Lord William Russell and Algernon Sydney. The virtuous Russell lost his head in the middle of this square on the 21st of July 1683. Sydney was executed the latter end of the same year.

Clare-market is erected on what was called *St. Clement's-inn-fields.—Bear-yard* is probably what was called *Rein-deer-yard;* and *Gibbon's Bowling-alley* was covered by the first theatre erected by Sir William D'Avenant. Its remains are now a carpenter's shop, slaughter-houses, &c. Here, during Sir Robert Walpole's administration, John Henley, M.A., a disappointed demagogue, vented his ebullitions in a room which he called the *Oratory.* In 1642, Charles I. granted a license to Gervase Holles, esq. to erect fifteen houses, a chapel, and several streets, from thirty to forty feet wide. These streets still retain the names and titles of their founder, in *Clare-street, Denzell-street, Holles-street,* &c.—*Clement's-lane,* a filthy inconvenient avenue, was once the residence of Sir John Trevor, cousin to Lord Chancellor Jefferies, who had the honest courage to caution James II. against his arbitrary conduct, and his first cousin Jefferies against his violence.

Returning to Picket-street, we perceive that the Strand is no longer continued in an unbroken line, but forms three narrow streets, one of which might very happily be taken away, and some public building, such as a police station, post-office, or something useful and ornamental, be erected in the place; and

now that the remainder of the Strand is made so commodious and elegant, the deformity of this spot is doubly observable.

Wych-street, the northern avenue, contains *New Inn*, an Inn of Chancery, and the only one that remains belonging to the Middle Temple. This Society many years since removed from Seacoal-lane, near Snow-hill, to be nearer to the other Inns of Court and Chancery. New Inn boasts the honour of having educated the great Sir Thomas More, who studied here previous to his entering himself of Lincoln's Inn. The west end of Wych-street was formerly ornamented by *Drury-house*, built by Sir William Drury, an able commander in the Irish wars, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the next century it was possessed by the heroic Lord Craven, who rebuilt it. Its site is now occupied by the *Olympic Theatre*.

Parallel with Wych-street is *Holywell-street*, from the well of that name. It is a narrow avenue of old ill-formed houses, mostly occupied by Jew salesmen. *Newcastle-street*, to which it leads, contains *Lyon's Inn*, a place of considerable antiquity, now much neglected. The hall is a handsome structure.—No. 4 is the Irish Bank-note Office.

The southern line of street westward of St. Clement's, is the *Strand*, here very narrow, where, between *Essex-street* and *Milford-lane*, was anciently a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost.

Arundel-street stands on the ground formerly occupied by the house and gardens of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, called also Hampton-place; the episcopal house being purchased by the Earl of Arundel, it was called Arundel-house. Here the Arundelian marbles were kept by Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel. Norfolk-house was pulled down in the seventeenth century; but the family-name and titles are retained in *Howard, Norfolk, Arundel*, and *Surrey streets*. Westward of these streets, was anciently the parish church of *St. Ursula of the Strand*, most commonly called *St. Mary without Temple-bar*.

In 1549 this church, with Strand Inn and Bridge, and the lane under it, the palaces of the various bishops, and all the adjoining tenements, were levelled to the ground by order of the Protector Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. In the High-street stood a stone cross, "whereof," says Stow, "I read, that in the year 1294, and divers other times, the justices itinerant sat without London." A may-pole was afterwards placed in the room of this cross by a smith, whose daughter Anne had been so fortunate as to marry General George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, in the reign of Charles II. This may-pole was one hundred feet high, but being decayed, Sir Isaac Newton obtained it of the parish, and had it transferred to Wanstead in Essex, for the purpose of supporting the largest telescope in being at that period. Before the may-pole was removed, it was adorned with streamers, flags, garlands of flowers, &c. on public occasions. On this spot stands the church of

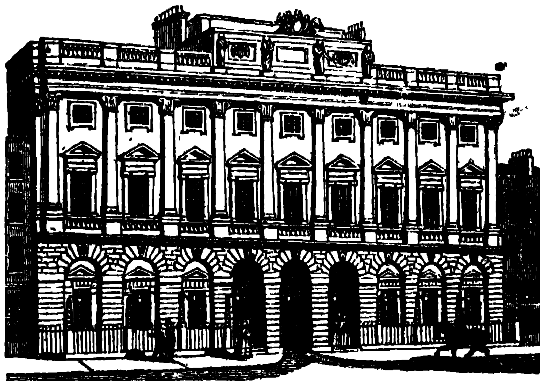
St. Mary-le-Strand, finished about 1723. This was the first of the new churches erected by Queen Anne's Commissioners. It is a very superb, though not extensive edifice; massy, without being heavy, and formed to stand for ages. The western entrance, by a flight of steps cut in the sweep of a circle, leads to a circular portico of Ionic columns, covered with a dome, and crowned by an elegant vase. The columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilasters of the same order at the corners; and at the intercolumniations are niches handsomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment supported by Corinthian columns, which are also continued round the body of the structure, over those of the Ionic order; between which are the windows, placed over the niches. A handsome balustrade is carried round the top, and its summit is adorned with vases. The steeple is light though solid, and ornamented with Composite columns and capitals. Nearly opposite this church, a new subscription theatre has been opened by Mr. Rayner.

• On the site of *Somerset-place*, formerly stood the extensive palace of

SOMERSET HOUSE,

built about the year 1549, by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who sacrificed part of the conventual church of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, the tower and cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's, with the charnel-houses and adjoining chapel, to furnish materials for the new structure; even the beautiful pile of Westminster Abbey was only rescued from his sacrilegious dilapidations by immense contributions. The architect of this fabric is supposed to have been John of Padua, the first who introduced regular architecture into these kingdoms; and his allowance was a grant of a fee of two shillings *per diem*. Somerset-house had devolved to the crown by the Protector's attainder; and Queen Elizabeth frequently resided here. Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., kept her court here, when it was called Denmark-house; and as Charles II., for obvious reasons, did not choose that his Queen should observe his conduct towards certain ladies at Whitehall, he lodged her in this palace, where she remained some time after his decease, till she returned to Lisbon. After her departure, Somerset-house was often appointed for the reception of ambassadors; the last who stayed here any considerable time, were the Venetian residents, who made their public entry into London in 1763. When the old part of the mansion was opened, at the desire of Sir William Chambers, the architect of the new building, and when the royal bed-chamber and the keeper's drawing-room were exposed to view, a number of persons entered with the surveyor. The first of the apartments, the long gallery, was lined with oak in small panels; the heights of their mouldings had been touched with gold; it had an oaken floor and a stuccoed ceiling; some of the sconces remained against the sides, with part of the chains, &c. In this gallery, which had

been used as a ball-room, various articles were thrown together in the utmost confusion, the productions of different periods. In one part were the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state; in another, curtains for the audience-chamber, which had once been crimson velvet, fringed with gold, and other tarnished finery. In 1775, the whole of the structure was demolished, and the present extensive edifice, from a design of Sir William Chambers, erected for the accommodation of all the public offices—those of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Admiralty, the War, and the Excise, excepted. The front of this edifice, next



to the Strand, consists of a rustic basement, supporting a range of columns in the Corinthian order, crowned in the centre with an attic story, and adorned at the extremities with a balustrade. The grand entrance, by three lofty arches, opens to a spacious and elegant vestibule, ornamented with Doric columns. The southern front, towards the Thames, is erected on a terrace 53 feet wide; and the building, when finished, will extend about 1100 feet. The

terrace is supported on a rustic basement, erected upon an arcade, consisting of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide and 24 high. The grand central arch is intended for the reception of the royal barges. The length of this arcade is relieved by projections, ornamented by rusticated Ionic columns; and the effect of the whole of the terrace, viewed from the water, is very noble. The public are excluded from this terrace; but it would form one of the most delightful promenades in the world, as it commands a view of a very beautiful part of the river, with Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster bridges. Respectable persons asking permission are, however, allowed to pass through a room and view the building. In the court is a statue of George III. and at his feet is the figure of the river Thames, pouring wealth and plenty from a cornucopia.

The rooms of the *Royal Society*, the *Antiquarian Society*, and the *Royal Academy*, occupy a part of the main buildings toward the Strand. The entrance to these rooms is by the vestibule. Over the door of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies is the bust of Sir Isaac Newton; and over that of the Royal Academy is the bust of Michael Angelo Buonarotti.

The Royal Society first commenced about the year 1645, by the meeting together of several lovers of science, whose academical studies had been broken into by the civil wars. The origin is related by Dr. Wallis, a famous mathematician, who says, "I had the opportunity of being acquainted with divers worthy persons, inquisitive into natural philosophy, and particularly what has been called the new philosophy, or experimental philosophy. We did by agreement, divers of us, meet weekly in London, to treat and discourse of such affairs." He details several names, and the last is that of Mr. Theodore Haak, a German then resident in London, who, he says, first suggested these meetings, which were "held sometimes at Dr. Goddard's lodgings, in Wood-street, or some convenient place near, and sometimes in Cheapside, and some-

times at Gresham College." These learned friends were at length separated, but the meetings in London continued, "and after the King's return in 1660, were increased by the accession of divers worthy and honourable persons; they were incorporated by the name of the Royal Society," &c. The Charter of Incorporation was first granted by Charles II., in the year 1663. Until the year 1824, when it was raised to four guineas, the yearly payment of each member continued to be fifty-two shillings, at which sum it had been originally fixed. A letter from the great Sir Isaac Newton is said to be still preserved in the archives of this Society, stating that he could not afford to pay more than one shilling weekly.

The ROYAL ACADEMY owes its origin to the Society of Arts, as the first public exhibition by the artists of London took place in 1760 at the rooms of that Society, and was repeated there for several years, till in process of time the present Academy was founded. In the early part of the reign of George III., particular attention began to be paid to the fine arts, which previously had been totally neglected; and the artists formed their plan for uniting to perpetuate their exhibitions. Their Charter was granted January 26, 1765, under the title of "The Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain;" but a dispute and separation taking place in December 1768, the present Royal Academy was formed under the immediate patronage of His Majesty; and Sir Joshua Reynolds, who received the honour of knighthood on that occasion, was appointed the first President. It is instituted for the encouragement of design, painting, sculpture, &c. and is under the direction of forty artists of the first rank in their profession. It furnishes, in addition to busts, statues, and pictures, living models for study in drawing, &c. There is a Committee of nine of the most able Academicians annually chosen, and there are likewise five professors of painting, architecture, anatomy, perspective, and sculpture, who read annual courses of lec-

tures in their several departments. Some of the professors have been famed for great professional science, &c. Among the works of art, the Hercules, at the foot of the staircase, has been a constant object of admiration. The library is ornamented with a painted ceiling by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Cipriani. The centre represents the Theory of the Arts, as an elegant and majestic female, seated in the clouds; the four compartments are expressive of Nature, History, Allegory and Fable. The ceiling of the council-room is mostly painted by West; the centre represents the Graces unveiling Nature, surrounded by four pictures of the Elements, represented by female figures, attended by Genii. The large oval pictures above are by Angelica Kauffman, representing Invention, Composition, Design, and Colouring.—The price of admission is one shilling, the catalogue one shilling. The money so paid, generally amounts to about 6000*l.* annually, and has of late years proved fully sufficient for the expences of the establishment; but at its commencement, it was assisted by royal bounty to the amount of 5000*l.* The first rooms of the Society, before they were put in possession of their present splendid apartments, were in Pall-Mall. The exhibition generally opens in May.

KING'S COLLEGE.

After much discussion, the space adjoining the east end of Somerset-house was fixed upon as a proper spot for the erection of a new College, which should combine all the advantages of an university education, and a residence under the paternal eye during the dangerous and critical period of youth. It was commenced in September 1829. The area of this edifice contains between 50,000 and 60,000 square feet. The front of the range faces the west, and runs parallel to the Audit, Tax, and Privy-seal Offices; it consists of three stories and five parts—the centre, two wings, and a pavilion at each end. The centre is decorated in the second story with half columns of the Corinthian order, and the pavilions

with pilasters of the same order between the windows. As the workmen were excavating the ground, they discovered, several feet below the surface of the soil, the remains of a human skeleton, without any coffin or shell; and on the men digging deeper, they discovered nearly a cart load of skeletons, some of which were nearly entire. These were most probably part of the bodies which had been disinterred on the destruction of St. Ursula, or St. Mary, which we have already mentioned. The College was opened October 8, 1831, when Divine Service was performed, and the Bishop of London delivered an eloquent discourse on the occasion. The entrance is by a neat semicircular archway from the Strand, over which are placed the symbolical figures of Holiness and Wisdom, standing on each side the Royal Arms, under which, in relievo, is SANCTE ET SAPIENTER. The building extends from the Strand to the river Thames. The western front of the College is 304 feet in length, and is in the same style of architecture as the other buildings of Somerset-house: Mr. (now Sir Robert) Smirke was the architect. The interior is very capacious, and well calculated for the objects in view. A spacious chapel occupies the centre of the first floor, under which is



a public hall for the examinations, and for other public occasions. There are various lecture-rooms, for the different purposes and classes which may occupy them. The rooms for the higher departments are calculated to contain about 2000. The rooms intended for the lower department, occupy the northern portion of a lower story, and will receive about 400 pupils. Rooms for refreshment are attached to each department. An extensive suite of rooms on the first floor, are appropriated for the reception of the library, and to the museums and collections of natural history, science, &c. In the part of the structure next the river, is the residence of the Principal of the College, and several apartments for the Professors. The main building stands upon the same ground-level as the Strand. In order to accomplish this, a lofty sub-structure is raised, of which the portion immediately beneath the front is appropriated to the purposes of the Institution, and contains a series of spacious accommodations for the students of the high school, or lower department, as it is called, as well as certain rooms connected with the College, or higher department. Among the former is one school-room 72 feet long and 52 feet broad, and another, 60 by rather more than 30 feet; besides convenient class-rooms, offices, &c. These form the basement, above which is the ground-floor, where are the various entrances to the higher department. There were but three varieties of stone used: Portland, Yorkshire, and Scotch granite. The Charter granted to this Institution declares in the preamble, that "the College is founded with the intent that instruction in the duties and doctrines of Christianity, as taught in the United Churches of England and Ireland, shall be for ever combined with the instruction in the various branches of literature and science." "The course of education partakes of a liberal and useful character, adapted equally to professional and commercial pursuits. It is founded on the systematic inculcation of the soundest principles of religion and

morality, and comprises the Greek, Latin, French, and English languages; writing, arithmetic, and elementary mathematics; history and geography, ancient and modern; general literature, elocution, and composition. The Hebrew, German, and Italian languages, the principles and practice of commerce, natural philosophy, drawing, &c. will be taught out of the course.—By the system of examinations, both public and private, and the distribution of prizes, it is anticipated that an honourable spirit of emulation will be excited and cherished in the minds of the scholars.—The age of admission is not under nine years.—The hours of attendance are from nine till three, from Michaelmas to Lady-day; and from nine till four during the remainder of the year. On Saturdays the school closes at one o'clock.—The vacations consist of six weeks in August and September; one month at Christmas; and ten days at Easter.—There will be annually a public examination, and distribution of prizes awarded by the Council.—A register is kept by the head master, of the attendance, employments, and general conduct of the pupils, from which periodical reports are transmitted to their friends.—Every class comes under the examination and tuition of the head master.—A library will be gradually formed for the use of the pupils.—The terms for the course of tuition specified, is fifteen guineas annually, to a pupil nominated by a proprietor; and eighteen guineas to one not so nominated, with one guinea as an entrance fee.—The head and second masters receive boarders on terms sanctioned by the Council."

Somerset-place contains the following public offices: The Auditor of Imprests, Clerk of the Estreats, Duchy Courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, Hackney Coach, Hawkers and Pedlars, Horse-duty, Lord Treasurer's, Remembrancer's, Navy, Navy-pay, Pipe and Comptroller of the Pipe, Salt, Sick and Hurt, Signet, Stage-coach Duty, Stamp, Legacy, Surveyor of Crown-lands, Tax, Victualling and Wine License

The Office for the Allowance for spoiled Stamps is open on Tuesday and Thursday, from twelve to two. An oath must be taken that the stamps have been spoiled by accident; and if in London, they must be returned within six months. The King's barge-houses are likewise comprehended in this building.

Nearly opposite Somerset-house, is *Little Drury-lane*, a narrow avenue, which was extremely dirty, till the end towards the Strand was converted into a paved court, called *Drury-court*. This formerly led to a road by the side of *Craven-house* and other noble mansions, to St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and to the country. This road was bounded by hedges, and partly adorned with trees.

Brownlow-street, in Drury-lane, is built upon the site of a house that formerly belonged to the Duke of Lennox, and afterwards to Sir William Brownlow. In this street is the *British Lying-in Hospital*.

Where *Catherine-street* stands, a stream of water ran to the Thames; over this was a bridge called Strand-bridge. Catherine-street leads to *Brydges-street*, containing

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

This elegant building, which was opened in 1794, was, on the night of the 24th of February, 1809, totally destroyed by fire. This being one of the largest and most elevated buildings of the metropolis, and composed of materials peculiarly combustible, exhibited, during the two or three hours in which it was a prey to the flames, one of the most sublime spectacles ever witnessed in London. In every street within half a mile of the Theatre, the light was so intense, that a pin could have been seen upon the ground, and the energy of the flames was so great, that pieces of burning wood, of a foot superfices, were carried in the direction of the wind above two miles, the whole atmosphere, in the same direction, being filled with small pieces in a state of combustion. In 1811, this Theatre was rebuilt, under

the direction of Benjamin Wyatt, esq., and his skill was powerfully and liberally aided by a committee, at the head of which was the late Mr. Whitbread. Externally the Theatre is substantial, internally it is superb and well-contrived; and Colonel Congreve devised means to secure it from any other similar calamity. The front towards Brygdes-street is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric order. The house originally afforded sittings for 2810 persons, but by a subsequent arrangement, it will accommodate 5000. The principal box-entrance is from Brydges-street, through a spacious hall which communicates with the pit-entrances. This hall opens into a rotunda of great beauty, on each side of which are passages to the great staircases, which are remarkably spacious and grand. The saloon is circular at each extremity, and separated from the box-corridors by the rotunda and principal staircase. The ceiling is arched, and the general effect of two massy Corinthian columns, painted in imitation of variegated marble, at each end, with eight duplicated corresponding pilasters at each side, is magnificent. At the extremities of the saloon are rooms for coffee and refreshments. The interior of the Theatre has been altered to the lyre, or horse-shoe form, as seen from the stage. There are three circles of boxes, with family, or private boxes behind them. The *coup d'œil* is extremely impressive. Persons wishing to see the admirable contrivances and conveniences of this Theatre, may obtain permission for that purpose, and view the whole of the vast interior by daylight, the wardrobe, the painting-rooms, the machinery above and below the stage, the contrivances for preventing and extinguishing fire, &c. Previous to opening this Theatre in the autumn of 1830, the whole of the interior was cleaned, repainted, and decorated in a very superior style, and various reductions made in the expenditure, in order to ensure a more advantageous season to the lessees and proprietors. The prices of admission are, 7s. to the boxes,

3s. 6d. to the pit, and 2s. and 1s. to the galleries. The doors open at half past six, and half-price is taken after the third act of the first piece. Before closing our account of this Theatre, we must present to our readers a specimen of the tone of feeling entertained towards the performers who exhibited their talents for the amusement of our ancestors, at the period of that great national calamity, the plague, when stage-players were accused of propagating it. It is remarkable to find, that this curious idea was entertained by one, at least, of the higher orders of the Protestant clergy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Bishop Grindal, writing to Sir W. Cecil, very gravely observes, "By search, I do perceive, that there is no one thing of late more like to have renewed this contagion, than the practice of an idle sort of people, who have been infamous in all good and common works; I mean these *Histriones*, common players, who now daily, but specially on holidays, set up booths, whereunto the youth resorteth excessively, and there taketh infection. For remedy thereof, you should, in my judgment, do well to be a means that a proclamation were set forth, further to inhibit all players for one whole year (and if it were for ever, it were not amiss), within the City, or three miles round about, and applying as well to the players, as to the owners of the house where they play their lewd interludes."

Returning to the Strand, at No. 436, was Wimbledon-house, a large mansion, built by Sir Edward Cecil, who was much attached to military pursuits; and Stow, in his Annals, says, that this house was burned quite down in November 1628, and that the day before, his lordship had the misfortune also of having his house at Wimbledon, in Surrey, blown up with gunpowder. Near this spot stood the Theatre first called the *Lyceum*, which was opened in June 1816. It was then called the *English Opera-house*, and belonged to Mr. Arnold. In 1829, this Theatre having been destroyed by fire, it was proposed to build a new street from Waterloo-

bridge to Bedford-square, and designed to fall into the Great North-road. This is not yet commenced, but it is confidently asserted, that part, at least, will be effected. The new Theatre, it is said, will be built on a larger and more convenient scale than the old English Opera-house, with a bold front, and most capacious entrances from the new street and the Strand.

Exeter-house was originally the parsonage-house of St. Clement Danes; falling to the crown, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to William Cecil, who enlarged and rebuilt it: after which it was called *Cecil-house*, and *Burleigh-house*. Lord Burleigh died here in 1598: being inhabited by his son Thomas, it was called *Exeter-house*. After the fire of London, it was occupied by the Doctors of Civil Law till 1672. The lower part, forming *Exeter 'Change*, was occupied by shops of various descriptions, whilst the upper part contained a menagerie of wild beasts, birds, and reptiles.

The whole of the western end of the Strand, which is one of the busiest thoroughfares of the metropolis, has undergone alterations which make it vie with the most beautiful, as well as the most bustling streets in London. Exeter 'Change, which so long stood as a barrier to the free passage of the pedestrian traveller, has been taken down, and the animals removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The whole of the houses, from Charing-cross to Exeter 'Change, on that side, are removed, the street widened, and the most elegant buildings erected, making the north side of the Strand equal, in architectural beauty, to its mercantile importance. The site occupied by Exeter 'Change is now covered by a range of beautiful houses. *Burleigh-street* has been rebuilt, and new buildings of an elegant character front the Strand, to Southampton-street; among which is *Exeter Hall*, a superb structure: it bears the motto *Philadephain*. The saloon is 90 feet broad, 138 in length, and 48 in height: it is lighted by eighteen large windows. The ceiling is tastefully com-

parted into alternate sunken squares and parallelograms, ornamented in their centres with raised rosettes. At the eastern end, to the right of the principal entrance, at an elevation of about five feet, is a platform for the orators and principal persons, consisting of five broad steps, behind which are two galleries for ladies. Nearly opposite the spot whence Exeter 'Change has been removed, a wide avenue is opened, leading to

WATERLOO BRIDGE,

which crosses the Thames a little above Somerset-house, to Lambeth-marsh, now covered with new streets. A broad street is formed to the Obelisk in St. George's-fields. This bridge was commenced in 1811, and proceeded with such unexampled rapidity, as to be opened for passengers in 1817. The plan of this most beautiful work of art, which may justly be regarded as one of the finest in the world, was laid by Mr. G. Dodd, and completed under the direction of the late Mr. Rennie. It consists of nine arches, each of 120 feet span. The piers are 20 feet thick, and each stands on a platform, based on 320 piles: these piers support Tuscan columns, in a manner similar to those of Blackfriars-bridge. It is entirely built of granite from Cornwall, except the balustrades, which are of that of Aberdeen. The roadway over this bridge is so completely level, as to offer no inconvenience to carriages; and in order to attain this desirable object, in a bridge of so much request as this is likely ultimately to become, it was found requisite to turn a succession of arches, in order to procure a level from the Strand; they are formed of brick, and three times the number of these arches were required on the Surrey side. At each end of the bridge are two neat Doric buildings, used as toll-houses; to these are appended a metal turnstile, containing an index-plate, which, by some machinery within, indicates how many persons pass over the bridge. The length of this structure is thus divided: the stone-work between the

abutments measures 1242 feet; the length of road on the Surrey side, which is supported by 40 arches, 1250 feet; on the Strand side, the length of road supported by arches is 400 feet; the width of the bridge, within the balustrades, is 42 feet, out of which 28 feet is occupied by a carriage-way; and the foot-pavement on each side is 7 feet: each arch measures 120 feet in the span, and the extent of water-way in the clear, is 1080 feet. The bridge, approaches, roads, &c., cost a sum considerably exceeding a million sterling; and it was completed in a shorter period than was ever known to have sufficed for the erection of any similar structure. The bridge was opened to the public on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, from whence it derives its name, viz. on the 18th of June, 1817. The procession was singularly grand and imposing: there were present, the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., the Duke of Wellington, Officers, &c., with a military retinue, attended by a countless multitude of spectators. The Waterloo-bridge Company obtained a loan of 60,000*l.* from Government, on a mortgage of the present tolls, to enable them to complete the grand opening or road from the bridge to the Obelisk in St. George's-fields, besides making two smaller roads eastward to Blackfriars-road, and westward to Westminster. The new street, before mentioned, from Waterloo-bridge to Charles-street, Covent-garden, will be a great advantage.

THE SAVOY PALACE.

Westward of Somerset-house, between the Thames and the Strand, is the site formerly occupied by the *Savoy*, so denominated, from *Peter de Savoy*. The kind reception accorded to strangers by our ancestors, led the above personage, one of the uncles of Eleanor, wife of Henry III., to repair to England, and was soon after his arrival created Earl of Savoy and Richmond, receiving also the honour of knighthood, with great solemnity, at the Abbey of Westminster. In the

year 1245 he erected the Savoy, and subsequently transferred the mansion to the Friars of Montjoy, of whom it was purchased by the Queen, for the residence of her son, the Duke of Lancaster. In 1328, the latter prince enlarged and beautified the structure, whereon he expended 52,000 marks, an immense sum in those days; after which, the Savoy Palace ranked one of the most magnificent edifices in the vicinity of London. After the capture of King John of France by the chivalric Edward the Black Prince, who escorted him to England in 1357, after the Battle of Poictiers, the Savoy was allotted to that monarch for a residence. There he continued until his ransom was effected by the payment of 300,000*l.*; and on his voluntary return to England, he again became an inmate of this palace, where he died in 1363. On the festival of *Corpus Christi*, A.D. 1381, the Savoy being fired by the Kentish rebels, was burnt to the ground, which act they perpetrated in consequence of a pique conceived against John of Gaunt, then its possessor. It was on that occasion, in order to demonstrate the disinterestedness of their proceedings, the incendiaries proclaimed that no article should be appropriated to the use of any one, on pain of death; and so steadily did they adhere to the edict, that one of the mob was actually consigned to the flames, for having purloined an article of plate. If, however, the dictates of honesty predominated on that occasion, the reverse proved the case with regard to sobriety, as it stands recorded, that thirty-two of the rebels having got possession of the cellar, became so inebriated, as to forget the situation in which they were placed, until the falling of the building, when they were distinctly heard for seven days imploring assistance in vain, and in that state they all expired, unpitied by their associates. Under Henry VII., the estate devolving to the crown, that monarch raised a new structure, appropriating the same for an hospital, destined to receive one hundred objects in distress; but he did not live to see his

intention fulfilled. By Henry VIII. the Savoy manor was granted to Richard, Bishop of Winchester, Richard, Bishop of London, and other executors of the will of Henry VII., for the purpose of founding an hospital. By a subsequent charter, they were constituted a body politic and corporate, having a seal, and consisting of a master, five secular chaplains, and four regulars, in honour of Jesus Christ, his Mother, and St. John the Baptist; the foundation receiving the name of "The Hospital of King Henry Seventh, late King of England." Annexed to the hospital was a chapel; but when the ancient church of St. Mary-le-Strand was destroyed by the Protector Somerset, the inhabitants of that parish united themselves to those of the Savoy, and the chapel being used as their church, bore the name of *St. Mary-le-Savoy*. It is worthy of remark, that the Liturgy was first read in the chapel of the Savoy. In the 7th year of Edward VI., the hospital was suppressed, and the revenues, amounting to 530*l*. a-year, conferred upon the City of London. By his sister Mary, on her accession to the throne, it was refounded, and furnished with every necessary; but again suppressed by Elizabeth. In 1776, a portion of the old palace, used as barracks for the guards, was destroyed by fire; the part that remained was used as a prison for deserters, and so continued, until the whole was cleared away on the construction of Waterloo-bridge.

In this age of improvement, every vestige of the Savoy Palace, as well as countless other edifices that constituted the pride of our forefathers, is swept away, and in the place of stupendous and massy walls, narrow Gothic casements, sombre chambers and arched portals, the eye is greeted by modern mansions, abounding in comfort, leaving no trace of the spot inhabited by the royal French captive, or the native princes and nobility of our isle. A German Lutheran church occupies the site of part of these buildings.

Beaufort-buildings rose on the extensive site of Wor-

cester-house: here lived the great Earl of Clarendon, paying the extravagant rent of 500*l.* per annum. Its latest possessor, the Duke of Beaufort, took it down, and formed Beaufort-buildings, and their avenues.—At the corner is Ackermann's Repository of Arts and Elegancies.

Southampton-street is so called, in compliment to Lady Rachel, the excellent consort of William Lord Russell, and forms a spacious avenue from the Strand to *Convent-garden*, or as it is commonly called, *Covent-garden*, the western wall of which extended to St. Martin's-lane. After the Dissolution, it was granted to the Protector Somerset, and then to Francis, Lord Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford, who, about 1634, prepared the ground for the erection of the present square. A Frenchman who saw Covent-garden in 1663, observed, "it is not altogether so large as the *Place Royale* at Paris, but much finer, as well because it stands high, as that it has houses erected only on two sides of it; the third being the front of a very fine church, and the fourth (on the southward), the garden of Bedford-house, whose trees you can see above the walls, which are very low. The houses of Covent-garden are more stately than ours, because the arches are higher, and the portico larger, being raised by two steps, and the whole paved with large squares of freestone." Had the magnificent piazza on the north side, as designed by Inigo Jones, been carried all round, this would have been one of the finest squares in Europe. The large square called

COVENT-GARDEN-MARKET, contains three acres of ground, and is the best in England for herbs, fruit, and flowers. It has recently undergone so complete a renovation, as to have assumed the form of a new market, at an expence of 42,000*l.* Among other improvements, a façade has been added to the north-west side; this is erected in the centre of Inigo Jones's beautiful piazza, which is now rendered, by fire and alterations, very incomplete. It is composed of four principal parts,

each of which have similar characteristics. The centre is formed by an arch, raised on the entablature of two Tuscan columns, with a single-faced archivolt supported by two piers, which support a lofty triangular pediment, the tympanum of which is embellished by the armorial bearings of the noble owner of the soil, the Duke of Bedford. On each side of this appropriate centre, which is large enough to admit a lofty loaded waggon into the central area, is a colonnade of the Tuscan order, projecting before the shops. The columns are of granite, and of the Palladium Tuscan, with an ornamental balustrade, employed for various market business. At each of the extreme angles of the four portions, is a raised quadrangular pavilion. Over the central buildings is a fine conservatory for exotic and other plants, for sale; it is called the Bedford Conservatory, and has a pretty fountain in the centre: it may be entered by steps at either end. On the pediment is an emblematical figure of Plenty.

The church of *St. Paul, Covent-garden*, was erected in the year 1640, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at the expence of Francis, Earl of Bedford, for the accommodation of his tenants. The front exhibits a plain but noble portico of the Tuscan order; the roof, though of great extent, is supported by the walls alone, without pillars. In September 1795, a fire, caused by the neglect of the plumbers, occasioned the whole of the interior to be burnt. The walls having received but little damage, the whole edifice was restored, without any material deviation from the original plan. Before this church, the hustings for the election of parliamentary representatives for Westminster, are erected.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The present edifice was opened in September 1809, within twelve months of the time when the structure, rebuilt in 1787, was burnt down. The design of Sir Robert Smirke was adopted. The order of architec-

ture is Grecian Doric: the portico consists of four very large fluted columns, elevated upon a flight of steps, supporting a pediment. The architect has reared a more majestic theatre than any this nation had hitherto possessed; but its size, as well as that of Drury-lane, is so great, that the expences of the establishments are generally greater than their receipts. Its magnificent front and sculpture have been much and justly admired; and the interior is correspondent in taste and grandeur. The model of this Theatre was the grand Temple of Minerva, situated in the Acropolis. The principal front is embellished with two *basso-relievos*, representing the Ancient and Modern Drama. The *Ancient Drama* is that towards Hart-street. In the centre, three Greek poets are sitting; the two looking towards the portico, are Aristophanes and Menander; representing the old and new Comedy. Before them is Thalia, with her crook and comic mask, followed by Polyhymnia playing on the greater lyre, and Euterpe on the less; Clio with the long pipes, and Terpsichore, the muse of pantomime. These are succeeded by three nymphs, representing the hours or seasons attending Pegasus.—The third sitting figure in the centre, looking from the portico, is Æschylus, the father of Tragedy. He holds a scroll open on his knee, and his attention is fixed on Minerva, with her helmet and shield, seated opposite the poet. Between Æschylus and Minerva, Bacchus leans on his faun. Behind Minerva, stands Melpomene, or Tragedy, holding a sword and a mask, followed by two furies with snakes and torches, pursuing Orestes, stretching his hands to supplicate Apollo for protection. Apollo is represented in the quadriga, or four-horsed chariot of the sun.—The *Modern Drama*. In the centre, looking from the portico, Shakspeare is sitting; the Comic and Tragic masks, with the Lyre, are about his seat; his right hand is raised, calling up Caliban, laden with wood; next, Ferdinand sheathing his sword; then Miranda entreating Prospero in behalf of her lover; led on by Ariel, playing on a lyre: the

procession is terminated by Hecate, the three-formed goddess, drawn by oxen, attended by Lady Macbeth, with the daggers in her hands, followed by Macbeth turning in horror from the body of Duncan. In the centre, looking towards the portico, is Milton, contemplating Urania, above him; at his feet is Samson Agonistes chained. The remaining figures represent the masque of Comus. Two niches in the wings are occupied by statues representing Tragedy and Comedy. Had all these figures been in *alto relievo,* they would have produced a much more striking effect.

The interior is elegant, the vestibule grand, and the staircase has two rows of Ionic columns, between each of which is suspended a beautiful Grecian lamp. At the head of the staircase is an ante-room, surrounded with Ionic pilasters: here is a statue of Shakspeare, by Rossi. The lobby to the boxes is in the same style of architecture, and is divided by arched recesses. The shape of the house before the curtain is that of a rounded *horse-shoe,* wide at the heel. This form is continued from the bottom to the top of the house, with an unbroken uniformity, and by that means, every sound as it enters is regularly diffused. The width of the *proscenium* is such, as to present the scenery complete to the view of even those at the sides of the pit, or in the side-boxes. This Theatre was re-opened with the tragedy of "Macbeth," on which occasion the proprietors, with a view of covering the loss they had sustained by the fire, raised the prices of admission to the boxes and pit, and increased the number of private boxes. The consequence of this was a succession of riots for fifty nights, during which, no part of the performance could be heard; and notwithstanding every exertion was made by the proprietors to obtain peace on easier terms, they were only terminated by the return to old prices, and a promise that the extra private boxes should be removed at the end of the season; which was carried into execution. The performances here and at Drury-

lane usually commence in September and close in July. In 1829, the embarrassments of this Theatre had arrived at such a height, that it appeared doubtful whether the whole would not be brought to the hammer. Several meetings of the creditors and friends of the establishment were held, and after some delay, the business of the Theatre was resumed, under, it is hoped, better auspices. Before the commencement of the season of 1830, the whole of the interior was beautified and fitted up in an elegant style.

In *Bow-street*, nearly adjoining this Theatre, is the principal police-office of the metropolis. This is now rebuilding nearly opposite.

Returning to the Strand, opposite Southampton-street is *Cecil-street*, the site of Salisbury-house, built by Sir Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, who caused the high-street in the Strand to be paved and levelled before his house, for the convenience of passengers. A part of this house, over the long gallery, was afterwards converted into the *Middle Exchange;* which being deserted, was taken down, and Cecil-street rose upon its ruins. The liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster ends at the east side of this street.

Durham-house was the town residence of Anthony De Bec, the Bishop of that see in the reign of Edward I., and was called *Durham-place;* where, in 1540, a magnificent fête was given by the Challengers of England against several Lords of France, Holland, Scotland, and Spain. In the issue, both the Challengers and Defendants were English; and, after the gallant sports of each day, at Westminster, both parties rode to Durham-house, and feasted the King and Queen Anne of Cleves, with her ladies. This palace had previously been consigned over to Henry VIII.; and was afterwards granted by Edward VI. to his sister Elizabeth: Mary, however, who probably thought the gift sacrilegious, granted it again in reversion to the Bishops of Durham. Queen Elizabeth afterwards gave the use of this house to Sir Walter Raleigh. In

the reign of Charles I., coming into the possession of the Earl of Pembroke, his son caused the whole to be taken down, and converted into tenements and avenues. Over the stables of this house, King James, in 1608, built an Exchange, which, though opened by the King and Queen, and called *Britain's Burse*, dwindled into disuse. In this structure, while an Exchange, sat, in the occupation of a milliner, the reduced Duchess of Tyrconnel, wife to Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland under James II., till she was discovered and otherwise provided for: she wore a white mask and a white dress; and, as Mr. Pennant says, was known by the name of the *White Milliner*.

The ADELPHI is a magnificent pile of building, erected by two brothers, named Adams, upon the site of some of the houses which had occupied Durham-yard, and which having been ruinous, were purchased by these spirited architects, when the present specimen of the taste and knowledge of the purchasers was raised. The Terrace, situated before the front to the Thames, is distinguished by having been the place of residence of the inimitable Garrick, who occupied one of the centre houses. The building of the Adelphi was a project of great magnitude. The stately streets, the extreme depth of the foundations, the massy piers of brick-work, the spacious subterranean vaults and arcades, and the elegance and novelty of the decorations, equally delighted all descriptions of people. In the streets of the Adelphi, the brothers have contrived to preserve their Christian as well as their family names. In John-street is

The *Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.* This building alone is a sufficient indication that the architects were completely sensible of the beauty and grandeur resulting from simplicity of composition and boldness of projection. Within, the apartments are at once convenient and elegant. The great room is well deserving of attention, being admirably proportioned, and illuminated by an elegant dome; its dimensions are, length 47 feet.

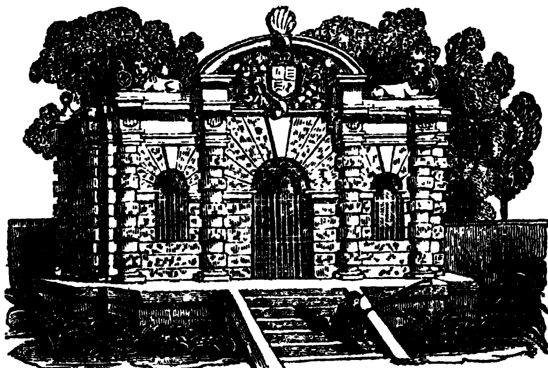
breadth 42 feet, and height 40 feet; its walls are furnished by the patriotic labours of the eminent but unfortunate Barry, whose pencil and genius have been most successfully employed in the illustration of one of the most important maxims of moral truth, namely, "That the attainment of happiness, public as well as private, depends upon the development, proper cultivation, and perfection of the human faculties, physical and moral, which are so well calculated to elevate the human mind to its true station, as originally designed by Providence." This it has been his object to illustrate in a series of six pictures, exhibiting the progressive improvement of the condition of society, from a state of uncultivated barbarity to that of the most refined civilization. The first picture is, Mankind in a Savage State; the second, A Grecian Harvest-home, or a Thanksgiving to Ceres and Bacchus; the third, The Victors at the Olympic Games; the fourth, Navigation; the fifth, The Society of Arts; and the last, Elysium, or the State of Final Retribution. These pictures constitute one of the finest moral efforts of the art ever produced, and are an honour to the British school. Strangers find no difficulty in obtaining admission, by applying to any member for an order; and the politest attention is shown to all applicants. The plan was laid by Mr. W. Shipley, and the Society instituted by Lords Folkstone and Romney, in 1753. It consists of a President, sixteen Vice-presidents, and various officers. The President is His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who, in an impressive and apposite manner, distributes the premiums, medals, &c., with his own hand, upon the anniversary, which is held on the last Tuesday in May, in the King's Theatre, or Opera-house, and admission is obtained by tickets issued by the members. After the unnumbered testimonies of applause which this vast undertaking has received from those best qualified to appreciate its merits, any farther eulogy is superfluous. The chief objects of this Society, are the improvement of the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of the kingdom, by offer-

ing and awarding premiums for useful inventions, discoveries, &c., in pursuance of which plan the Society has already expended upwards of 60,000*l.* Meetings are held every Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, from October to June. Each member is at liberty to propose new members, who are admitted by ballot. Each member pays twenty guineas for life, or two guineas annually; may take one stranger to the weekly meetings, and on addressing a note to the housekeeper, may introduce his friends to the models, machines, &c.; has the use of the valuable library, and is entitled to the annual volume of the Society's Transactions. As each person receiving a premium is required to deposit a model, this Society possesses the finest collection of the kind in Europe. The time appointed for admission to see the pictures, models, &c. is between ten and two o'clock, Sundays and Wednesdays excepted.

Returning through Adam-street to the Strand, we arrive at *Bedford-street*, the site of the ancient mansion of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford.

On the opposite side of the Strand are avenues to *York-buildings*, the residence of the Archbishops of York, till Archbishop Matthew, in the reign of James I., exchanged it with the crown for several manors. It was the residence of Lord Chancellors Egerton and Bacon, after which it was granted to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it most magnificently. In 1648, the Parliament bestowed it on General Fairfax, whose daughter marrying the second Duke of Buckingham, the house reverted to its true owner, who resided here several years subsequent to the Restoration; but at length disposed of it, and laid several streets out on the site, which go by his name and titles; "George-street, Villiers-street, Duke-street, Off-alley, and Buckingham-street." In George-street a commodious sea-water bath has been formed. In Buckingham-street, the last house towards the river, on the east side, was occupied by Peter the Great, during his residence in London.

York-stairs, or *Buckingham Water-gate*, is a most perfect piece of building, and does honour to the name of Inigo Jones, who formed it. Rock-work, or rustic,



can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of water.

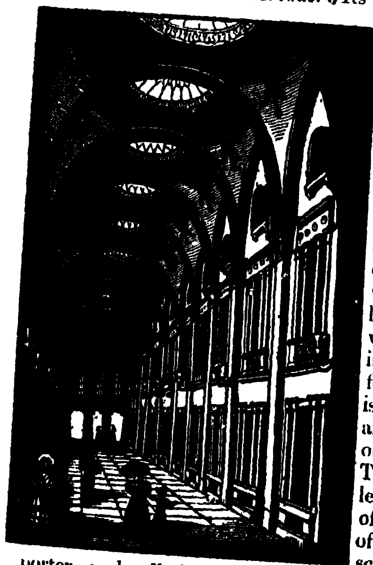
Hungerford-market takes it name from a family of Farleigh, in Wiltshire. Sir Edward Hungerford was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II., and had a large mansion here, which he converted into tenements and a market. The whole of the old market and sheds have been cleared away, and a new market upon a grand scale commenced, the design of which, beside being a general market, is to supply the west end of the town with fish, on as advantageous terms as are enjoyed at the eastern, and to break up the monopoly of the dealers at Billingsgate. It is fast approaching to its completion.

On the other side of the Strand, nearly opposite Hungerford-street, is the parish church of *St. Martin-in-the-Fields*. This edifice was rebuilt and consecrated in the year 1726. It is an elegant stone structure. In the west front is an ascent by a long flight

of steps to a noble portico of Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, with the royal arms in bas-relief. The same order is continued round in pilasters; and in the intercolumniations are two series of windows, surrounded with rustic. On each side of the doors are lofty Corinthian columns; the roof is concealed by a handsome balustrade; the steeple is stately and elegant, and the tower contains an excellent peal of twelve bells. The interior decorations are very fine; the ceiling is elliptical, which is better for the voice than the semicircular, though not so beautiful. It is divided into panels, enriched with fretwork. Slender Corinthian columns, on high pedestals, rising in the front, support the galleries and roof, which rests upon them in a very ornamental arch-work. The east end is richly adorned with fret-work and gilding; and over the altar is a large Venetian window, with stained glass. On each side are seats, with glazed windows, for the royal family and their household, whenever they come to church to qualify themselves to hold certain offices. The steeple is so contrived as to appear to want support; but the building is composed in a grand style of one order: the portico is truly noble. The interior is remarkably handsome, and the vestry-room, which has recently been rebuilt in a most elegant style, and now stands in front of the new street, contains very fine portraits of Archbishops Lamplugh and Tennison, Bishop Pearce, Dr. Lancaster, and other dignitaries who were vicars of this church. On one side is St. Martin's National Schools, the ground for which was given by his late Majesty George IV.; on the other, that of the vicar. Upwards of 1100 houses were pulled down in St. Martin's parish, to make way for the Strand improvements, and not more than 300 erected in their stead. By this judicious removal, the fine porch of St. Martin's church, and the whole of that beautiful structure, is laid open to view. A most elegant range of building has been erected, which bears the name of *West Strand;* but instead of a row

of shops and dwellings, it presents, at first view, the appearance of one magnificent palace. It consists of a handsome centre; the first and second stories of which are ornamented by columns with rich capitals, while the attic story is raised above that of the wings by balustrades. The ends have two columns only; but the style of the circular terminations compensates for this plainness. The palace style of these buildings is not quite in character with their intended appropriation.

Nearly in the centre of the façade, are three doorways to the *Lowther Arcade.* Its height is nearly equal to the second floor in the façade, but the harmony of the whole building is preserved, by this part of the façade being a sort of screen-front to the arcade, consisting of a row of covered shops, in length 245, in width 20, and in height 35 feet. The roof is supported by arches, resting on pilasters. The shops are let for the sale of fancy goods, of various descriptions. A porter, or beadle in livery, is stationed at each entrance. Considering it is a covered way, it is very



light, and is open at each end, leading, in a transverse direction, from the Strand to the back of St. Martin's church. It is here that the greatest improvements have taken place.

The whole of the buildings between what was Castle-court and Charing-cross, have been taken down, as have those between the Strand and Chandos-street; that portion of the Strand being made nearly double its former width.

The British Fire Office, erected at the corner of what was Castle-court (now formed into an elegant avenue, called *Agar-street*), was built from the design of Mr. Cockerell. The style is Grecian, grand, and characteristic of a lasting institution. The order is Doric, with an attic above: in the Strand front are two Doric columns. The angles are finished with pilasters, which are repeated in the attic. Between the Doric columns is the principal entrance; in front a pediment rises over the attic, in the tympanum of which is a large semicircular recess, and under this a large square recess, with an *alto relievo* of a lion, the badge of the Company: emblematical figures are placed over the windows of the second floor. At the side, the attic is finished by a balustrade of small Doric columns. The pedium, or basement, of this building, is unique in this metropolis. On the ground floor the public office reaches the whole length of the building, from the Strand northward. The Westminster Life Office has its entrance at the west side.

Here, at the angle of *William-street*, facing the Strand, stands

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

The first stone was laid by the Duke of Sussex, on September 15, 1831. The façade extends about 180 feet towards Agar-street. The architecture is chaste and simple Grecian. The principal façade presents a centre and two wings, with a range of seventeen windows towards Agar-street, with a rusticated ground

story, continued throughout the building. The south front is designed to correspond with the buildings lately erected in the Strand. The whole is from the design of Mr. Decimus Burton. This Hospital owed its commencement to the exertions of Dr. B. Golding; it possesses the very useful combination of a Dispensary with an Hospital.

William-street branches off hence in a transverse direction, at the back of West Strand, to its junction with Chandos-street. At the other extremity of West Strand, *Adelaide-street*, also a new erection, leads by the back of St. Martin's church to Chandos-street. The back front of the *Golden Cross Inn*, nearly occupies one side of *Duncannon-street*, leading to the mews, or rather to *Union-square*, just commenced, which, from its present appearance, promises to be worthy of its site; and, considering the present elegant character of this neighbourhood, this is bestowing on it the greatest praise. The front of the Golden Cross Inn is in the Strand.

The *Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Infirmary* stands at the north-west corner of William-street, where it joins Chandos-street, and merits all the patronage it may receive.

No. 7, in *Craven-street*, is remarkable for having been the residence of Dr. Franklin, and at present the place of meeting for the *Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts*, which rose through the endeavours of the Rev. Dr. Dodd, in 1772.

In the Strand, opposite to St. Martin's-lane, stood the hospital and gardens of *St. Mary Rouncival*, a religious establishment, founded and endowed by William, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III. After the suppression, it was given by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Cawarden, from whom it came to Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, who built a mansion out of its ruins, and called it Northampton-house. Through various hands it passed to Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, about the year 1642, and

has ever since been distinguished by the name of *Northumberland-house.* Bernard Jansen was the architect. The mansion originally consisted of three sides of a quadrangle, and the principal apartments were in the upper story next the Strand, but the noise of so great a thoroughfare being unpleasant, the Earl caused a fourth side to be erected, under the inspection of Inigo Jones, which, commanding a view over a spacious garden and the Surrey hills, unites the advantage of a palace, situated in the midst of a large and populous city, with the retirement of a country-seat. Besides other improvements, the whole of the front next the street was nearly rebuilt about 1750. The central part only received some trifling alteration, and may therefore be considered as a valuable remnant of the original pile. On the summit is a fine carved lion *passant;* the crest of the noble family of Percy. The vestibule of the interior is 82 feet long, and more than 12 in breadth, ornamented with Doric columns. Each end communicates with a staircase, leading to the principal apartments facing the Thames, and embellished with paintings by Titian, particularly the Cornaro family, and the works of other great masters. The state-gallery on the left is 106 feet long, most beautifully ornamented; and here are above 150 rooms, appropriated for the several uses of the family. The garden lies between the house and Scotland-yard, and forms a pleasing kind of scenery before the principal apartments. In this house, during the Interregnum, the Earl of Northumberland received General Monk, and had a conference with him and several of the leading persons of the nation, when the Restoration of Charles II. was first proposed in direct terms, as necessary for the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom.

CHARING CROSS.

Two centuries and a half ago, Charing-cross was open country, all the way to Hampstead and Highgate. North of the Cross there were only a few houses

in front of the mews, where the King's falcons were kept. The *Hay-market* was a country-road, with hedges on each side, running between pastures. *St. Martin's-lane* was bounded on the west side by the high walls of the mews, and on the other side by a few houses and by old St. Martin's church, where the present church stands. From these buildings was a quiet country lane, leading to *St. Giles's*, then a pleasant village, situated among fine trees. *Holborn* was a mere road between the open meadow land, with a green hedge on the north side. In the middle of the road leading to the *Abbey*, and opposite to Charing-cross, stood a hermitage and chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine in 1262, which belonged to the see of Llandaff; a few surrounding houses constituted the village of Charing, where Edward I. built a beautiful wooden cross in memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor. One of an octagonal form was afterwards constructed of stone, containing eight figures. Some deny the existence of any village here before the erection of the cross, and derive the name from "*chere reyne*," as having been the resting-place of the beloved Queen; and in a view published in the Antiquarian Repertory, not more than a house or two appear on the spot; but it may be replied, that all the other crosses take their name from the place they stand on; and no great number of houses were requisite then to constitute a village. In the view alluded to, on the left of the Observatory is a public-house, with some large trees before it, and one or two small cottages, probably a rural summer retreat, bearing the name of Charing.

In 1633, the original stone cross was surmounted by a most beautiful and animated statue of Charles I., by Le Sœur; but in 1643 it was pulled down, and destroyed by the populace, in their great zeal against superstitious edifices, and it was not restored to its present state till 1678, when it was placed on the pedestal 17 feet high, the work of Grinlin Gibbons.

The "Rump" Parliament had previously ordered it to be sold, and broken to pieces; but John River, the brazier who purchased it, having more cunning or loyalty than his masters, buried it unmutilated, and shewed them some broken pieces of brass, in token of his obedience. Charles I. is most admirably repre-



sented in armour, with his own hair, uncovered, on horseback. The figures are brass, looking towards Whitehall, and are as large as life, enriched with the Arms of England, trophies, cupids, palm-branches, &c., enclosed with a rail and banister of iron-work; the pedestal is erected in the centre of a circle of stone, 30 feet in diameter; its area being one step above that of the street, fenced with strong posts. This statue has been falsely asserted to be without girths to the saddle, but on close inspection they may be seen.

END OF WALK XIV.

WALK XV.

Charing-Cross, by the Haymarket, Pall-Mall, Piccadilly, to Hyde-Park-Corner; return through Oxford-Street to St. Giles's.

FROM Charing-cross we proceed by Spring-gardens, where there is a chapel of ease to St. Martin's; thence by Cockspur-street to the Haymarket.

In the days of Charles II., though the *Haymarket* and *Hedge-lane* had names, they were literally lanes bounded by hedges, and all beyond to the north-east and west was open country. In the fine plan of London, published by Faithorn in 1658, the only house that appears at the end next to Piccadilly, is the gaming-house, the site of which was afterwards occupied by *Coventry-house*, the residence of Henry Coventry, secretary of state, who died here in 1686. This is now covered by *Coventry-street*. Before these improvements, *Windmill-street* consisted of detached houses, and a windmill standing in a field on the west side. The market, so long held here for hay and straw, is now removed to Cumberland-market.

Great alterations have been made in the vicinity of the Haymarket, by a continuation of Pall-Mall, under the name of Pall-Mall East, so as to afford a view of St. Martin's church, and forming a handsome street in front of the Opera-house. *Cockspur-street* has likewise been made wider, the north side having been rebuilt.

In the Haymarket are two structures for public entertainment. The *King's Theatre*, or *Opera-house*, is the most fashionable place of amusement in the metropolis, it having been erected to gratify the increasing taste of the higher classes for exquisite music and elegant dancing. Here are performed Italian operas and ballets, by the most celebrated Italian and French performers. The original structure was burnt

down in 1790, and shortly afterwards rebuilt on an improved plan. The exterior did not take its present elegant form till 1818, when it was erected from designs by Mr. Nash. It is now a handsome edifice, cased with stucco, and adorned with an elegant colonnade, supported by cast-iron pillars of the Doric order. The front is decorated with a relievo executed by Mr. Budd in 1821, representing the origin and progress of music. The interior is magnificent, and nearly as large as the Theatre of *La Scala* at Milan. Each box is enclosed by curtains, according to the fashion of the Neapolitan theatres, and furnished with six chairs. There are five tiers of boxes, all private property, at least for the season. They will accommodate about 900 persons, the pit and gallery each 800. There is a grand concert-room, fitted up in the most elegant manner. The opera season commences in January, and is continued on Tuesdays and Saturdays till August. The prices of admission are, pit 10*s.* 6*d.*; stalls 14*s.* 6*d.*; gallery 5*s.*: the performances commence at half past seven o'clock. —The *Little Theatre*, in the Haymarket, is opened during the summer months. The patent by which it is held was formerly granted to Samuel Foote, esq., denominated the Aristophanes of his day; of whom it was afterwards purchased by George Colman, esq. This Theatre contains two tiers of boxes, a pit, and two galleries.

Facing the top of the Haymarket, in *Great Windmill-street*, is the large house formerly the residence of Dr. William Hunter.—The *Tennis-court*, long the rendezvous of pugilistic amateurs, and the exhibition of inhuman sport, was in this street: it is now unoccupied.

Golden-square, near the east end of Piccadilly, was first called *Golding-square*, from the name of its builder. It was erected soon after the Revolution in 1688. *Carnaby-market* was formerly called Marlborough-market; it is erected on what was called the *Pest-field*, being the site of a lazaretto built there in 1665, the time of the dreadful plague, by Lord Craven.

who remained in London the whole time.—The *Royal Metropolitan Infirmary for Children*, is in Broad-street.

In *Oxendon-street* there is a chapel, first built as a meeting-house by the celebrated Richard Baxter.

Leicester-house, in Leicester-fields, was founded by one of the Sydneys, Earls of Leicester, and was for a short time the residence of Elizabeth, daughter of James I., the titular Queen of Bohemia, who died here in February 1661. This house, it has been observed, "was successively the pouting-place of princes." George II., when Prince of Wales, after he had quarrelled with his father, lived here several years. His son Frederick followed his example, and died here. Leicester-house, when totally deserted by its royal possessors, became the museum of natural history belonging to Sir Ashton Lever, who died in 1778. This being won by way of lottery, by Mr. James Parkinson, and transferred by him to the Surrey side of Black-friars-bridge, it again experienced the most mortifying neglect, and was disposed of by public auction, in separate lots, in a sale which lasted upwards of forty days. During the year 1806, it was pulled down, and *Leicester-place* erected on its ruins; this now forms an avenue from the square to New Lisle-street.—Under the titles of *Udorama* and *Cosmorama*, a novel and ingenious exhibition has been opened at the New Bazaar in Leicester-square. It consists of a model from Nature, of the Valley Grindenwald and the surrounding scenery, as seen from the foot of Taulhorn. The Cosmorama comprises several interesting scenes, particularly a view of Rome, in which the effect of immense altitude of building is rendered with great exactitude.

The large house on the north side of Leicester-square was called *Saville-house*, being the residence of the patriotic Sir George Saville, who was many years knight of the shire for York. The inside of this house was destroyed by the infuriated bigots collected by

Lord George Gordon in 1780. A part of Sir George Saville's house, at present contains *Miss Linwood's Exhibition of Needle-work;* which consists of copies of the finest pictures of the English and Foreign schools. Sir Joshua Reynolds lived on the west side of this square. The celebrated Hogarth resided in the house on the east side of the square, now the *Sabloniere-hotel;* adjoining to which lived that eminent surgeon, John Hunter. At No. 47, is the *Western Literary and Scientific Institution*, similar in its design to the London Institution, and others already described. The fine equestrian statue of George I., which stands in the centre of this square, originally stood in the park at Cannons, near Stanmore.

The house in which our illustrious British mathematician, Sir Isaac Newton, resided, is still in perfect preservation in *St. Martin's-street*, Leicester-fields. It stands between the chapel and Long's-court. He had resided in Haydon-square, when Master of the Mint, on account of its vicinity to the Tower; but becoming President of the Royal Society, he removed to Leicester-fields. Here he enjoyed his honours, and passed the later years of his life. It afterwards became an Italian coffee-house of celebrity; and, latterly, it has been converted into a national, or parish school. About half a century since, it was taken by a foreigner, who built a little observatory at the top, and then filled it with some old-fashioned instruments, and some antiquated furniture, advertised the house as on view, in the state in which it was left by Newton, and many visitors from the country and foreign parts were imposed upon, till the joke became too stale.

At the end of *Cranbourne-street*, adjoining to Leicester-square, *Burford's Panorama* has been exhibited several years in such perfection, that to many of the beholders the scenes appeared to be realized. Mr. Burford's species of painting has not unaptly been called, "The Perfection of Perspective."

Jermyn and *St. Alban's streets* took their names

from the gallant Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, supposed to have married the Queen Dowager, Henrietta Maria, after the death of Charles I. Jermyn-Street abounds with hotels of the first respectability.

Pall-Mall is a broad handsome street. Here is the Gallery of the *British Institution*, founded under the patronage of His Majesty George IV., in 1805, on the plan of Sir Thomas Barnard, for the encouragement of British artists, and to afford them opportunities of exhibiting historical subjects to greater advantage than in the rooms of the Royal Academy. It exhibits, during half the year, a collection of the works of living artists for sale. During part of the other half year, it is furnished with pictures, painted by the most celebrated masters, for the study of academic and other pupils in painting. The price of admission, and the catalogue, are each one shilling. The gallery purchased for the use of this Institution, was erected by Alderman Boydell, for the exhibition of his Shakspeare Gallery, and is well adapted for the purpose. The sculpture in front, representing Shakspeare, accompanied by Painting and Poetry, is light and elegant: it was designed by Banks. A statue of Achilles bewailing the loss of Briseis, ornaments the hall. At No. 80½, nearly opposite this Institution, some fine works in sculpture, by Mr. Laurence Macdonald, are now exhibiting, consisting of several interesting groups, numerous busts, &c.

The NATIONAL GALLERY, at No. 100, is a small but excellent collection of paintings, including some of the rarest and best works of the most celebrated foreign masters, and some of the finest specimens of native skill, such as Hogarth's Marriage A-la-mode, Wilkie's Village Festival, &c. It was first opened for public inspection in May 1824, and then consisted of about forty pictures, which were purchased of the executors of the late Mr. Angerstein for 40,000*l.*; since which, Sir G. Beaumont has presented his splendid collection to the nation. The British Institution, and several

private individuals, have also contributed pictures, and others have been purchased by Parliament. Artists alone are admitted on Fridays and Saturdays: the early part of the week the public are admitted from ten till five, gratis, and the price of the catalogue is sixpence; not more than 200 persons are permitted to be in the rooms at the same time. No fees are allowed to be given to the servants.

Marlborough-house was the residence of the Prince of Saxe Coburg: it is a stately brick edifice, erected for the Duke of Marlborough during Queen Anne's reign, as a testimony of the nation's gratitude for his services. It has two wings, adorned with rustic stone-work, and the interior is splendidly furnished. A painting of the Battle of Hochstet, in which are portraits of the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and Marshal Talland, adorns the vestibule.

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, on the north side of Pall-Mall, is very large and beautiful; the area forms an octagon, enclosing a fine basin of water and a pedestal, surmounted by a statue of William III. On the east side stands *Norfolk-house*, in which His Majesty George III. was born. Adjoining this is *London-house*, the town-residence of the Bishops of that see.—*Windham's Club* is at No. 8 in this square.

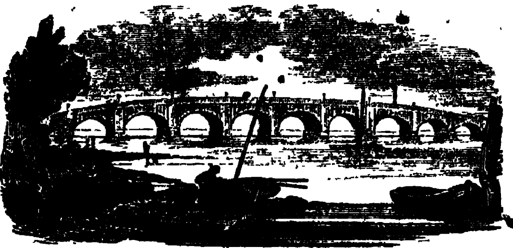
In *York-street* the Unitarians have erected a beautiful chapel. Facing York-street is the parish church of *St. James, Westminster*. This structure, originally a chapel of ease, was, in the first year of James II., constituted a parochial church, and the parish wholly taken out of that of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The roof of this church is arched, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, and the door-cases of the Ionic order. The interior of the roof is divided into panels of crocket and fret-work. The door-cases, especially that facing Jermyn-street, are highly enriched. On the baptismal font, carved by Grinlin Gibbons, the Fall of Man, the Salvation of Noah, &c. are represented. The altar-piece is very spacious, having a large com-

pass pediment, under which is a carved pelican, feeding its young, between two doves. The organ was given by Queen Mary II., in the year 1691. The tablet in the porch of this church, to the memory of the facetious Tom D'Urfey, has been removed several years. Facing St. James's church, in Piccadilly, is the remains of *Swallow-street*, with a meeting-house, containing one of the oldest Scots Presbyterian congregations in London.

Piccadilly is so called from *Peccadilla-hall*, a sort of repository for ruffs. The *Egyptian-hall* was erected in the year 1812, after a design by, P. F. Robinson. It was the property of W. Bullock, esq., by whose name the museum was called; it was designed for the reception of the collection of curiosities, called the London Museum: the articles it contained were subsequently disposed of by auction. The design is completely Egyptian, with the exception of its being divided into stories, which it is doubtful if Egyptian buildings were. It is copied from the great Temple of Tentyra, as described in the celebrated work of Denon. The entablature of the centre window is supported by two colossal figures, whose novel and picturesque appearance add greatly to the interest excited by a work unique in its character, and elegant in its execution. Large columns beneath these form appropriate pedestals for their support. The superior cornice forms a considerable projection, rising from colossal sculptured torus that bounds the entire design; it is on a scale of grandeur commensurate with the rest of the building. The rooms are now let out for occasional exhibitions, &c. Piccadilly was completed as far as Berkeley-street in 1642. The first good house built in Piccadilly was *Burlington-house*, the noble founder of which said, he placed it there "because he was certain no one would build beyond him!" The front of this noble mansion is of stone; the circular colonnade is of the Doric order, and by this the wings are connected. This house was left to the Devonshire family, on the express con-



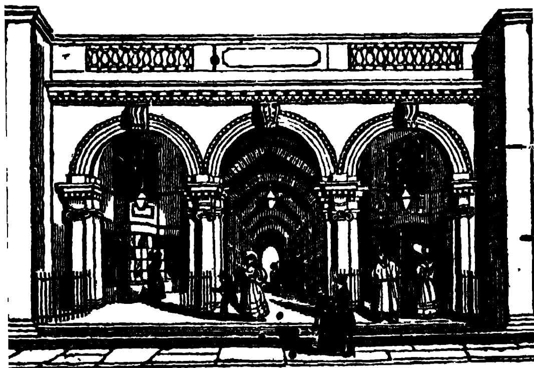
Penitentiary.



Vauxhall Bridge.

dition that it should not be demolished. The heavy screen which conceals the beautiful front from the street, has long been regretted as a nuisance.

The *Burlington Arcade* turns down by the side of Burlington-house: it consists of a double row of handsome shops, with dormitories above them. It was erected from designs by Samuel Ware, esq., receives light through sky-lights in the roof, and leads from Piccadilly to Burlington-gardens. It has a triplicated



entrance at each end, and is much frequented, being rendered particularly attractive by its seclusion from heat, dust, or rain: a porter attends at each end, to keep out improper visitors. Here is the glass-working exhibition of Mr. Finn.

Adjoining to Burlington-house is the *Albany Chambers*, first inhabited by Lord Melbourne, and transferred from him to the Duke of York. When His Royal Highness quitted possession, the gardens were covered with buildings, and the whole converted into chambers, for the casual residence of the nobility and gentry who had not settled residences in town. The name of the *Albany* was given to this house in com-

pliment to the Duke, whose second title was Duke of Albany. It is a fine range of buildings, with a porter's lodge at each end; but it is not a regular thoroughfare. Here stood the house of the Earl of Sutherland, whose advice ruined his sovereign, James II. The present structure is the work of the late Sir Wm. Chambers.

No. 78, is the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire; No. 82, that of Mr. Baring; No. 94, that of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; and No. 107, the residence of N. M. Rothschild, the Austrian Consul.

At the back of *Burlington-gardens* are several good streets; viz. *Saville-street*, *Cork-street*, *Old* and *New Burlington streets*. At the end of Old Burlington-street is *Burlington-school*, founded by the last Lady Burlington, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of eighty females, upon the most liberal plan. The south end of this street is occupied by the stately mansion built by Leoni, for Gay's patron, the Duke of Queensberry, who was allowed to build, and have a view into Burlington-gardens. Having been in a state of dilapidation, it was purchased by the late Earl of Uxbridge, who making several improvements, gave it the name of *Uxbridge-house.*

The Army Medical Officers' Benevolent Fund Society, is held at No. 5, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly; it was founded in 1820: and the Aged Christian Society is held at No. 32, Sackville-street, for the permanent relief of the Religious Poor. The Medico-Botanical Society is in the same street. Week's mechanical exhibition is at No. 3, Tichborne-street; and there is a Court of Requests in Vine-street.

At the top of *Albemarle-street* is *Grafton-street*, on the site of which stood *Clarendon-house*, built by the great Lord Clarendon. This his enemies called *Dunkirk-house*, calumniating him with having built it with the money arising from the sale of that town to the French.

Here is also the *Royal Institution*, founded in 1800, under the patronage of His Majesty George IV., and

incorporated by Charter, as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain." Its object is the diffusion of general knowledge, and the introduction of useful mechanical inventions, and for illustrating, by philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life. Sir H. Davy lectured here as Professor of Chemistry, and was succeeded by W. T. Brande, esq. The house is very large, and has double windows, to keep out the cold in winter and the heat in summer. It contains a chemical laboratory on an extensive scale, a handsome library, a commodious theatre, in which the lectures are delivered, reading-rooms, apartments for professors, and a large room for the reception of models presented to the Institution. They have also a printing-office, &c.

At the foot of *Hay-hill*, is *Berkeley-square*. The south side of Berkeley-square is occupied by the beautiful house and grounds of the Marquess of Lansdowne; the house, fronted with stone, was built by Adams: the gardens are well laid out. At No. 42 in this square, is the residence of Sir John Cam Hobhouse. At the top of *Charles-street*, on the west side of this square, is *St. John's-street chapel*.

Berkeley-street is built on the site of Berkeley-house, a fine ancient mansion, which belonged to the family of that name. At the corner of this street, in Piccadilly, is *Devonshire-house*. This part of Piccadilly, as far as Hyde-park-corner, was formerly called *Portugal-street*. Devonshire-house was the last in the street long after 1700. The present building was constructed according to a design by Kent, and cost 20,000*l.* including 1000*l.* presented by the third Duke of Devonshire to the architect. The old house, according to Pennant, was frequented by Waller, Denham, and most of the wits in the days of Charles II.

At No. 33, *Bruton-street*, Berkeley-square, is a Museum belonging to the Zoological Society, containing numerous specimens of mammalia, birds, reptiles, fishes, shells, and insects.

Opposite Albemarle-street, at No. 23 in which is the *Alfred* Club-house, is *St. James's-street*, a broad descending avenue to the royal palace. This street contains several subscription-houses, for the use of noblemen, members of parliament, &c. The most important of these is *Crockford's* Club-house. This building, of extensive dimensions and expensive execution, consists of a lofty ground story, lighted by five spacious Venetian windows, and a magnificent upper, or principal story, with an equal number of French casement windows. The entrance is by way of the lower central window, up a flight of stone steps to the elevated ground floor, under which is a lofty, airy, and extensive basement story, separated from the street by an elegant stone balustrade, on the pedestals of which are raised a series of bronzed tripods, that support as many elegant octagonal lanterns. *Brookes's* Club-house, at No. 61, just below this, is a pleasing, and from its magnitude, a grand composition. Its interior, which is finished in the rich and gaudy style of Louis XIV., is a fine specimen of that overloaded, but magnificent domestic architecture. *Boodle's* is at No. 28; No. 64, is the *Cocoa Tree* Club-house; *Arthur's*, at 69, was rebuilt in 1827; it consists of stone, with a rusticated basement of five arches, above which are six columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature, cornice, and balustrade. The *Albion* is held at No. 85.—At No. 16, is the banking establishment of Messrs. Herries and Co.

The front of *St. James's Palace* next to this street, appears little better than an antiquated gate-house, leading to a small square court.

The *Stafford Gallery*, in Cleveland-row, St. James's, is one of the richest collections of the works of the old masters in this country. The Marquess of Stafford was the first patron of the arts in the metropolis, who opened his collection for the inspection of the public. Admission was first granted in May 1806; since which time his lordship has appropriated Wednesday,

from the hours of twelve till five, for the admission of visitors, during the months of May and June. Tickets are obtained by application at the house, on any day but Tuesday: a recommendation is requisite.—The Lord Chamberlain's Offices are in the Stable-yard.

Almack's, sometimes called *Willis's-rooms*, is in King-street. This is the highest and most exclusive assembly in London: it is under the direction of a committee of ladies of the first rank and fashion. The Caledonian balls, and some other fashionable assemblages meet here. An opening is made from King-street into St. James's-street, by which a communication is afforded between St. James's-square and one of the principal streets of the metropolis, which had before been closed up by a small court. *St. James's Bazaar*, at the corner of King-street, was opened in April 1832.

Spencer-house, St. James's-place, is the town residence of Earl Spencer: it is in the Grecian style of architecture. The pediment of the front, towards the Green-park, is adorned with statues and vases; in the interior is an elegant library, containing some of the finest books in the kingdom. No. 25, is the house of Sir Francis Burdett: his former residence, in Piccadilly, stood a regular siege, when he opposed the privilege claimed by the House of Commons, of arresting members without the walls.

Arlington-street runs parallel with St. James's-street, and contains several noblemen's houses. Opposite is *Dover-street*, in which is the house appointed for the residence of the Bishops of Ely. Upon *Hay-hill*, according to Strype's Annals, Sir Thomas Wyatt was defeated, in 1554, by the Royalists, in favour of Queen Mary.

The south side of Piccadilly is bounded by the iron railing of the *Green-park*, and the Ranger's house and garden. The north side is principally composed of an assemblage of mansions belonging to the nobility, &c. On this side are several good streets; *Stratton-street*, *Bolton-street*, and *Clarges-*

street, built on the site of *Clarges-house*, leading to *May-fair*. Here, in February 1806, died the celebrated Mrs. Carter, in her eighty-ninth year; supposed to be the first classical scholar of her age, if we except Sir William Jones. This spot was originally called *Brook-field;* and when the ancient fair, granted by Edward I. to St. James's Hospital, ceased with the dissolution of religious houses, this fair was removed here, and assumed the name of *May-fair*, from its being held on the first days of that month. The fair received its final dissolution about 1764. The principal exhibitions of this once famous place, were mostly upon an open space upon which *May-fair chapel* and *Curzon-street* stand. At the corner of Stratton-street resides the Duchess of St. Alban's. "What daughter of the muse, *tragic* or *comic*, ever before drew two such high prizes in the lottery of life, as she has done!—the richest of bankers first, and next a duke. Many an actress has been twice an idol, but none have had two such worshippers. To her honour, however, be it spoken, she cannot be reproached with a failure in the duty contracted at either altar."

Down-street, *Park-lane*, and *Hamilton-place*, are the only avenues of any consequence, till we arrive at *Hyde-park-corner*, one of the principal entrances to London from the western counties. The mass of buildings on the right side of the street, containing *Apsley-house*, &c. erected from the designs of the Adams, cannot fail of impressing strangers with an elevated idea of the splendour of the metropolis.

Apsley-house, formerly the residence of the Marquess of Wellesley, now the property of his brother, the Duke of Wellington, has recently been enlarged, embellished, and considerably improved. Its situation as a town residence is unequalled, as it stands at the western entrance of the metropolis, enjoying the most delightful views of the Parks, bounded only by the Kent and Surrey hills. The principal front consists of a centre and two wings. The portico is of the Corin-

thian order, raised upon a rusticated arcade of three apertures, leading to the entrance-hall; each of the wings have two windows in width; the basement of the building is formed by a ground story, the whole of which is rusticated. The west front consists of two wings. The centre slightly recedes, and has four windows, to which are added, a handsome balcony; the portico is crowned by a graceful pediment of classic proportions. The whole has an air of substantial elegance, and extremely good taste. The Piccadilly front is enclosed with a rich bronzed palisade between leaved pillars, being in continuation of the classical taste of the entrance-gates to Hyde-park, and the superb entrance to the royal gardens on the opposite side of the road. Throughout the whole, the chaste Grecian honeysuckle is introduced with very pleasing effect. Besides the new frontage, Apsley-house has been considerably enlarged, and a slip of ground from Hyde-park added to the gardens. The ball-room, extending the whole depth of the mansion, is one of the most magnificent *salons* in the metropolis, and a picture-gallery has been added. The bust of Napoleon, sculptured by Canova, is preserved here.

Earl Grosvenor's (now Marquess of Westminster) *Gallery* forms the western wing of his spacious town mansion in *Park-lane*. It is from the designs of Mr. Cundy, and consists of a colonnade of the Corinthian order, raised upon a plain joined stylobate. Over each column of the principal building, is an isolated statue, with an attic behind them, after the manner of the ancient building called by Palladio, the Forum of Trajan, at Rome. On the acroteria of the building, are vases on a balustrade, and between the columns is a series of blank windows, with balustraded balconies and triangular pediments. Above these are sunk panels, with garlands of fruit and flowers. This gallery has been erected for the reception of the superb Grosvenor collection, the foundation of which was laid by the purchase of the

late Mr. Agar's pictures, for 30,000 guineas. It has since been gradually enlarged, by the best works of ancient and modern masters, till it has become one of the finest collections in England. The public are admitted in the months of May and June, to inspect the pictures, under certain restrictions.

Park-lane was called *Tyburn-lane*, till it received its more fashionable appellation. The recent embellishment of several mansions here, is indicative of the improved taste of our day. A few years since, the lane, for the most part, consisted of unsightly brick fronts; but stone and plaster encasements have now given it the appearance of a new neighbourhood. In this lane is the residence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Facing *Stanhope-street* is *Chesterfield-house*, built by the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield: the stone colonnades leading from the house to the wings, are very beautiful, and the staircase belonged to the vast mansion of the Duke of Chandos, at Cannons.

Grosvenor square is entirely surrounded with magnificent houses, many of the fronts being of stone, and others of rubbed brick, with quoins, facios, windows, and door-cases of stone; and some are adorned with stone columns of the various orders. The centre is ornamented with an equestrian statue of George I.

St. Mark's chapel, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, by Mr. Gandy, is an elegant Grecian structure, of the Ionic order.

Upper Brook-street is a very fine avenue, and has long been inhabited by noble and opulent families. The Marquess of Westminster has erected a splendid town mansion here, and a new Theatre, &c.

Tyburn-turnpike is a considerable entrance to the metropolis, from the great western road. The view over Hyde-park to the Surrey hills on the south, over Paddington to Harrow on the north-west, and the extent of prospect down Oxford-street, constitute altogether a very beautiful scene.

Oxford-street extends about one mile from east to west, and looks into six of the principal squares— Soho, Hanover, and Grosvenor squares on the south; Cavendish, Manchester, and Portman squares on the north.—In Oxford-street is the *Pantheon*, a noble structure, the interior of which was destroyed by fire in 1792: its elegant front and portico were spared, and the whole was rebuilt, but not in its original style. It was first opened for the amusement of the higher classes, by the performance of music, masquerades, &c. and afterwards converted into a Theatre; but the license being lost, it has been closed several years.— The *Queen's Bazaar*, at No. 73, was first called the *Royal Bazaar*: it has been rebuilt, and considerably enlarged. It is open from ten till six, for the sale of various fancy articles, and for the exhibition of specimens of the fine arts.

Portman-square is next in beauty, as it is next in dimensions, to Grosvenor-square. It is built with regularity, but not with grandeur and picturesque effect. This square, begun in 1764, was nearly twenty years before it was completed. *Montague-house*, the residence of the late Mrs. Montague, is situated at the north-west corner of this square. Here that lady used annually, on the 1st of May, to regale all the little chimney-sweeps of the metropolis, that they might "enjoy one happy day." This benevolent custom is now discontinued.


"*Only once a year!*"

Portman-market has been recently opened in this

neighbourhood, and a new Theatre is building in the vicinity.

Portman-street Bazaar is a vast structure, which vies with the best of its contemporaries: several hundred persons pursue profitable employments within its walls. A noble riding-house has been lately constructed, under the superintendence of the Honorable Captain Bruce, late equerry to the King of Sweden. The spacious area or quadrangle is surrounded with beautiful galleries, in which there are upwards of 300 carriages of every description, at marked prices, with their appendages of harness and general saddlery; while in the extensive line of stabling, are English and foreign horses of all grades, from the "high mettled racer" to the "hack on the road."—The *Ladies' Bazaar*, occupied by respectable females, who exhibit every thing useful and fashionable, is upwards of 2000 feet in extent: there are also interior shops filled with valuable jewellery, hardware, &c.

Bryanstone-square is built on the estate of E. Bryanstone Portman, esq. a little to the north-west of Portman-square.—A new church has been erected in *Wyndham-place*, dedicated to *St. Mary*, having its principal front at the south, in the centre of which is the portico and tower. It consists of a nave and body, with side aisles. The tower is circular, and divided into three stories: Sir Robert Smirke was the architect. The interior is very splendidly embellished, and has a beautiful veined marble font. It was consecrated and opened for public worship in January 1824.

Manchester-square contains the residence of the Marquess of Hertford, originally inhabited by the Duke of Manchester, and afterwards by a Spanish ambassador, who erected a small chapel in *Spanish-place*, on the east side of his mansion, from designs by Bonomi, which, for its classic purity of style, is admired by all lovers of architecture.

Cavendish-square, planned in 1715, contains in the centre of its enclosure, an equestrian statue of William,

Duke of Cumberland, constructed in 1770, at the expence of Lieutenant-General William Strode.

Pursuing the route from Manchester-square, we come to *High-street, Mary-le-bone,* in which is situated the parish church of *St. Mary-at-Bourn,* vulgarly called *St. Mary-la-Bonne.* The foundation of the old church here was laid by Bishop Braybroke, about the year 1400, and this structure continued till 1741. It was then found necessary to take it down, on account of its ruinous state, when another diminutive brick building rose in its room. This parish has now five splendid churches: the parish, or mother church, and four district churches. What is now the parish church of *St. Mary-le-bone,* was begun in 1813, as a chapel of ease; but when the interior was completed, it was so much admired, that it was thought expedient to convert it into the parish church; and the present tower was substituted for the stone cupola first erected. The north, or principal front, is a handsome façade, consisting of a winged portico of the Roman Corinthian order. The portico is composed of eight columns; six in the front, and two in flank. The tower is in three stories; the first is rusticated, and crowned with a spherical dome, and finished with a small pedestal, sustaining a vane: the interior is very handsomely finished. The pulpit is elegantly carved, and rests on a single pillar, which spreads at the capital, and is finished with a group of cherubim heads. The altar-piece, representing the Nativity, was painted and presented to this church by the late Mr. West. Opposite the church stood the ancient manor-house, pulled down in 1791; behind this mansion was a tavern and bowling-green, much frequented by persons of rank during the reign of Queen Anne; but it afterwards grew into such disrepute, that Gay, in his Beggar's Opera, made it one of the scenes of Macheath's debauches. The gardens were afterwards opened for public breakfasts, and other entertainments, about 1740, and continued to be a place of public resort,

similar to the present Vauxhall, till 1777, when the whole was let, and the site is now occupied by the stately houses of *Devonshire-place*.

Christ church, Mary-le-bone, is in Stafford-street Lisson-green: it was opened in 1825, and is a substantial building of the Ionic order, above which is a square tower, surmounted by a cupola. It is one of the district churches belonging to this parish; and is a good imitation of the architecture of Sir Christopher Wren, by Hardwick.

Returning to Oxford-street, we come to *Stratford-place*, a handsome pile of buildings, built about the year 1775, by Edward Stratford esq. and others. The houses, twenty-two in number, are ornamented with Ionic pilasters. The Lord Mayor's Banqueting-house occupied part of the site of these buildings, and near it were nine fountains, or conduits, erected about the year 1238, for supplying the City with salubrious water. The principal of the Conduit-heads, from which the citizens derived water at that period, were at *Conduit-mead* (where New Bond-street, Conduit-street, &c. now stand), Tyburn, Paddington, White Conduit-fields, Highbury-barn, and Hackney. In September 1562, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. rid to the Conduit-heads, says Strype, "to see them, after the old fashion, and afore dinner they hunted the hare, and killed her, and thence to dinner, at the head of the Conduit; and after dinner they went to hunting the fox. There was a great cry for a mile, and at length the hounds killed her at St. Giles's."—In Conduit-street is Trinity chapel.

New Bond-street is still esteemed an avenue of fashionable resort; the shops have been much improved within a few years past; but the communications from it to the several squares, and its length, are its principal advantages.—In 1700, *Old Bond-street* was built no farther than the west end of *Clifford-street*. What is now New Bond-street, was at that time an open field, called Conduit-mead. The *Royal Navy Club* is

at No 160 —The New Society of Painters in Water-colours is at No 16, Old Bond street At No 28, Mr Thom, the self-taught sculptor, exhibits his celebrated statues of *Tam o' Shanter* and *Souter Johnny* The Western Exchange was established in 1817 It is a kind of bazaar for the sale of fancy articles, principally supported by ladies

George-street, Hanover-square, with its church, rose about 1700 the church was finished in 1724 The names of Hanover and Cavendish squares first appear in the plans of London in 1720 —On the east side of George-street is the parish church of *St George, Hanover-square*, a noble stone building The west front is truly grand, being supported by six pillars of the Corinthian order, an entablature, and a handsome pediment The steeple of this church, though it possesses few ornaments, is noble and majestic, consisting of a tower rising from the roof It is of an octagon shape, having coupled columns at the four sides of the Corinthian order, and large windows at the four fronts on the top of the entablature, above the columns, are vases coupled The whole is crowned with an elegant dome, and a small turret, surmounted by a ball and vane of copper gilt, about 100 feet high The interior of this church is very handsome, being supported by eight pillars of the Corinthian order, raised upon pedestals, a band of ornamented scroll-work extends from column to column, the intermediate spaces are filled with sunk panels The church is pewed with oak, and wainscoted eight feet high One, and sometimes both the churchwardens of this parish are frequently persons of title

Hanover-square, built soon after the accession of the present royal family, as well as George-street, exhibits many examples of the German style of architecture in private houses On the east side, the *Concert-rooms*, originally opened under the conduct of Messrs Harrison and Knyvett, were burnt down in 1828 they have since been rebuilt

A bronze statue, to the memory of the Right Honorable William Pitt, was erected here on a pedestal of Scotch granite, 16 feet high, exclusive of the statue, which is 10 feet high, the work of Mr. Chantrey, and is perhaps the finest in London. The figure is upright, in the act of speaking; the drapery falls on the pedestal.



"The view down George-street, from the upper end of the square, is one of the most interesting in the whole city; the sides of the square, the area in the middle, the breaks of building that form the entrance of the vista, the vista itself, but above all, the beautiful projection of the portico of St. George's church, are all circumstances that unite in beauty, and render the scene perfect." Mr. Malton says, "This view has more the air of an Italian scene than any other in London."—*Harewood-house*, on the north side, of the square, was built for the late Duke of Roxburgh, but purchased by Lord Harewood.

In *Tenterden-street*, is the Royal Academy of Music, established by a Charter given by George IV. The object of this Institution is to promote the cultivation of the science of music, and afford facilities for attaining perfection in it, by assisting with general instruction the natives of this country, and thus enable

those who pursue this delightful branch of the fine arts, to enter into competition with, and rival the natives of other countries, and to provide the means of an honorable and comfortable livelihood. The most eminent professors are engaged for harmony and composition, the Italian language, singing, piano-forte, harp, violin, clarionet, flute, &c. &c.

Crossing Oxford-street, *Holles-street* leads to *Cavendish-square*, and hence to *Harley-street*, where, at No. 1, dwells Dr. Southey.

Returning to Oxford-street, we cross to *King-street*, in which is *King-street chapel*, first built of wood by Dr. Tennison. In 1702 it was handsomely rebuilt of brick, and is neatly adorned in the interior.

Major Foubert's-passage marks the site of that gentleman's academy for riding, fencing, &c. and leads to Great Marlborough-street. At No. 28, in the original Marlborough-street, was the residence of Lord Ferrars, who was executed for the murder of his servant. The house, No. 13, in Little Marlborough-street, having a small court in the front, and another house built partly before it, was the town-house of the Duke of Marlborough, previous to his residing in Pall-Mall.

On the north side of Oxford-road, at the end of *Berner's-street*, is the *Middlesex Hospital*. At the back of this hospital, in *Cleveland-street*, is *Fitzroy-square*, begun several years since. The houses are faced with stone, and have a greater portion of architectural ornament than those of any other square in the metropolis: they were designed by Messrs. Adams. The north side of the square, which is faced with stucco, was not erected until 1825. Near the square is *Fitzroy-market*. From this digression, it is requisite that we retrace our way to Newman-street, Oxford-street.

Grafton-street leads to *Tottenham-court-road*, on the west side of which a spacious uncouth chapel was built by the Rev. George Whitfield in 1756. On the lease expiring in October 1828, 19,000*l.* were offered

by the late proprietors, and refused by the managers, on its being put up to sale. It has been recently re-built in a most elegant style, and opened for Divine Service.—In *Tottenham-street* is the *Queen's Theatre*, distinguished by its elegant portico, formed by a range of square stone pillars. It is fast getting into favour as a minor Theatre.

Proceeding towards *Somers-Town*, we come to an entirely new range and mass of buildings, called *Judd-street, Tonbridge-place*, &c. Here is a new chapel for Calvinistic Dissenters; and the whole neighbourhood of Tottenham-court-road, thence to the Regent's-park and Paddington, presents a complete continuation of the metropolis.

Somers Town chapel, St Pancras, is built of brick, with stone dressings. The west front is divided in its breadth into five portions. The tower rises above the roof of the church in two stories. The interior is approached through three lobbies: the body of the chapel is made into three principal aisles of equal height. On each side of the centre aisle are seven clusters of columns. It will accommodate nearly 2000 persons.

St. Pancras Old church, and its adjacent church-yard, have long been celebrated as the burial-place of Roman Catholics; and there are many interesting inscriptions to the memory of distinguished foreigners. Here a plain stone is inscribed, "Mary Woolstoncraft Godwin, Author of 'The Rights of Woman.'" Here also is the tomb of the brave but unfortunate Paoli; and the graves of the Archbishop of Narbonne, and seven bishops expelled from France, only distinguished by common head-stones. Here lie the remains of the Chevalier D'Eon, whose death took place in 1810, at the age of 83.

St. Pancras New church stands on the south side of the New-road. The design of this magnificent building was taken from the triple Temple upon the Acropolis at Athens. One of the architects of this church,

Messrs. W. and H. W. Inwood, went to Athens to obtain models of the original building. The west front has a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, sustaining a pediment. The magnificent columns are copied from the principal portico of the original, moulded in *terra cotta*. Within the portico are three splendid entrances, bounded with architraves and enriched with numerous mouldings. The tower rises above the church in three principal stories, each of which forms a small octagonal temple. The interior is approached by three vestibules, The recess which contains the altar, has a low wall with an enriched cornice, forming a continued plinth to the superstructure. The roof of the church is panelled, and ornamented with flowers. The ceiling of the chancel is adorned with a chalice and gilt foliage. The pulpit and reading-desk are beautiful specimens of carved oak; the design and enrichments are superior to any recent work of the kind. The wood is a portion of the celebrated Fairlop oak. All the windows have a border of coloured glass, with honeysuckles. The church was commenced in 1819: the late Duke of York laid the first stone, and the building was consecrated in May 1822. 2500 persons can be accommodated with seats.

Returning to Oxford-street, *Newman-street* is remarkable for having been, and still being, the residence of several eminent artists. Nearly opposite Newman-street is *Dean-street, Soho*. Here is the Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, which was founded in 1816.

The church of *St. Anne, Soho*, was finished in the year 1686, and dedicated to St. Anne, in compliment to the Princess Anne of Denmark. The former steeple was almost the only specimen of Danish architecture in London. It is rendered singular by a circular tower, surmounted by a large ball, containing a clock with four dials. At the back of this church is a stone erected by the Earl of Oxford, in 1758, with the following inscription:

Near this place is interred
THEODORE, KING OF CORSICA,
Who died in this Parish,
December XI., MDCCLVI.
Immediately after leaving
THE KING'S BENCH PRISON,
By the benefit of the Act of insolvency;
In consequence of which,
He registered *his Kingdom of Corsica*
FOR THE USE OF HIS CREDITORS!

The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings!
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread.

Soho-square was built in the time of Charles II.; and as the Duke of Monmouth lived in the centre house on the south side, on the site of which *Bateman's-buildings* now stand, it was called *Monmouth-square*, then *King's-square*. On his death, it is said, the admirers of this unfortunate prince changed it to *Soho*, that being the watchword at the battle of Sedgemoor. In the centre is a statue of James II., at the feet of which are figures representing the rivers Thames, Trent, Severn, and Humber. This statue has recently been cleaned, and the trees in the square thinned, by which means it is seen to much greater advantage. Here was the residence of the late Sir Joseph Banks, and the house which formerly belonged to the Earls of Carlisle, afterwards a place of public resort for balls, masquerades, &c., under Madame Corneilly. The grand saloon of this house was purchased and converted to a Roman Catholic chapel, under the name of St. Patrick's chapel.

Soho-square contains a *bazaar*, the first of this kind tried in the metropolis; it was opened by Mr. Trotter in 1815, under excellent regulations. These premises,

originally used by the Storekeeper-general, are of very great extent—from the square to *Dean-street* on one hand, and on the other to *Oxford-street*, consisting of several rooms, conveniently fitted up with mahogany counters; the walls are hung with red cloth, with large mirrors at the ends, and comfortably lighted and warmed; 200 females attend, to sell various light articles; and its convenience, and the variety of goods exhibited, render it quite a fashionable lounge.

Gerrard-street, Soho, derived its name from Gerrard-house, which belonged to the brave Charles Gerrard, Earl of Macclesfield, one of the lords who presented James Duke of York, at the King's-bench bar, as a Popish recusant. Macclesfield-house, or Gerrard-house, was described in 1708 as a well-built structure, then in possession of the Lord Mohun, who afterwards killed the Duke of Hamilton. Upon the site of this edifice *Macclesfield-street* arose. *Newport-market* is a little to the south-east of Macclesfield-street. In Gerrard-street Dryden lived when he wrote his Ode to St. Cecilia's Day.

In *Broad-street*, vulgarly Broad St. Giles, stands the parish church of *St. Giles-in-the-Fields*. The old church, taken down in 1730, gave place to the new fabric, built entirely of Portland stone. The outside of the church has a rustic basement, and the windows of the galleries have semicircular heads, and over them, a modillion cornice. The steeple is 165 feet high, and consists of a rustic pedestal, supporting a Doric order of pilasters, and over the clock, which is lighted with gas at night, is an octangular tower, with three quarter Ionic columns, supporting a balustrade, with vases, on which stands the spire, which is also octangular and belted. The interior is chaste and beautiful; the ornamented ceiling being one of the best in the metropolis. Here is the tomb of Andrew Marvel; and over the gate is a fine carved representation of the general Resurrection. Before the ancient hospital, which stood here, the famous Sir John Old-

castle, Lord Cobham, was gibbetted and burnt alive for his religious tenets. This was an act which disgraced the reign of Henry V.

We pass the intervening space eastward, to

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Montague-house, which contains this invaluable treasure, is situated in *Great Russell-street*, and was built on a French model, by the first Duke of Montague. The staircase and ceilings were painted by Rousseau and La Fosse. This building has, for many years past, been appropriated to its present use. The entrance to the vestibule, on the west side, is under tall arches, and leads to the various rooms for studying and copying. The paintings on the staircase represent Cæsar and his military retinue, attended by chiefs of provinces which he had conquered. In a compartment are the feasts and sacrifices of Bacchus; in another, the rivers Nile and Tyber are emblematically represented. The ceiling exhibits the story of Phæton, who, with all the ardour of youth, is driving the Sun's chariot, accompanied by the Hours, represented as females. In the first room this story is completed on the ceiling. Over the north door, leading to the saloon, is a fine portrait of Sir William Hamilton, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is impossible to give a detail of the various articles with which this Museum is so amply supplied. Among those in the hall are to be found enormous skulls and tusks of elephants, a prodigious ram, warlike trophies taken from the French army in Egypt, a Roman tomb, about three feet long and eighteen inches deep, a curious wooden chest, an Indian canoe, &c. Sir William Hamilton's collection is rich in ancient armour, jars, vessels of stone and wood, urns, asbestos, &c. &c. The Otaheite and South-sea rooms abound in curiosities, natural and artificial. In the bird-room are some curious nests, and among the birds the Egyptian Ibis, and several varieties of the bird of Paradise, the American humming-bird, &c.

In the great hall, the most curious articles are the Egyptian tombs, &c., covered with hieroglyphics.

The *Slonian* and *Cottonian collections* deposited here, have often been described; but the Museum has, within these five years, been enriched by various novelties of matchless interest; above all, the Egyptian Antiquities, acquired by the capitulation of Alexandria in 1801; among which, the famous Rosetta stone, containing the triple inscription, the supposed sarcophagus of Alexander, and many fragments of sculpture, coeval with the earliest periods of Egyptian history. Here are also arranged, with the most elegant taste, the large collection of Greek and Roman statues, and other sculptured marbles, formed by the late Charles Townley, esq., and recently purchased by Parliament for 20,000*l.*; in number, 313. But the most recent addition is the splendid and perfect collection of minerals formed by the late Charles Greville, purchased by Parliament for 13,727*l.*: the whole are disposed in cabinets, containing 550 drawers, while specimens of the drawers are exhibited in glazed compartments over them. Besides these natural objects, the literary additions made within these few years are very considerable: thus the Hargrave library of valuable law books, which cost 4925*l.*; the Lansdowne manuscripts; Halhed's Persian and Sanscrit manuscripts; 500 volumes of curious tracts, collected by the late Dr. Lettsom; Tyssen's Saxon coins; 84 volumes of scarce classics, belonging to Dr. Bentley, with Roberts's series of the coins of the realm, from the Conquest to the present time; and for which many of the best patrons of literature, nearly connected with this national establishment, have considerable claims upon the gratitude of the country.

For the *Elgin marbles*, or the *Athenian sculptures*, two spacious rooms were built, in 1816, on the ground-floor, adjoining the Townley and Egyptian galleries. The smallest room contains the spirited sculptures recently dug up at Phygalia, together with correct

casts of statuary, the originals of which still adorn Athens. On the ground-floor of the other room are displayed the Athenian marbles, or sculptures, consisting of several statues, as the Theseus, &c. &c.; at the height of six feet from the floor, the Friezes; and a few feet higher, the Metopes: many of these being the work of Phidias, are extremely interesting. United to the Townley and other collections, the suite of rooms here exhibit the finest display of the art of sculpture in the world. The Trustees of the Museum have purchased Colonel Montague's complete collection of zoology, as formed by him in Devonshire, and which is also arranged and opened to public inspection. His late Majesty George IV. presented a valuable collection of books to this Museum, for which a splendid room has lately been erected. Formerly, persons wishing to see this national depository of curiosities were required to leave their names, and attend at a fixed hour on some other day appointed, when they were hurried through the rooms without respect to their taste, object, or curiosity; but now, any decently dressed person may, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday (Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, with the months of August and September, excepted), between the hours of ten and four, obtain free admission, without fee or delay, on simply writing his or her name and address in a book, and may pass away as many hours as is agreeable, in viewing and studying this immense and valuable collection. A synopsis of the contents of the entire Museum, consisting of 150 pages, is sold at the door for 2s., which serves as a guide to the inspection of every thing. According to a return presented to the House of Commons, the number of persons admitted to see the Museum in one year, amounted to 91,151 persons.

This is a public Institution, and every person has a right of admission: it is supported mainly by sums voted annually by Parliament, and is consequently the nation's property; and the poor have an equal right of

entry with the rich, while they observe the rules which are laid down for the general advantage. Nothing may be touched, and the silly habit of writing names on statues and marbles, cannot be too severely censured. The officers of the Museum readily communicate any information required; but a catalogue should be procured, as, without that, the treat cannot be sufficiently enjoyed.

Nearly opposite the British Museum is *Bloomsbury Dispensary*, founded in 1801, for the relief of the sick poor, and for gratuitous vaccination.—*Bloomsbury-market* is nearer to Holborn, at the north end of Lyon-street.

RUSSELL SQUARE is considerably larger than any other in London, Lincoln's-inn-fields excepted. The south side is graced by a pedestrian statue, in bronze,



of the late Duke of Bedford, by Mr. Westmacott:

one arm reposes on a plough; the left hand holds the gifts of Ceres. Children playing round the feet of the statue, personify the four seasons. Bull's heads are attached to the corners, in a very high relief; the cavity beneath the upper mouldings has heads of cattle in recumbent postures. On the carved sides are rural subjects, in *basso relievo.* These enrichments and the statue of the Duke are very highly finished. The pedestal is of Scotch granite; and with the superstructure, from the level of the ground to the summit of the monument, measures twenty-seven feet. The principal figure is nine feet high. The only inscription in front is, "FRANCIS, DUKE OF BEDFORD; erected M.DCCC.IX."

The elegant building near the corner of *Great Coram-street,* is devoted to the *Russell Institution.* It has a handsome portico with four pillars, and was erected from the designs of James Burton, esq. about the year 1800, for an assembly, concert, and card-rooms. In 1808 it was purchased by proprietors who dedicated it to the service of literature. It contains an extensive library, reading-rooms, a theatre for lectures, with private rooms for the librarian, &c. In *Burton-crescent,* a bronze statue of Major Cartwright has been erected on a pedestal of granite The figure, which is larger than life, represents the Major in a sitting posture. In the countenance is expressed that benevolence for which he was pre-eminent. The statue was executed by Mr. Clarke, of Birmingham. Here is held the Philomathic Society.

In *Tavistock-street* is *Tavistock chapel,* a modern imitation of Gothic architecture; the interior is spacious, but rather gloomy. Hence, by *Southampton-row,* is an avenue to

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, the north side of which is embellished with a statue of the late Right Honorable Charles James Fox. The work consists simply of a statue of colossal dimensions, being to a scale of nine feet in height, executed in bronze, and elevated

upon a pedestal of granite, surmounting a spacious base, formed of several gradations: the whole about seventeen feet in height. Dignity and repose appear to have been the leading objects of the artist's care; he has adopted a sitting position, and habited the statue in the consular robe, the ample folds of which, passing over the body, and falling from the seat, give breadth and effect to the whole. The right arm is extended, the hand supporting Magna Charta. The



head is inclined rather forward, expressive of attention, firmness, and complacency; the likeness of Mr. Fox is perfect and striking. The inscription, in letters of bronze, is, "CHARLES JAMES FOX, erected M.DCCC.XVI." This statue, and that of the late Duke of Bedford, by the same artist, at the other extremity of Bedford-place, form two grand and beautiful ornaments.

In *Hart-street* is the parish church of *St. George, Bloomsbury*, distinguished by the statue of George I. at the top of its spire. The portico, though inferior to that of St. Martin's, is certainly magnificent. The inside of the church is convenient, but has no claim to the elegance which might be expected from its grand approach.

Red Lion-square was built on the site of Red Lion-fields. This square has been much improved since the gloomy obelisk in the centre has been removed. No. 13, at the corner of Leigh-street, is the office of the *Mendicity Society.* This Institution was formed in 1818, for the purpose of freeing the streets of mendicants, by relieving those of good character, who are really distressed, and punishing impostors. Two members attend daily, from nine till six, to superintend the examination, relief, and disposal of cases. A subscription of one guinea per year constitutes a governor, and ten guineas a governor for life.

The burial-ground belonging to the Moravians, or United Brethren, is situated at the north end of Millman's-row, near Red Lion-square, and here was interred the only son of the celebrated Count Zinzendorf.

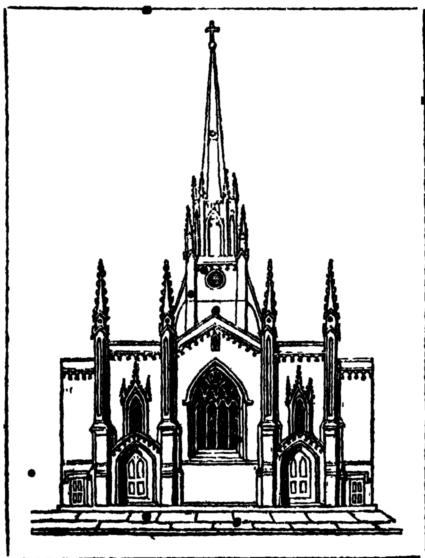
Several good streets form a communication with *Queen-square*, a handsome area, surrounded by good houses; in the centre is an extensive garden, with a statue of Queen Charlotte. On the west side is *Queen-square chapel*, belonging to the parish of St. George the Martyr; the interior is of the Composite order, with beautiful enrichments, and an organ.

In *Great Ormond-street*, on the site of Powis-place, stood Powis-house, built by the Marquess of Powis in the reign of Charles II.

Lamb's Conduit-street is so denominated from a reservoir, built by Mr. Lamb, and leads to *Guildford-street*, in which is the *Foundling Hospital*, a brick edifice, composed of two wings, in a plain regular manner; these are ornamented by piazzas. The chapel forms a centre, joined to the wings by arches. Over the altar is a fine painting, the "Wise Men's Offering," by Cazali. Here are also several beautiful paintings by Hogarth and other eminent masters. Captain Thomas Coram, who died in 1751, aged 82, was an eminent philanthropist; he was bred to the sea. With limited means he effected great good, and after seventeen years of close application, founded and firmly established this hospital, and

procured the royal charter for it. Indeed, he spent a great part of his life in serving the public, and with so total a disregard to his own interest, that in his latter days he was supported by the charity of several spirited individuals. When Dr. Brocklesby applied to him, to know whether a subscription for his benefit would offend him, he replied, "I have not wasted the little wealth which I formerly possessed, in self-indulgence or vain expences, and am not ashamed to confess, that in this my old age I am poor."

Returning to Holborn, in *Little Queen-street, Trinity*



church, recently completed, is a beautiful structure, in the Gothic style of the 15th century, and contains about

2000 sittings. The east front only can be seen, and there being no access from any other quarter, it was necessary to place the turret at that end. The turret is supported on the west side by two columns, by which means the whole space beneath is thrown into the chapel, forming a recess or chancel, separated from the nave by a screen of three arches. The spaces on each side the chancel are occupied by staircases. The exterior is of Bath stone; the front consists of five divisions, separated by large compound buttresses, terminating at the top in richly crocketed pinnacles. The central division contains a large window, in four bays, the head of which is filled with rich tracery. The intermediate divisions are occupied by two spacious porches, with small windows over, giving light to the staircases; the porches and windows are adorned with buttresses and pinnacles. Over the central division, and connected with those on each side by flying buttresses, rises the turret, in three divisions, and terminates in a stone spire, divided by enriched bands into three heights; finishing with a ball and cross. The interior of the chapel consists of a nave and side aisles, separated by stone clustered columns, supporting the ceiling, finished in imitation of stone. The church is warmed by a circulation of hot water. The expence of this building was defrayed out of the parliamentary fund, and the total cost was under 8640*l.*, being upwards of 800*l.* less than the estimate. This church, though small, from its crowded situation, placed the architect, Francis Bedford, esq., under great inconveniences, which he surmounted with admirable address; and it is one of the few of our new churches which, externally and internally, bears the character of an ecclesiastical building, and neither resembles a play-house or meeting-house, but is strictly in unison with the character of the buildings of the period it professes to copy.

In *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is *Freemasons' Hall and Tavern*, the first built in the purest

style of masonry, and appropriately decorated. The grand-lodges are held here, and concerts, &c. sometimes performed. Upon the site of *Queen-street-chapel*, a very spacious building is erected for a congregation of Mr. Wesley's persuasion.

Drury-lane leads to *High Holborn*, formerly a pleasant surburb, where the nobility and gentry had country lodgings. At 97, is the splendid building erected by Day and Martin, blacking-makers: these premises have the external appearance of a palace.

END OF WALK XV.

WALK XVI.

Charing-Cross to Whitehall, Parliament-Street, Westminster-Bridge, Palace-Yard, Abingdon-Street, Milbank, Tothill-Street, and Westminster.

THE neighbourhood of Charing-cross, as we have seen, has been by no means behind other improved parts of the metropolis, in assuming an appearance worthy its situation at the court-end of it. Old dilapidated houses have been cleared away, others enlarged, new fronted, and embellished, and the spaces for public convenience are enlarged, well paved, and rendered smooth to the foot, and radiant to the eye.

The *Mews.*—The north side of Charing-cross was appointed for keeping the King's falcons as early as the reign of Richard II. The royal stables at Lomesbury, since called *Bloomsbury*, being destroyed by fire in the year 1537, Henry VIII. caused the hawks to be removed, and this place to be fitted up for the royal stables. These mews were subsequently converted into a national repository, and here the whole of the records are removed from Westminster-hall.

Behind the Mews is *Castle-street*, in which is a library, founded in 1685, by Dr. Tennison, Vicar of

St. Martin's, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, for the use of the parish and his school, over which it is placed, and consists of about 5000 volumes. In this street is the Court of Requests for this district.

Returning to Charing-cross is *Craig's-court*, containing an office belonging to the Sun Fire Insurance Company, and the offices of Messrs. Greenwood and Co., the principal army agents.

Scotland-yard contained a palace for the Kings of Scotland, given by King Edgar to Kenneth III, for the humiliating purpose of obliging him to make an annual journey to do homage for his kingdom. In aftertimes, when the northern monarchs did homage for Cumberland and other fiefs of the crown, it became a magnificent edifice; and Margaret, widow of James V., and sister to Henry VIII. of England, made it her residence a considerable time after her consort's death. When the two crowns of England and Scotland became united in the person of James I., this palace was deserted for those of St. James's and Whitehall, and no remains can be traced. The old gateway in Scotland-yard has been enlarged, and a very handsome arch formed, which is a great improvement. A noble view of St. Paul's presents itself from the end of *Whitehall-place*—two handsome rows of dwellings recently erected. Here is the office of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

Opposite was situate *Wallingford-house*, from the roof of which the pious Archbishop Usher was prevailed upon to take the last sight of his beloved sovereign, when brought on the scaffold before Whitehall. In the reign of William III. this house was appointed for the

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, removed from Duke-street, Westminster. This structure, rebuilt in the reign of George II., by Ripley, is a magnificent edifice of brick and stone. The front has two deep wings, and a very lofty portico, supported by four massy stone pillars. Besides the hall, and appropriate offices for



Mast House.



Hammersmith Bridge.

transacting maritime concerns, there were built seven large houses for the Lords Commissioners, who are ready on the spot in case of urgent business. The wall before the court was built in an elegant manner by the Adams; and a beautiful piazza, with a stately gateway in the centre, and two side entrances, surmounted with marine ornaments, screens the fabric from the noise of a public street. The house erected here for Sir George



Warrender, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, is stated to have cost 20,000*l*. During the late war, telegraphs on the top of this building were frequently occupied in receiving and communicating intelligence from the sea-ports.—In a room opposite the Admiralty, Thomson lived when he wrote his "Winter."

The HORSE GUARDS constitute a noble modern edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings. In the centre are arched passages into St. James's-park, under the principal of which the King passes, when he goes in state to the House of Peers. On each side there are pavilions and stables, for the use of the horse-guards or other troops. A cupola, upon the summit of the building, serves to break the plainness, without injuring the harmony of the structure.

The wings are plainer than the centre; and under the two pavilions in front of the street, sentinels constantly do duty. The various offices for the War Department are in this building.

Adjoining is *Melbourne-house*, built by Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, and afterwards purchased by Lord Melbourne, who exchanged it with His Royal Highness the Duke of York, for York-house, Piccadilly, who added the fronts and the dome-portico across the street. When the Duke removed to Portman-square, the house was restored to Lord Melbourne; but now occupied by Lord Dover.

What was called the Treasury, was once part of the Palace of Whitehall; and here General Monk resided at one period, as did also the Duke of Monmouth, and afterwards Prince George of Denmark and his Princess, before she was Queen Anne.

The NEW TREASURY, WHITEHALL, is a work of legitimate art, by Professor Soane. It is an extensive stone edifice, facing the Parade in the Park, finely executed, consisting of three stories, displaying the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders. In 1816 the front was cased with brick, and washed with stone colour. It comprises, besides the Treasury, the Privy-Council Office, the Board of Trade, and other Government offices. In strict accordance to the character and destination of the building, the Privy-Council Chamber assumes an appearance of magnificence; whilst the other rooms are finished in the most simple and substantial manner, suitable to the character of public offices. The new Board-room of the Board of Trade has been finished in the same manner as the Privy-Council Chamber. The old Board-room being the identical chamber in which the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was born, to preserve the recollection of this room, the new Board-room is decorated internally in the same character; and such of the ornaments as could be taken down, and preserved, now form the enrichments of the new room of the Board of Trade. From these offices there is a direct communication,

by vaulted passages, with the Board of Treasury, the Treasury-Chambers, and the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury.

A passage to the public street before Whitehall, under the Cockpit, is esteemed a part of the ancient palace. A little northward from this entrance was the beautiful gate belonging to this palace, built by order of Henry VIII., from a design of Hans Holbein, enclosing the Tilt-yard, &c. This spot obtained the name of the Cockpit, because, when Cardinal Wolsey enlarged the Palace of Whitehall, he had his tennis-court here, with a pit for fighting cocks, and apartments for other sports.

WHITEHALL, originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry III., was, at his death, bequeathed by him to the Black Friars of London; from them coming to Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York, it became the town residence of the archbishops of that see; till passing from the haughty Thomas Wolsey, the Cardinal, it came into the hands of the crown, and was formed into one of the royal palaces. The whole exterior of Whitehall has been renovated, and the arms, roses, quatrefoils, &c. restored as nearly as possible to their original appearance.

The old palace occupied a space along the northern bank of the river, a little below Westminster-bridge, and extended to St. James's-park, along the eastern end of which many of its various buildings lay, from the Cockpit to Spring-gardens. The part along the river is now occupied by houses belonging to the families of the Earl of Liverpool, the Duke of Buccleuch, and others. The palace, which contained upwards of 1000 apartments, was mostly consumed by fire, in the year 1697.

The *Banqueting-house* derived its name from an old building, which, in the time of Elizabeth, served for public entertainments. It was built by James I., and is the work of Inigo Jones. It was part only of a vast and magnificent plan, left incomplete by reason of the

troubles which followed. It is a stone edifice of two stories, ornamented with columns and pilasters, with their entablatures, and has an air of grandeur and sweeetness, the united effect of which is extremely fine. The great room of this edifice has been converted into a chapel, in which service is performed in the morning and evening of every Sunday; George I. having granted a salary of 30*l.* per annum to twelve clergymen, selected equally from Oxford and Cambridge, who each officiate one month in the year. It is much attended by persons of quality. *Whitehall chapel* is the only remains from the fire which destroyed the other parts of the once splendid palace, and eventual prison, of Charles I. The ceiling was painted by Rubens: the subject is the Apotheosis of James I. It was very ably retouched, a few years since, by Cipriani. The Banqueting-house cost 17,000*l.*; the painting of the ceiling 3000*l.*; and Cipriani had 2000*l.* for retouching it. The whole exterior of Whitehall chapel has been recently repaired, the original appearance being strictly preserved, and a new facing of stone judiciously substituted for the decayed material, and it re-appears in all its pristine beauty: the substantial roof placed upon it, seems calculated to endure for ages. In this chapel, on the 18th of May, 1811, were deposited the eagles, colours, and trophies obtained from the French during the revolutionary war. In January 1816, the eagles taken at the battle of Waterloo were added.

It is to be observed, that as Whitehall used to be considered the principal palace, and the rest only appendages, it still maintains an imaginary consequence: the great offices of state are kept in the detached edifices, and all public business is dated from Whitehall.

In front of the Banqueting-house, Charles I. was beheaded on the 30th of January, 1648-9. His Majesty passed from the Banqueting-house to the scaffold through one of the windows. In the court behind, is a brazen statue of James II. by Grinlin Gibbons; the attitude is fine, the manner free and easy, the execution

finished and perfect; and the expression of the face is inimitable, as it depicts the very soul of the unhappy monarch whom it is intended to commemorate. Among other improvements near the spot, the wall formerly extending along Parliament-street has been taken down, and an iron railing, with shrubberies, erected before the several houses, which gives the whole an airy and lively appearance.

Of all the residences which tradition has ascribed to Oliver Cromwell, in different parts of the metropolis, the one best entitled to credit is that lately the property of — Wilson, esq., near Caddick's-row, Whitehall, by whose family it has been occupied nearly ever since the decease of Oliver. "This place, singular in its outward appearance, was trebly so within: long dark passages, double doors, grated wickets, subterraneous labyrinths, intricate closets, detached rooms, and gloomy windows, form its model; and the furniture, every way corresponding to such a dwelling, has been carefully preserved, and on the demolition of the premises, conveyed by [redacted] to his seat in Hertfordshire. Among other articles of a curious description, were some of the Protector's clothes, watch, and some antique bronzes. One room was particularly curious, as being the place selected by Cromwell for consultation with his confidants: the floor was composed of small pieces of wood, to resemble a tesselated pavement, and a retreat furnished against intrusion or surprise, by a sliding panel in the wainscot, that led to a dark staircase, rendered only safe in descent by a rope, similar to those formerly at the galleries of the theatres."

At the commencement of Parliament-street, on the left, a most beautiful range of buildings have been erected, called *Richmond-terrace*: these houses occupy the site of part of Privy-gardens and Richmond-house, which was formerly the residence of the Duke of Richmond. Privy-gardens extended from the back of the banqueting-house, along the river.

Advancing southward through Parliament-street, formed since the construction of Westminster-bridge, we arrive at *Cannon-row*, formerly called St. Stephen's-alley, from its being the residence of the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's collegiate chapel. Upon the dissolution of the college by Henry VIII., the site was occupied by several of the nobility and gentry, who built houses and laid out gardens towards the river. The Earl of Manchester's house was in what is now called *Manchester-buildings.* Cannon-row contains the *Board of Controul:* this building is upon a commodious plan; both fronts are faced with stone, and are simply elegant; and the interior is well calculated for the management of any extensive public business.

The *Royal Society of Literature*, No. 2, Parliament-street, was established in 1823, under the patronage of His Majesty George IV. Its object is, the advancement of literature, by the publication of unedited remains of ancient literature, by the assigning honorary rewards to works of great literary merit, and by various other methods, all having the promotion of literature as their basis.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE is a structure of that simplicity and grandeur, that, whether viewed from the water or the land, it fills the mind with admiration. The twenty-eight semioctangular towers forming the recesses in the footway, the manner in which the lamps are placed, and the height of the balustrades, are at once judiciously and beautifully contrived. This bridge, when first built, was regarded by architects as one of the most beautiful in the world. It was begun in the year 1738, finished in 1750, and cost 389,500*l.* The whole is of Portland stone, except the spandrils of the arches. It is 1223 feet long, and 44 feet wide; has 15 large semicircular arches. The central arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches decreasing in width 5 feet. The quantity of stone used in this bridge, is said to have been nearly double to

what was employed in St. Paul's Cathedral. Before this bridge was built, the houses in this part of Westminster were very ruinous. Henry VI. had no less than six wool-houses in this place; and the conflux of people towards this wool-market caused such an increase, that in time the royal village of Westminster became a town. The piers of Westminster-bridge having become greatly decayed, they have just received the requisite repairs.

WESTMINSTER HALL was built by William Rufus, as a banqueting-house to the palace, which then stood in *Old Palace-yard*; but old Westminster-hall was pulled down, and the present edifice erected in its stead, in the year 1397. This ancient building is of stone, the front ornamented with two towers, adorned with carved work. The Hall within is reckoned the largest room in Europe, being 270 feet in length, and 74 in breadth. The pavement is of tone, and the roof of chestnut wood. The Gothic projection upon the west end of the roof of this venerable pile having been found in a dangerous state of decay, the whole was taken down; the dilapidated part had undergone no repair since the fire of London. The building which formed a depôt for the records of the King's-Bench and Exchequer, so long considered an obstruction, has been removed.

The new Law Courts occupy a space parallel with, and extending the whole length of the west side of the Hall, and consist of seven spacious Courts, with passages, staircases, galleries, rooms for the judges, counsel, and officers attached to the Court. The ingenious and skilful manner in which the Courts, with the connecting passages and galleries, are lighted, manifests much architectural knowledge, as well as taste. On the whole, the Law Courts of Westminster are among the very finest, and certainly the most original, specimens of modern architectural design in the metropolis, and are thus arranged: the Court of King's-bench on the right, as you enter the Hall,

where the Court of Exchequer formerly was; next, the Bail-Court; then the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Common Pleas, the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and the Chancery-Court.

Before this Hall stood anciently a handsome conduit, or fountain, with numerous spouts, whence, on occasions of rejoicing, streams of wine issued to the populace; at other times the inhabitants received the waste water from this source for their domestic uses.

New Palace-yard.—The spacious area before the great gate of Westminster-hall, was the site of the palace which Richard II. added to the more ancient building erected by Edward the Confessor, and called it the New Palace, for the sake of distinction. The vast mass of buildings in the Old and New Palace-yards, constituted the ancient palace of the Monarchs of England, erected by the Confessor. These being mostly consumed by fire in the year 1512, the Court afterwards removed to Whitehall and St. James's. The brick houses, with square windows, west of the Hall, in New Palace-yard, were built during the reign of Richard II., and were among the oldest specimens of the kind. These have lately been taken down. The principal remains of the Old Palace at Westminster, are the Hall, the Houses of Lords and Commons, and till lately, the Prince's Chamber, the Painted Chamber, the Court of Exchequer, &c. In 1822, when a new grand entrance for His Majesty into the House of Lords was resolved upon, including a handsome colonnade of pillars, which is now completed, the old door of the Jerusalem Chamber was bricked up, much to the regret of the antiquary. The Prince's Chamber was taken down in 1823.

The statue of Mr. Canning was erected in May 1832, in Palace-yard; it forms a conspicuous object, on the most appropriate site which could have been selected—the approach to the House of Commons, the scene of most of the great political labours of the gifted deceased.

Adjoining to the south-west angle of Westminster-hall, are the remains of *St. Stephen's Chapel*, first erected by King Stephen; but being rebuilt by Edward III., in 1347, he made it collegiate, and built for its use, in the Little Sanctuary, a strong *clochier*, or bell-tower, covered with lead; it contained three large bells, which were usually rung at coronations, funerals, &c. This tower being demolished in 1715, the great bell, or Old Tom of Westminster, was granted to the clock of St. Paul's Cathedral. On the bell was a Latin inscription, intimating that Edward III. gave this bell, in order that the hours of prayer appointed by Edward the Confessor might be properly observed. This bell-tower adjoins the east side of Westminster-hall The north side is visible, but with many modern alterations. On taking down the upper part and the west wall, one of the windows built by William Rufus was discovered. The wall was taken down, in order to obtain more room to make the great staircase for the Speaker of the House of Commons. One original wall-buttress of William Rufus appeared in this tower, and part of two more are remaining on the outside of the Hall. After the surrender of St. Stephen's Chapel to Edward VI., that monarch gave permission that it should be converted to a chamber of parliament. The west front of this venerable chapel is still nearly entire, and has a fine Gothic window of great size and beauty. The Speaker's house is joined to, and may be almost said to form a part of the House of Commons itself. This house was a small court of the palace, but has of late years been greatly altered, enlarged, and beautified, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, who, to a stuccoed front, has added two pinnacles at the east end. An old view from the Thames, taken before the towers of the Abbey were erected, represented St. Stephen's Chapel with pinnacled buttresses on the sides and angles, and double ranges of windows, fairly marked with ramified mullions; this is now adorned by the most minute ornaments and tracery, in the pointed

style of Henry VIII., by Mr. Wyatt. The front of the building next the river partakes of the same decoration.

Many of the inhabitants of Westminster remember the situation of the "hell pump," as it was named, at the entrance of the passage which led to the Exchequer and Oliver's coffee-houses, and so to the Hall. When the demolition of these low buildings took place, this pump was carefully preserved; but the inconvenience caused by the spilling of the water on the pavement, occasioned its removal. A new pump has been erected on the western side of St. Margaret's-street, to which the water is conducted from the opposite side through iron pipes. There were tenements or houses nearly adjoining to Westminster-hall, known by the names of "Paradise," "Purgatory," and "Hell." The situation of this pump marks the spot where "Hell" was situated. There was also in Westminster a place known by the name of "Heaven," and there is now a spring in Princes-street, in a place which was formerly known by the name of the "Broken Cross;" the origin of all which names may be traced to the neighbouring monastery.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

may be entered from the Speaker's house by a passage which has been made for the purpose; the whole front of this house next the street, has been rebuilt in the Gothic style, and cased with stucco. Beneath the house, in passages or apartments, are considerable remains, in great perfection, of an under chapel, and the entire side of a cloister; the roof, for richness and beauty, is scarcely surpassed by that of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The front of the House of Commons consists of an elegant colonnade, &c. which connects the entrance to both houses. Within are rooms for the great officers of state, and numerous committee-rooms for the various business requiring separation from the house. The floor of the house was newly laid in the course of 1816. The galleries

are supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals, and the walls are wainscoted to the ceiling. The Speaker's chair, highly ornamented and gilt, stands at some distance from the wall, having the royal arms at the top. Before the chair is a table for the clerks, who take minutes of the proceedings, read the titles of bills, &c. In the centre of the room, between the table and the bar, is an open area. The seats for the members occupy each side, and both ends of the room. There are five rows of seats, rising in gradation above each other, with short backs, and green morocco cushions. The seats on the floor, on the right hand of the Speaker, are called the Treasury-bench, because the members of administration usually sit there. The side immediately opposite is occupied by the leading members of the opposition. All spectators are called "strangers," and there is a gallery for them at the end of the house, facing the Speaker's chair, which will hold rather more than 100 persons: any one member may order the gallery to be cleared, and it is always done before a division. The back row of the gallery is occupied by persons taking notes of what is passing, for the express purpose of communicating the debates to the newspapers. The gallery is accessible to strangers by means of orders from a member, or by a donation of 2*s.* 6*d.* to the door-keeper.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

is on the south side of the Commons, adjoining the Hall. It is an oblong room, rather less than that in which the Commons meet. This, as well as the other house, was repaired and beautified on the occasion of the Union with Ireland. In the front next to *Abingdon-street* it is decorated with pinnacles; and though by no means a splendid room, it is nevertheless very handsome. The throne is an armed chair, elegantly carved and gilt, ornamented with crimson velvet and silver embroidery. The King's entrance to the House

of Lords was commenced in 1822, from the designs of Sir John Soane, and the whole completed Feb. 1, 1824. At the ceremony of opening the Parliament, His Majesty enters by this way: on arriving at the new carriage entrance, the procession is formed, His Majesty alights, passes along the corridor which leads to the grand staircase, through the ante-room, the royal gallery, the Painted Chamber, into the robing-room, and thence into the House of Lords, where His Majesty takes his place upon the throne. For the better accommodation of the King on these grand occasions, the floor of the noble apartment called the Painted Chamber, wherein the conferences between the two Houses of Parliament are held, has been raised to a perfect level, and the door-way from the royal gallery into the Painted Chamber suitably enlarged and decorated. The exterior additions are plain and simple specimens of the pointed style of architecture, embattled on the top, and composed in a corresponding style with the less recent portions of the building.

The site of the ground behind the Westminster Sessions-house, has been entirely cleared of the old decayed buildings, and a fine opening made from that to *Princes-street*. The Westminster-market, and all the old buildings connected with it, have also dissappeared.

In *St. Margaret-street* is a respectable stone building, for the committee-rooms and offices belonging to the House of Commons. Proceeding through Abingdon-street, the furthest extent of the City of London is at *Milbank*. Here Peterborough-house was occupied by the Earls of Peterborough, and by the Grosvenor family, within the last century. The filling up of the marsh on the right hand side, proceeding towards Chelsea, with the number of new buildings, have destroyed this pleasant walk, once bounded by the Thames and its willows on one side, and by fields, gardens, and a number of small neat dwellings on the other.

The church of *St. John the Evangelist* is on the west side of Milbank-street. On the north and south sides of this edifice are magnificent porticos, supported by vast stone pillars, as is also the roof of the church. At each of the four corners is a beautiful stone tower and pinnacle. The elegant portico in front is supported by Doric pillars. The population of this parish having materially increased, the church was found insufficient for their use, and it was determined to repair it, and increase the accommodation for the poor. Previous to these alterations, the church contained only 1200 persons, including about 50 free sittings; but now it accommodates 1800, including about 500 free sittings. The entrances, staircases, and windows, have been altered and improved, so as to admit additional light, and exclude currents of air: ground and stained glass have judiciously been introduced, and the interior completely repaired and improved. The walls are coloured with light tea green; the pilasters still lighter; while the capitals and entablature are stone colour, with the exception of the frieze, which is cut off from the architrave by being coloured with a light green also. The ceiling is of a beautiful sky blue. It was completed, and the church re-opened, in December 1826.

Passing into *Tufton-Street* is a house, which Mr. Moser says was the residence of Colonel Blood, after he had stolen the crown from the Tower. It is distinguished by having a shield upon the brick-work over the first story, from which the arms are now obliterated. "In this street there is a building devoted to the brutal and unmanly practice of cock-fighting. It is a large circular area, with a slightly elevated platform in the centre, surrounded by benches rising in gradation nearly to the top of the building."— In *Peter-street* are the works belonging to the Chartered Gas-light and Coke Company.

Proceeding towards Vauxhall-bridge, is the *Milbank Penitentiary*, for convicts and others, who are confined here in lieu of being sent to the hulks. This

building resembles in its exterior the House of Correction in Cold-bath-fields; it is walled round, and though built of brick, has the appearance of a fortification: it covers more than twelve acres of ground. The entrance is very handsome, having the word PENITENTIARY over the gateway, which leads into a spacious area. The rooms in which the convicts reside, are about twelve feet by six, lofty, with an arch. The windows are glazed inside, and iron rails or bars outside. The whole are warmed by means of flues, and well ventilated. The rooms look towards the centre of a circle, which is divided by brick walls into court-yards for exercise. There is a large chapel, and schools upon the late Dr. Bell's plan, under the superintendence of the chaplain, who distributes religious books, at the expense of the establishment.

END OF WALK XVI.

WALK XVII.

Westminster-Abbey to Tothill-Fields, Pimlico, the Parks, Knightsbridge, Kensington, Chelsea, and Hammersmith.

WESTMINSTER was once an island, divided from the main land by a branch of the Thames, and was denominated *Thorny Island*, from being overrun with thorns and brambles. The coach-road to the Houses of Parliament was formerly in so miserable a condition, that faggots were thrown into the ruts on the days the King went, so as to render His Majesty's passage more easy and safe.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

or the Abbey-church of St. Peter, was first erected by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, about 616; restored

after the ravages of the Danes, by Edgar, in 969; and re-erected entirely by Edward the Confessor, in 1066. Henry III., about 1220, built a chapel to the Blessed Virgin, then called the New Work at Westminster; and, about twenty years after, finding the walls and steeple of the old structure much decayed, he caused the whole to be pulled down, intending to rebuild it in a more regular manner; but he dying, it was not completed till fourteen years after. Henry VII. began the magnificent structure bearing his name, about the year 1502, when he pulled down Henry the Third's Chapel, and an adjoining house, called the White Rose Tavern; but no very material alterations were made in the outward structure after the death of Henry VII., till the reign of George II., when it was thoroughly repaired at the national expence. In 1803, the Abbey being externally ruinous, the Parliament voted, at various times, the sum of 42,000*l.* for its effectual restoration, which was commenced in 1809, and completed in 1822. The repairs have been entirely executed with Bath stone. The whole has been new coated on the outside, and the west end adorned with two stately towers. In viewing the outside, the attention is particularly engaged by the magnificent portico of the north cross, which has been styled the *Beautiful*, or *Solomon's Gate*. This portico, probably built by Richard II., has been beautified; and over it is a window of modern date, finely executed. On the south side is a window set up in 1705. The Gothic arches and side aisles are supported by forty-eight pillars of grey marble, each composed of slender clusters, covered with ornaments. On entering the west door, the whole body of the church presents itself at one view; the pillars dividing the nave from the side aisles being so contrived as not to obstruct the side-openings; nor is the sight terminated to the east but by the fine painted windows over Edward the Confessor's Chapel; and the pillars terminate towards the east by a sweep, enclosing this chapel in a kind of semicircle. These pillars, as far as the gates of the choir, are filleted

with brass, but all beyond with stone. In conformity to the middle range of pillars, there are others in the wall, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and meet in acute angles with their opposites, which, in the roof, are adorned with a variety of carvings. At the bottom of the walls, between the pillars, are shallow niches, arched, in which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted; round these are their titles, &c., but they are mostly concealed by the monuments. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, fifteen feet wide, covering the side aisles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which is an upper range still larger; these, with the four capital windows facing the north, east, south, and west, enlighten the whole fabric in an admirable manner. The choir is a late improvement, and made commodious for the celebration of Divine Worship, performed every day at ten in the morning, and at three in the afternoon. Round the choir are eleven chapels. In that of St. Benedict is an ancient tomb railed in, containing the effigy of Archbishop Langham, who had been a Monk, Prior, and Abbot of Westminster.

In the north transept, within a few yards of each other, lie amicably together, those rival statesmen, Charles James Fox and William Pitt. They are interred so near each other, that Sir W. Scott says:

> "Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
> 'Twill trickle on his rival's bier:
> On Pitt's the mournful requiem sound,
> And Fox's shall the notes rebound!"

Both graves are distinguished by the respective initials, cut on small stones in the pavement. The remains of Pitt are deposited in a vault, first made for his father, the great Earl of Chatham. The monument of Mr. Fox has been erected against the wainscoting of the choir, near the great north-east column, at the intersection of the nave and transept. The design is excellent, and among the figures introduced,

that of a negro kneeling, with his hands clasped on his breast, is extremely characteristic of the gratitude he may be supposed to feel for the patriot who broke his chains; the figure of the deceased is an excellent likeness, and the expression is dignified and forcible. Great part of the western side of this transept has been recently rebuilt, and near the remains of the great rival statesmen, are the tombs of the Irish orator Grattan, Lord Londondery, and Mr. Canning. Here also are the memorials of Lord Mansfield, the Earl of Chatham, Admiral Warren, Sir Eyre Coote, Jonas Hanway, and several others. Since the coronation of his late Majesty George IV., the stalls and wainscoting of the choir have been refitted. When the scaffolding was erected for that solemnity, the old altar-piece, which had been designed by Sir Christopher Wren for the chapel at Whitehall, was taken down, and the altar-screen restored as nearly as possible to its original design. The beautiful monuments of Edmund Crouch-back, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III., the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, situated on the north side of the choir, have been repaired, agreeably to their original style. On the south side are the monuments of Anne of Cleves, and that of Sebert, the founder of this church; these also have been repaired; but the latter only partially, although it is one of the most curious memorials of the whole building.

Mr. Blore, the surveyor of the Abbey, found on his survey, that the case of the wax figures of Queen Anne, the Earl of Chatham, and what is called the Ragged Regiment, was one of the most curious specimens of ancient art at present in existence. The panelling measures eleven feet in width, by three feet in height, and is painted and ornamented with gilding in the most elaborate and beautiful manner. This is conjectured to be coeval with the building of the present Abbey, and constructed by Abbot Esseney. For what purpose it was intended, is difficult to say.

Behind the altar is the Chapel of St. Edward, the

Confessor. It extends to the fourth western pillar, and is formed by the circular sweep of the east end of the choir. This chapel is ascended by ten wooden steps. The pavement was of exquisite workmanship; but the constant tread of visitors, and the depredations of idle persons in many places, have almost worn away the stone from the marbles inlaid upon them. The ground-work of this fine pavement consists of large irregular dark stones, cut into circles, intersecting others, triangles within triangles, and many other geometrical figures. In this chapel is the ancient shrine of St. Edward. A few traces of it exist, but they are scarcely perceptible: only two of its spiral pillars remain. The Mosaic is picked away in almost every part within reach, and the Latin inscription upon the architrave is only legible in part. The shrine, the production of Pietro Calvalini, was erected by Henry III., upon the canonization of Edward. "Before the Confessor's shrine," Mr. Pennant observes, "the *spolia opima* seem to have been offered. The Scottish regalia, and their sacred chair from Scone, were offered here; and Alphonso, third son of Edward I., who died in his childhood, presented the golden coronet of the unfortunate Welsh prince, the last Llewelyn." The Coronation Chair is preserved in this chapel. During the preparations for the coronation of George IV., the frame-work of this chair was strengthened with iron braces, and the *prophetic stone* more securely fixed. At the same time, the old crockets and turrets at the top were sawn off, under the direction of the Board of Works; soon after the ceremony, however, the new crockets, &c. were taken away, and the chair left in a more dilapidated state than before. The most ancient of the coronation chairs was brought with the regalia from Scotland, by Edward I., in the year 1297, after he had overcome John Baliol, King of Scots, in several battles, and offered here. The stone under the seat, of an oblong shape, and a rough cast, is reported to have

been Jacob's pillow. The other chair was made for Queen Mary II.; and at coronations, one or both of these are covered with gold tissue, and placed before the altar, in the choir. In this chapel is the long rusty iron sword of Edward I.; and the wooden part of his shield, broken and patched, rests on his tomb. "Fourteen legendary hieroglyphics respecting the Confessor, appear round the frieze of the chapel-screen: they are extremely rude pieces of workmanship. Over the place where the altar of this chapel stood, are thirty statues, in four ranges; they are much broken and decayed. A new altar has been added." A new screen, executed by Bernasconi, forms the west side of the chapel; but the omission of the biographical sculptures, leaves an unpleasant blank. The screen consists of a series of shrines, or rather ornamented niches, canopied with a profusion of delicate tabernacle-work, and divided by two side doors within squares, the panellings of which being of glass, admit a view of the choir from the enclosure behind. In front is placed a stone altar of elegant workmanship. At the west end of the shrine, two lozenges of porphyry, each about nine inches in width, still remain; in 1821 there was a third lozenge, but that was stolen by some workmen, on refitting the church after the coronation of George IV. Such great sanctity is still attached to this shrine, that a part of the stone basement seat, on the east side of the south transept, has been worn into a deep hollow by the feet of devout Catholics, who, from that point, can just obtain a view of the upper division of the shrine. Ascending the parapet facing the tomb of St. Edward, still lies the stone coffin of that saint, firmly bound with iron, and covered with dust. On the south side of the shrine lies Editha, daughter of Goodwyn, Earl of Kent, and Queen of St. Edward; she died in 1118. Here is also the tomb of Henry III. and that of his son, Edward I., surnamed Longshanks.

Henry the Seventh's Chapel, which has been styled

the Wonder of the World, was commenced in 1502. The monarch whose name it bears, laid the first stone: and it was completed in about ten years. It is situated east of the Abbey, and is built in the florid Gothic style: on the exterior are fourteen octagonal towers, ornamented with a profusion of sculpture. It is so neatly joined to the Abbey, as, on a superficial view, to appear part of the building. The whole was repaired between the years 1809 and 1823, at an expence of 42,000*l*. granted by Parliament. The ascent to the inside of this chapel is by steps of black marble, under a stately portico, which leads to the gates of the nave on each hand, opening into the side aisles. The gates are of brass, most curiously wrought in the manner of frame-work, the panels being ornamented with a rose and portcullis alternately. The lofty ceiling is of stone, and wrought with an astonishing variety of figures. The stalls are of brown wainscot, with Gothic canopies, beautifully carved, as are the seats, with strange devices. The pavement is of black and white marble, done at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once Prebendary of this Abbey. The Brass Chapel, and tomb of the founder, are seen from the entrance; within are the chapels of the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond. The roof is supported on arches between the nave and side aisles, which turn upon twelve stately Gothic pillars, adorned with figures, fruit, and foliage. This chapel was designed for a royal sepulchre, and none but those whose descent can be traced to our ancient Kings, have ever been interred here. In the north aisle, the most important of the monuments are those of Queen Elizabeth Prince Edward V., and his brother Richard; and here is preserved the armour of General Monk. In the south aisle, among various others, are monuments to Mary Queen of Scots, to the mother of Henry VII.. and to Margaret Douglas, a lady who claimed kindred to six Kings and seven Queens she was mother to the handsome Lord Darnley, father of James I., and husband to Mary Queen of Scots. At

the end of this chapel is the royal vault, where repose the remains of Charles II., William III. and his consort Mary, Queen Anne, and Prince George. Over these, in a wainscot press, is the effigies of Charles II. in wax, dressed in the robes he wore at Windsor, at the installation of the Knights of the Garter. The walls contain 120 large statues of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors, besides angels and other small figures. Five of the windows were restored in 1815; most of them contain stained glass, each pane having a white rose. Excellent, indeed, are the canopies and niches; and 73 statues in this chapel are all so varied in their attitudes, features, and drapery, that it is impossible to say any two are alike. From the south aisle is an entry into the nave of the chapel, where the Knights of the Order of the Bath are installed. In their stalls are plates of their arms, &c.: under the stalls are seats for their esquires. Here is the much-admired tomb of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, his Queen: it is ornamented with many devices, and is an object of much admiration, both for its antiquity and workmanship. At each end is a crown in a bush, referring to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn-bush near Bosworth-field, where that famous battle was fought, which, being decided in favour of Henry, his haste to be crowned was so great, that he had the ceremony performed on the spot, with the very crown his rival had lost.

The dimensions of Henry the Seventh's Chapel are,

	Feet
Length from east to west, including the walls	115
Breadth ditto	80
Height of the octagonal towers	71
Ditto to the top of the roof	86
Ditto to the top of the west turrets	102
Length of the nave	104
Breadth of ditto	36
Height of ditto	61
Breadth of each aisle	17

Under Henry the Seventh's Chapel is a fine vault, the burial place of the royal family, erected by Geo. II. —St. Andrew's Chapel is next to the north cross; and St. Benedict's Chapel contains the tomb and effigies of Archbishop Laugham. At the north corner is an iron gate, opening into the south cross aisle.—In St. Erasmus's Chapel are the tombs of Lords Hunston and Exeter, in the time of Elizabeth, with wax figures of that Queen, William and Mary, Lord Chatham, Queen Anne, and Lord Nelson.—In the Chapel of St. John and St. Michael is the monument of Lady Nightingale, remarkable for the beauty of its workmanship: the lady is represented as protected by her husband, whilst a fine figure of Death is seen coming out of a tomb to hurl his dart.—Henry the Fifth's Chapel contains models of the Abbey, St. John's Westminster, St. Clement's Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, and several other churches.

The *Poets' Corner* is named from the number of monuments erected there to the memory of celebrated English poets; but not to them exclusively, as there are monuments to John, Duke of Argyle; to Camden, the antiquary; to Dr. Isaac Barrow, the divine; and Thomas Parr, who died at the age of 152 years. The most interesting monument is that to the memory of William Shakspeare. The sculptor has expressed the attitude, air, shape, and dress so delicately, that the poet himself stands before us. Some fine lines, happily chosen from his works, appear upon the scroll. On the pedestal are the heads of Henry V., Richard III., and Queen Elizabeth; three of the principal characters of his plays. This monument was erected at the public expence.—Richard Brinsley Sheridan, at once poet, wit, and orator, reposes near: a black slab, placed here by his friend P. Moore, is his only monument.

In this corner, which may justly be called the shrine of genius, is the inscription, "O rare Ben Jonson;" and the names of Spenser, Chaucer, Butler, Milton,

Gray, Prior, Granville, Sharpe, Thomson, Rowe, Gay, Goldsmith, Handel, Addison, Garrick, Dryden, Cowley, J. P. Kemble, appear with numerous others, for whom we have not space. In other parts of the Abbey are several monuments: we have only room to mention in the south aisle, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Dr. Watts, and Thomas Thynne, whose monument represents his murder in his own carriage. The remains of Major André were brought from America, and buried in the west aisle in 1821, where are the names of Howe, Tyrrel, W. Congreve, W. Pitt, Kneller, Banks (the sculptor), Sir Isaac Newton, &c. General Wolfe, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Croft, Dr. Burney, Mr. Perceval, two Knights Templars, &c. are in the north aisle.— The whole of the interior of the Abbey may now be seen on a week day for 1*s*. 3*d*., and on a Sunday for 3*s*. 6*d*. each person.

The following are the dimensions of the Abbey:

	Feet.
Length from east to west, exclusive of Henry the Seventh's Chapel	416
Height of the west towers	225
Length within the walls	383
Breadth of the transept	203
Length of the nave	166
Breadth of ditto	39
Height of ditto	102
Breadth of each aisle	17
Length of the choir	156
Breadth of ditto	28

The Cloisters, an ancient appendage to the Abbey, still remain entire, and are filled with monuments. They are in a quadrangular form, with piazzas towards the court. On one side is the entrance to the *Chapter-house*, built in 1250: it is a Gothic portal, exquisitely carved by consent of the Abbot in 1377. The Commons of Great Britain first held their Parliament in this place; the crown undertaking the repairs. Here they sat till 1547, when Edward VI.

granted them the Chapel of St. Stephen. It is at present filled with the public records, among which is the ancient *Domesday-Book*, now above 700 years old; it is in as fine preservation as if it were the work of yesterday. Beneath is a very singular crypt, the walls of which are eighteen feet thick, and form a firm base to the superstructure. The *Jerusalem Chamber* was anciently part of the Abbot's lodgings, and is famous for being the place in which the ambitious Henry IV. ended a life of anxiety.

Westminster School, erected about the year 1070, was refounded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, for a head and second master, and for forty students, called "King's scholars," and twelve almsmen. The broad part, on the north side of the Abbey, was appointed as a sanctuary; the church belonging to it was in the form of a cross, and double, the one being built over the other. Dr. Stukeley, who remembered it standing, says it was of great strength, and was not demolished without great labour, and is supposed to have been the work of the Confessor. Ben Jonson was educated in Westminster school, under the tuition of the great Camden; but his mother having married a bricklayer, Ben was taken home, and obliged to work at his father-in-law's trade. This was an indignity his mind could not submit to; he therefore enlisted as a soldier, and was sent to the Low Countries, where he distinguished himself by killing one of the enemy in single combat, and carrying off the spoils in sight of both armies. He died August 16, 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Westminster-market rose on the site of this ancient fabric; which, being long disused, was taken down to make room for the new *Guildhall* for the City and Liberty of Westminster. Within the precincts of the *Sanctuary* Edward V. was born; and here his unhappy mother took refuge with her younger son Richard. Westward of the Sanctuary was the *Eleemosynary*, or *Almonry*, as it was designated, a spot appropriated

for distributing the alms of the convent. On contemplating the purlieus of the Almonry, imagination pictures a train of needy supplicants for charity, receiving, at the hands of some venerable bearded fathers, the viands and bread from the monkish board. Creative fancy next recurs to that eventful period when the discovery of the printing art dawned upon mankind, which was fated, in process of time, to shake bigotry and superstition to its basis. Upon this very spot, in 1474, the celebrated *William Caxton*, under the special patronage, as it is conjectured, of the then Abbot, Thomas Milling, established the first printing-press, in an ancient house, which is still pointed out as having been the residence of the Father of Bibliography. Thence issued the first book printed in England, under the title of *The Game and Play of Chesse*. How little did the patron of this invaluable art imagine, when he sanctioned the labours of Caxton, that the rapid extension of knowledge thereby diffused, would, in less than a century, conduce to render his own fraternity contemptible in the eyes of the multitude; so rapid is the spread of knowledge when its stores are once opened.

At the entrance of the Cloisters from Dean's-yard, much remains of the walls of the original buildings. Dean's-yard is certainly an odd mixture of decayed grandeur. There is a silent monastic air in the small court from which is the entrance to the Jerusalem Chamber, which has also undergone various alterations, from the Reformation to the present time: it is now used for a Chapter-house. The picture of Richard II., so often engraved, now adorns this room; and, with some tapestry, an old chimney-piece, and a little painted glass, remind the antiquary of past days. In this yard the Precentor's house has been rebuilt in the ancient style, and when a few years shall have taken off the freshness of its appearance, it will harmonize better with the buildings in its vicinity. Two ante-chambers are more in their original state;

in one is a handsome niche. The Abbot's-hall is on the western side, and contains a gallery; at the south and, east of the passage leading to the school, is a long encient building, whose basement story is roofed with semicircular groined arches, arising from pillars with handsome capitals. At the north end, the Regalia is said to have been kept. The upper story is used as the school-room. This building, if we may pronounce from the Saxon style, is the most ancient in the precincts of the Abbey. Very little is left of the lesser Cloisters. Near it is another portion or room of equal antiquity. The place here in which the records of the House of Lords were kept, was originally a great tower, but is now much altered, as is likewise the inside of the Old Chapter-house, to make room for the Treasury Records of the Exchequer, and Domesday-book. The roof, as usual in such buildings, is supported by a central column; but the galleries, shelves, and presses, defy description. However, fragments in some places, and large portions in others, of walls, gates, &c. may be found in many directions, by which means the ancient enclosure of these extensive buildings might be traced with considerable accuracy.

Nearly opposite to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at the distance of about thirty feet, is the parish church of *St. Margaret*, Westminster. This structure, ascribed to Edward the Confessor, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward I., by the parishioners and the merchants of the Wool Staple, its chancel excepted, which was added by the Abbot of Westminster. It has been several times repaired, but most completely in 1803. It was then decorated with a richly-ornamented pulpit and desk, and a new organ, and the Speaker's chair placed in the front of the west gallery. Among the numerous monuments here, that of Sir Walter Raleigh merits particular attention. The greatest ornament of this fabric is its fine painted window, representing the whole history of the Crucifixion of Christ. This beautiful window was originally intended as a present from

the magistrates of Dort in Holland, to Henry VII., to adorn his chapel; but the King dying before it was completed, it fell into the hands of the Abbot of Waltham, who kept it in his church till the Dissolution. It then passed through various hands; among others, General Monk, who caused this window to be buried under ground. Monk well knew, that if it fell into the hands of the Puritans, they would not fail to demolish so fine an effort of genius and talent. After the Restoration, Monk replaced it in his chapel at New Hall; and finally, after a lapse of nearly 300 years, it occupies a place immediately contiguous to that for which it was originally designed. In the space cleared some few years since in front of the Abbey, in order to give a view of that building, which was previously hidden by a number of mean edifices, Westminster National Free-school has been built; and nearly adjoining, a range of buildings have been erected at a considerable expence, designed as mews for the accommodation of the members of the two Houses of Parliament; but they have not yet been appropriated to that or any other purpose: they are called the *New Government Mews*. The front of this chaste and classical building, from Mr. D. Burton's design, is composed of three parts, a centre and two wings: the centre has a carriage-way and two posterns, the former being covered by a semicircular rusticated arch: from Princes-street it has an elegant effect, which is much increased by the venerable turrets of Westminster-Abbey, that tower above its centre in picturesque grandeur.

Great George-street forms a very handsome avenue from Westminster-bridge to St. James's-park. *Duke-street* also, which faces the Park, with other good houses, contained one built by Judge Jefferies; which, after being a short time in the possession of his son, was purchased by Government for the use of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and one of the wings was converted into a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's

parish.—A new office for *Public Records* has been commenced near George-street.

In *Broadway*, is a chapel of ease, completed in 1636, by the bounty of Archbishop Laud. Nearly opposite Broadway is an avenue to *Queen-square*. This contains a chapel, and one of the police-offices. At the south end of *James-street*, which contains a pleasant row of good houses opposite the Park, is the *Westminster Hospital*, erected in the year 1719.

The *African Institution*, in Fludyer-street, was founded in 1807, for the general instruction and civilization of the natives of Africa, and for the complete abolition of the slave trade.

Tothill-fields, during the great plague, had some houses appointed as *Pest-houses*, which standing quite detached, were known by the appellation of the *Five Chimnies*. This spot is remarkable for a number of charities, viz. the Grey-Coat-hospital; the Green-Coat-hospital; Emanuel-hospital, or Lady Ann Dacre's Alms-houses; twelve alms-houses founded by John Palmer, B.D., in 1654; besides Mrs. Kifford's, Mr. Hill's, Mr. Cornelius Vanden's, a charity-school in Duck-lane, &c. &c. The prison called *Tothill-fields Bridewell*, in this vicinity, merited the unqualified commendations of the philanthropic Mr. Howard. A part of this district, which was nearly as bad as the worst part of St. Giles's, has been formed into one of the most spacious squares in London: each side consists of elegantly-constructed houses, somewhat in the cottage style. It is called *Vincent-square*, in honour of Dr. Vincent, late master of Westminster-school. The new road to Vauxhall-bridge runs immediately behind the west side of this square; and since the road was constructed, a number of new houses and streets are built on each side. A plan has been drawn by Mr. Bradwell, and approved of by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for improvements in Westminster, adjoining Buckingham Palace, which are intended to commence at the end of Grosvenor-place, and thence

to the Abbey. York-street, James-street, and Tothill-street, with several others, are to be taken down, to make room for three new squares, to be called Queen's-square, King's-square, and Parliament-square; and, in the room of Tothill-street and York-street, there will be a grand street, to be called King-street, commencing at Pimlico and ending opposite the Abbey.

Returning through James-street, we arrive at *Buckingham-gate*, near which stood *Tart-hall*, built for the wife of the Earl of Arundel, in 1638. This house, in which was preserved the last remains of the Arundelian marbles, was pulled down about the year 1720.

Pimlico has increased to a considerable town, and many new and splendid streets are built and building, chiefly on Earl Grosvenor's estate: and the low grounds on the banks of the Thames, west of Vauxhall-bridge, formerly known as the *Neat-house gardens*, and occupied by market gardeners, have been the scene of very extensive improvements. A new church has been erected, dedicated to *St. Peter*. It is an elegant Grecian structure, by Mr. Hakewill, distinguished by its handsome portico of six fluted columns: it stands in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and contains Mr. Hilton's magnificent painting of Christ bearing his Cross.

A new coach-road down the *Birdcage-walk*, St. James's-park, from Pimlico to Great George-street, is opened to the public, and is a great accommodation to the members of Parliament residing in Grosvenor-place and Belgrave-square.

At the west end of St. James's-park, fronting the Mall, stood the *Queen's Palace*, which was called *Buckingham-house* till 1761, when it was purchased by His Majesty George III., and became the property of Queen Charlotte, who made it her residence: and here all her children, except the eldest, were born. Between 1825 and 1830, the whole of the building, excepting a small portion, which is cased with stone, was taken down and remodelled under the direction of Mr. Nash; it is now called

THE KING'S PALACE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

The front does not differ very materially from that of Buckingham-house, although it is more extensive and elegant. The principal architectural front is that which looks into the garden: it is 345 feet in length. A broad terrace extends the whole length of this front, between two conservatories, in the form of Ionic pavilions.

The garden front of the building is ornamented by statues of Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude, Faith, Hope, and Charity. All the embellishments have been formed to gratify the national predilections, and executed with skill and taste. The triumphal arch in the park front, is the most magnificent in Europe, and, in general effect, resembles the Arch of Constantine at Rome, to which it is equal in dimensions. It contains three gateways: the centre one rises to the architrave.

Over the two side gates are tablets, containing on the one side, female representatives of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and on the other, the Genius of England inciting Youth. Between each arch, or gateway, is a column, twenty feet high, of one block; these columns are designed to support groups of trophies and figures. Behind is a representation, in bold relief, of the Battle of Waterloo. Above this is a large pedestal, with statues of Victory at each corner, having in the centre Europe and Asia bearing the bust of the Duke of Wellington. Surmounting the whole, was to be an equestrian statue in bronze, of His Majesty Geo. IV. by Chantrey; the other sculpture was designed and executed by Flaxman, Westmacott, and Rossi. Over the small gateways are figures of Valour and Virtue on one side, and Peace and Plenty on the other. Occupying the corresponding place with the representation of Waterloo, is the Battle of Trafalgar, in bold relief; and corresponding with Europe and Asia bearing the bust of the Duke of Wellington, is Britannia with her

attendants, contemplating a medallion of Nelson. The bas-reliefs are from designs by Flaxman, and executed by Bailey. The whole of this gorgeous pile will, when finished, be about sixty feet high. The gates were to be of mosaic gold; and the palisade, spears of the richest workmanship, of the same metal. Having passed through the triumphal arch into the quadrangle, which is surrounded by a peristyle of Grecian Doric columns, instead of an arcade, admittance is gained to the interior under the portico which opens into the hall. The greatest distinction of the interior, consists in the number and richness of the columns and sculpture. which far exceeds every thing of the kind attempted in modern times. The number of columns in the hall and guard-room, is 101, each formed of one block of white marble, and all having golden capitals. At the back of this Palace, some beautiful mews have been erected.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE

was originally an hospital, founded by some devout citizens of London, before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous females; being afterwards augmented by the addition of eight brethren, it was rebuilt in the reign of Henry III. When this hospital was surrendered, with many others, during the rapacious reign of Henry VIII., its revenues amounted to 100*l*. per annum. Henry demolished most of the old fabric, and enclosed the Park, to serve as a place of amusement and exercise both to the Palace and Whitehall; and on the site of this hospital founded the present Palace, called by Stow, "a goodly manor." It is an irregular brick building, without any claim to elegance, yet it possesses many handsome and commodious apartments, calculated for state purposes: these were newly furnished in 1824, and are entered by a passage and staircase of great simplicity; these look towards the Park. This side is of one story, having a more regular appearance than the other parts of the building. The

south-east wing was destroyed by fire in 1809, and has never been rebuilt, though the remainder of the Palace was repaired between the years 1821 and 1823. The walls of the state apartments are of a dead stone colour, and are lighted by Grecian bronze lights, with moon shades, placed on plain granite pedestals: the exterior walls are sprinkled with black and white, in imitation of granite. On ascending the staircase is a sort of gallery, fitted up as an armoury, with daggers, muskets, swords, &c. ranged on the walls in various devices. When a drawing-room is held, this apartment is occupied by the yeomen of the guard in full costume, with their battle-axes in their hands. In the next room are some excellent specimens of tapestry, in fine preservation. On drawing-room days, a person attends here to receive the cards containing the names of the parties to be presented. Beyond, there is a succession of three rooms, fitted up with the most costly elegance, the last of which may be called the Presence Chamber, in which the King holds his drawing-rooms. Here is a splendid throne, in size and magnificence far exceeding that in the House of Lords. The piers of this room are filled up with plate glass. The window-curtains are of crimson satin, trimmed with gold-coloured fringe; and the cornices, mouldings, &c. are richly gilt. In what was formerly the ante-chamber to the levee-room, James, the son of James II., afterwards styled the Pretender, was born. It was at the entrance of this Palace, that Margaret Nicholson made an attempt on the life of George III. in 1786. Among the pictures in this Palace, are the sea-fights of Lords Howe and Nelson, a full-length portrait of George IV. in his coronation robes, by Sir T. Lawrence, on each side of which are paintings of the Battles of Vittoria and Waterloo. On the west side of the court-yard is the *Chapel Royal*, supposed to have been the same that belonged to the hospital. The ceiling is divided into small painted squares. The service here is performed in the same

manner as at cathedrals; its establishment is a dean, usually the Bishop of London, a lord-almoner, a sub-dean, and forty-eight chaplains, who preach in their turns before the Royal Family. There are also twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organists, ten choristers, a serjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the vestry, &c.

THE PARKS.

It appears probable, that the Londoners are indebted to Pope Clement for those "lungs of the metropolis," as St. James's and Hyde-parks were emphatically called by Lord Chatham, for both were portions of the domains of religious houses; and the Reformation, which emancipated much of such property, would have been delayed to a later period, had that Pope possessed less honesty, and consented to divorce Henry from his wife Catherine. The Monastery of St. James-in-the-fields was suppressed in 1532, and the grounds formed into a park, first called the "New" Park of Westminster, and afterwards St. James's-park. On the site of the monastery were built the Palace of St. James, a tennis-court, cock-pit, &c.; and the gardens, afterwards called the Spring-gardens, were formed. King Henry enclosed the Park with a wall, laid out some walks, stocked it with deer, and, it is said, dug Rosamond's Pond, which was situated towards the west end, being fed by some streams which afterwards made their way across the fields, where Parliament-street now stands, and fell into the Thames. The Park remained much in the same state till the Restoration; during the Commonwealth it had been thrown open to the public, and when resumed by Charles, he allowed all respectable persons to retain the privilege they had acquired. Charles II. took great delight in this Park: he added thirty-six acres of land, laid out in regular walks, planted rows of lime and elm trees, dug the canal, 2800 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth, and formed a decoy for wild ducks, consisting of an extensive shrubbery, on an islet in the canal; it

was a large irregular grove, surrounded by a row of trees, within which were various ponds formed to collect and catch wild fowl. Charles here kept a numerous brood of tame birds, to feed which was one of his favourite amusements, well depicted in Sir W. Scott's "Peveril of the Peak." The decoy, afterwards called the Wilderness, was destroyed to make a lawn before Buckingham-house, when purchased as a palace for the Queen in 1761. On an island, in one of the ponds of the decoy, towards the Parade, William III. built a summer-house, where he frequently drank tea. The *Birdcage-walk*, which was originally grassed, takes its name from the aviary which Charles II. placed there, most probably the first ever built in England.

St. James's Park is of an oblong form, and nearly two miles in circumference: its beauty is heightened by the prospect of the Green-park, separated from it by an iron railing, but which rises into a fine verdant eminence, called *Constitution-hill*. In St. James's-park the Guards parade every day between 10 and 11 o'clock; this, with a full band of music, renders it very attractive. On the north side of the Parade, within a *chevaux-de-frieze* fence, is a celebrated piece of Turkish ordnance, of great length, taken by the British troops at Alexandria in Egypt, during the revolutionary war. It is mounted on a very handsome carriage, ornamented with hieroglyphics. St. James's-park affords many very pleasant walks, and is a grand thoroughfare from London and Westminster to Chelsea, Kensington, &c. At the east end, facing the Treasury, is the spacious Parade for the exercise of the horse and foot-guards. Here is placed the piece of ordnance called the *Prince Regent's Bomb;* it stands a few yards from the iron railing enclosing the canal, and immediately opposite the centre of the Horse Guards. It was first exposed to public view on the 12th of August, 1816. In 1812, when the siege of the City of Cadiz by the French was raised, it was spiked, and left by them in the city, and presented by the Cortes to the

Prince Regent. The monotonous appearance of this Park has been done away, by breaking up the extensive lawns, and forming shrubberies, flower-plots, gravel walks, and various picturesque embellishments.

The *Mall* is so denominated from the game of "pall-mall," signifying, to strike with a mallet, an amusement in which Charles greatly excelled. In that game, a large ball, being struck by a heavy bat, was sent through an iron ring of considerable diameter, mounted on a high pole, usually placed at the end of an alley of trees. Charles, accompanied by his courtiers, was constantly in this Park, either among his birds, playing at mall, or sauntering about the walks. The Park has been grievously encroached on from time to time; part was enclosed, as a garden to St. James's Palace. The Duke of St. Alban's obtained permission to take a portion of the Green-park. Slices have been at various periods granted to different individuals: amongst others, Lord Spencer obtained the portion whereon his house now stands; a passage into the Park previously existing, was thus blocked up. And lastly, nearly the whole of what was "Spring-gardens," are now covered with houses, forming Spring-garden-terrace, &c. Monconys states, that in 1663 Spring-gardens were much resorted to, having grass and sand walks, dividing squares of twenty or thirty yards, which were enclosed with hedges of gooseberries, raspberries, roses, beans, and asparagus (then great rarities), and the whole enclosed with a wall. These gardens were much resorted to during the Interregnum. Caroline, Queen of George II., wishing to exclude the public from St. James's-park, communicated her project to the Earl of Essex, and innocently asked him how much the intended improvement would cost. His Lordship, who knew well the clamour that would have been the consequence of such a scheme, pointedly replied, "A mere trifle, Madam; only three crowns!" The idea was abandoned immediately.

Anterior to 1721, the east side of the Park, near Spring-gardens, was enclosed by a high brick wall; but in that year the inhabitants obtained permission to substitute an iron railing. The old wooden sunk railing which, till within the last few years, enclosed the green in the centre of St. James's-park, was most probably made when Buckingham-house was bought for the Queen, as it did not exist in 1731.

A passage from *Cleveland-row* leads to the *Green-park*, which extends from St. James's-park to Piccadilly. The *Wilderness*, with the *Ranger's Lodge*, the lawn, the water, the walks, and the extensive prospects, render it extremely beautiful. The east side is ornamented with the houses of many of the nobility, with gardens before them. The Palladian villa of Earl Spencer is one of the most worthy of notice; the Park front of this mansion is ornamented to a high degree. The statues on the pediment, and the vases at each extremity, are in a good style. The chief ornament of the interior is the library. The splendid house of the Marquess of Stafford, the town houses of the Marquess of Camden, the Duke of Rutland, and other elegant mansions, adorn this Park.

York, or *Gower-house*, at the corner of the Green-park, was commenced in 1825, as a residence for the late Duke of York. On his demise it was purchased by the Marquess of Stafford, and finished in a splendid style. Mr. B. Wyatt furnished the design. Its form is quadrangular, it having four perfect fronts, all cased with stone. The ground floor is rusticated, the upper part is of the Corinthian order. The third or upper story is concealed by a balustrade, which gives a majestic appearance to the building; a lantern, in the centre of the roof, illuminates the staircase, which is approached by a grand vestibule, fourteen feet in breadth. The library, baths, bed-rooms, and dressing-rooms, are on the ground floor, fitted up in elegant style. The state apartments are on the first floor, among which is a fine picture-gallery, 130 feet

long. The principal front is to the north, and exhibits a portico of eight Corinthian columns, forming the entrance. The south and west project at each end, and have each six Corinthian columns supporting a pediment. The east side has no projecting columns, but above the pilasters runs an entablature of the Corinthian order. The residence of his present Majesty, when Duke of Clarence, was opposite to this house.

On May 1, 1832, the new entrance to Constitution-hill, through the splendid archway erected a few years ago, under the direction of Mr. Burton, was opened to the public. It commands a fine view of the garden front of Buckingham Palace, and the extensive plantations behind it. The Queen's Barracks are to be removed, in order to erect servants' offices to the Palace. Government have also pulled down the dead wall in James-street, and given several feet out of the Park to widen the street.

HYDE PARK was formed out of the manor of Hyde, which was given to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands that came into his possession at the Suppression. This Park has been used for the purposes of rural exercise during a very long period. It was especially crowded on May-day, by persons of all ranks, who here enjoyed the innocent amusement of "going-a-maying." During the Protectorate, Hyde-park was divided into lots, and sold for the sum of 17,068*l.* including the deer and timber. After the Restoration it was replenished with deer, and surrounded by a brick wall, and the public were allowed to resort to it as a place of recreation. It appears that in 1682, Charles II. entertained the Emperor of Morocco's Ambassador here, with a review of the Guards; and the Ambassador's followers, in return, displayed their performances; such as throwing lances with incredible swiftness, and catching them again, riding at a ring, and carrying it away on their lance, &c. The Serpentine-river was commenced in 1730, by order of the King, on the site of a string of ponds.

The water is supplied by a small stream, rising near Bayswater, and falling into the Thames just above Vauxhall-bridge. It was improperly designated the Serpentine, certainly, though it is not an exactly straight canal with parallel banks, being considerably wider at one end than the other, and having a slight bend where it enters Kensington-gardens. A flat bridge of five arches, with small piers, from the designs of John Rennie, esq. has been constructed across the Serpentine, at the junction of the Park with Kensington-gardens. An iron railing separates the bridge into two unequal parts, one of which is for the pedestrians of the gardens, and the other for carriages, &c. The carriage way in the Park, running even with the turnpike-road, was made in 1734, to prevent the annoyance experienced by the Royal Family from the dust of the high road.

Grosvenor-gate was built in 1725, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Hanover-square, on the petition of Sir Robert Grosvenor, who obtained leave to erect the gate and form a carriage-way, which he was to keep in repair at his own expence. About the same time, the circular reservoir, near that gate, was constructed by the proprietors of the Chelsea Waterworks, to supply water to Kensington Palace, the upper part of Westminster, and the building near Mount-street, then called Oliver's Mount. Hyde-park has been considerably reduced in size since the survey in 1652; partly by the erection of houses between Hyde-park-corner and Park-lane, but chiefly by the making and enlarging of Kensington-gardens. It was first proposed by John Fordyce, Surveyor-general, that the triangular piece of ground between the entrance into the Park and Park-lane, should be enclosed, and laid out in gardens, and a building, fit for the residence of a family of fortune, be erected in each; which was not then carried into effect, on account of the popular clamour: but it has since been accomplished.

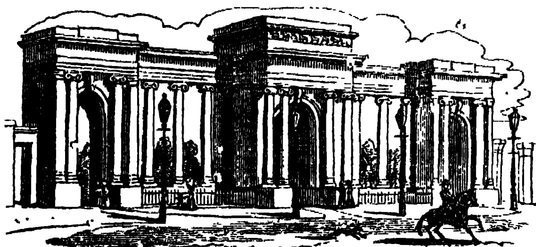
Hamilton-place has robbed the Park of an obscure

corner; but *Apsley-house*, the residence of the Duke of Wellington, all must allow to be an important improvement. The Statue to the Duke of Wellington, at the back front of his house, was erected by a public subscription of Ladies, to the memory of the great and important victories obtained by that nobleman. This colossal figure is a restoration in bronze of one of the celebrated group on the Monte Cavallo at Rome. This fine cast, which, for some reason known only to the artist, is called Achilles, was executed by Mr. Westmacott, and placed in Hyde-park June 18, 1822. The height of the statue, as it stands, is rather more than eighteen feet. It is upon a basement and plinth of Dartmoor grey granite, surmounted on a pedestal of red granite from Peterhead, near Aberdeen, and exceedingly beautiful; the whole, with the mound, from the line of road, is thirty-six feet in height. The site is just within the angle where, after entering by the gate at Hyde-park-corner, the carriage-roads divide. The statue fronts the corner, and the head is turned almost directly towards Apsley-house. The following inscription appears in bronze letters upon the pedestal:

"To Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave Companions in Arms, the Statue of Achilles, cast from Cannon taken in the Battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Thoulouse, and Waterloo, is inscribed,
"By their Countrywomen."

Near Apsley-house, a very handsome screen of the Ionic order has been erected, and an elegant park entrance. At the south-east angle of the Park is a new lodge, with double gateways and an open screen of columns. A receiving-house of the Humane Society is fitted up in the Park, with an unrivalled apparatus for employing every possible means to restore suspended vitality. The ground on which it stands was given by His Majesty George III., who was patron of the institution.

The grand entrance to Hyde-park is from the designs of Mr. D. Burton. It is divided into five leading parts, namely, three arched entrances and two connecting colonnades. The centre arcade is wider than the side entrances, and decorated by coupled columns of the Ionic order. The side entrances have two columns. The colonnades are open, and support a beautiful entablature. The pedestal, or frieze, of this portion of the design, is embellished with *bassi rilievi*, in



the Athenian style of sculpture, representing a triumphal procession of equestrian warriors. Side or postern entrances, for foot passengers, formed between stone piers, add to the picturesque beauty of the design, by carrying the composition into a pedimental form. The iron railing is of a novel and beautiful form, and the whole composition grand and effective.

The triumphal arch opposite the entrance to Hyde-park, lately completed, has been converted into a police station-house, or barrack; there are some large and handsome rooms in the building, which is itself capable of containing 200 men, and twenty men at least are constantly on duty there.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde-park-corner, has been recently rebuilt, from the designs of Mr. Wilkins. The grand front, which faces the Green-park, is 200 feet in length, and has in its centre a vestibule 30 feet high, surmounted by lofty pilasters: the wings



Putney Bridge.



Red House, Battersea.

are about 190 feet long. The theatre for lectures on surgery and medicine, will accommodate 150 students; and adjoining this is the museum of anatomical preparations. The entire edifice, which is three stories high, and, from its contiguity to the Parks, remarkably airy, is faced with compo, coloured and checquered in imitation of stone. This hospital contains 29 wards, and 160 beds. In Grosvenor-place is the *Lock-hospital*, for syphilitic maladies.

Belgrave-square, at the back of Grosvenor-place, forms a beautiful addition to the neighbourhood of the new Palace. This square is the finest in London, both for its proportions and the extent of ground the houses occupy. The front elevation is part stuccoed and part stone, after the Corinthian order, and presents a most elegant and classical effect. It consists of four elegant rows of first-rate houses, and four insulated villas at the angles. It was built by the Marquess of Westminster, while Earl Grosvenor, and named from one of his titles.

Wilton-crescent, nearly adjacent, is its rival in beauty; the houses are first-rate in size, and before the Crescent a handsome plantation is formed, communicating right and left into the square. A foot-way and carriage-road are formed from Knightsbridge into the King's-road.

The *Pantechnicon* stands between Halkin-street west, and Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square. It was erected for the sale of carriages, works of art, and property of every description. The carriage department is on the north side of Motcomb-street. The premises are fire-proof, airy, dry, and well ventilated.

St. Peter's church, Wilton-place, is a chaste building of the Ionic order, erected in 1826, from designs by Mr. Hakewill. The portico consists of six fluted columns, supporting a pediment, behind which rises a quadrangular tower, crowned with a spherical dome and cross. The body of the church is built of brick, with stone dressings. The interior is neatly fitted up,

and is capable of accommodating 1657 persons. The altar-piece is Mr. Hilton's picture of Christ crowned with Thorns, presented to the church by the British Institution.

KENSINGTON PALACE AND GARDENS

adjoin Hyde-park. The Palace is a large irregular edifice of brick, built at various times. The state apartments are very noble, and consist of a suite of twelve rooms. The first ascent is by the great staircase, in which are painted balconies. The paintings in this Palace are very numerous, and of a superior character: visitors may see them by applying to the housekeeper. This Palace is now the residence of the Duke of Sussex, as well as the Duchess of Kent and her daughter, Princess Victoria. The Gardens were purchased from Lord Chancellor Finch, by William III.; greatly improved by Queen Anne; and finally enlarged and put in their present beautiful state by Queen Caroline. They have been recently closed to the public in order to improve the turf, which, owing to dampness, was becoming rank: it is not intended to abridge the privileges of the public, who are to be admitted when the improvements are completed.

Kensington-canal was opened August 12, 1828: it runs from the Thames near Battersea-bridge, directly north two miles and a quarter, terminating close to the great western road, three quarters of a mile distant from Kensington Palace. It is 100 feet broad, and capable of affording passage for craft of 100 tons burthen. The basin is 400 feet long by 200 wide, and is situated in the most thriving part of the town. This canal, which is the only water conveyance to Kensington, has been completed at the expence of 40,000*l.*; and its income, from wharfs, tonnage, &c., is calculated at about 2500*l.* per annum.

A new church has been built at the east side of the Addison-road, in the parish of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington. It is built of white brick, with stone dress-

ings; the light tint of the brick harmonizing with the hue of the Bath stone.

Passing from *Sloane-street*, we come into the great western road, and by the Cannon brewery, arrive at *Knightsbridge*. The chapel here is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and originally belonged to a lazar-house. This great western entrance into the metropolis is marked by an ascent from Knightsbridge to Hyde-park-corner, and at night exhibits an uncommon degree of lustre, from the blaze of gas, which forms a mimic day; nor is the spectacle in the day-time less animating; equipages after equipages passing and repassing, splendidly mounted, and bearing within the richly-dressed and opulent nobility of London, convey an idea of the wealth and gaiety of the "West End," that is only equalled by the commercial importance of the City.

The King's-road at Chelsea is now open to all sorts of carriages. Hitherto, private carriages only were allowed to pass the bars, to the exclusion of hackney-coaches. This accommodation (granted by Government) is of great advantage to the public.

Arriving at *Chelsea*, the ROYAL HOSPITAL is the first object of attention. This edifice was begun in 1682, but not completed till 1690, by Sir Christopher Wren. Its general appearance is plain, yet not inelegant, as the architect seems to have avoided all superfluous ornament. The structure is of elegant brick-work; the quoins, cornices, and pediments, are of freestone. The chapel and the hall are well disposed; the colonnade and portico, towards the river, are handsome and well proportioned, affording a comfortable sheltered walk, and communication between the two wings for the pensioners in wet weather. The Hospital consists of three courts; the principal one is open to the south side. In the centre is a bronze statue of the royal founder, Charles II., in a Roman habit. The south side is also ornamented with a handsome portico of the Doric order, and a colonnade continued along the

whole of it: this side is divided into a chapel, a hall, and, in the centre, a large vestibule, terminated by a cupola of considerable height. On each side of the chapel are the pews for the various officers; in the middle are benches for the pensioners. The north front is handsome and extensive; and about fourteen acres of ground opposite to it, forms an enclosure, planted with limes and horse-chesnuts. The principal entrance is by two iron gates, of elegant workmanship and great height, ornamented on each side by lofty stone pillars, surrounded with military trophies. This entrance is also ornamented with two handsome porters' lodges.

The *Royal Military Asylum* is near the Royal Hospital, and adjoining the King's-road. It is environed on all sides with high walls, and a handsome iron railing before the front. This edifice, built of brick, forms three sides of a quadrangle, with an elegant stone balustrade. The centre of the western front has a noble portico of the Doric order, and a well-proportioned pediment, on the frieze of which is inscribed, "The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of the Soldiers of the Regular Army." Over this inscription are the Royal Arms. Here are 700 boys and 300 girls: the boys wear red jackets, blue breeches, &c., and the girls red gowns, blue petticoats, straw bonnets, &c.

A new church, dedicated to *St. Luke*, has been erected at Chelsea, by Mr. Savage. The first stone was laid in October 1820, and it employed four years in erection. The style is that which prevailed at the commencement of the 16th century, commonly called the florid Gothic. The tower rises from the ground in the usual manner of old church-towers. There is a novel feature in this church, deserving of notice—a sunk walk round the whole of the basement, guarded by a low parapet towards the church-yard; the lower part of each buttress is pierced, to allow of an uninterrupted passage. The crypt beneath the whole edifice communicates with this area by grated windows, by

which means the ventilation of the extensive catacombs is effectually secured, at the same time they are hid from observation. The interior is beautiful, but must be seen to be fully appreciated. The splendid stone altar-screen is from a beautiful antique design. The pierced stone-work, buttresses, and minute pinnacles of this elegant composition, form an assemblage of architectural ornament, which would not disgrace any age; while the correctness and elaborate detail would do honour to a cathedral. The centre division of the church is roofed with stone from east to west; and the highest praise is due for the boldness which designed, and the talent which executed this noble piece of masonry.

The National Schools are situated on a piece of ground at the east side of the cemetery; the first stone was laid in June 1824. The pointed style has been adopted, on account of the contiguity of the building to the church. The erection is constructed of brick, and covered with cement; and, when viewed from the west front of the church, has an interesting appearance.

Winchester Palace, Chelsea, has been taken down and sold by auction. Some whole-length figures in outline, spiritedly done in the style and manner of Hogarth, were discovered in one of the bed-rooms; they are supposed to represent some of the principal theatrical characters of that time, from the predilection which Bishop Hoadley had for the Drama.—*Hans Town Chapel* is a beautiful Gothic erection.

From Chelsea we must proceed to the SUSPENSION-BRIDGE which crosses the Thames at Hammersmith. This is built like all chain-bridges; but there is a superior solidity and neatness in the iron-work. It was erected under the direction of Mr. Tierney Clark. A clear water-way is left of 688 feet 8 inches. The suspension-towers are 48 feet above the level of the road, where they are 22 feet thick. The road-way is slightly curved upwards, and is 16 feet above high water; and the extreme length, from the back of the piers on shore,

is 822 feet 8 inches, supposing 688 of road-way, being 135 feet more than the Menai-bridge. There are eight chains, composed of wrought-iron bars, five inches deep and one inch thick each. Four of these chains have six bars in each chain, and four only three bars in each; making, in the total, thirty-six bars, which make a dip, or curviture, in the centre of about 29 feet. From these, vertical rods are suspended, which support the road-way, formed of strong timbers covered with granite. The width of the carriage-way is 20 feet, with door-ways 5 feet wide. The chains pass over the suspension towers, and are secured to the piers on each shore. The suspension towers are built of stone, and designed as archways, of the Tuscan order. The bridge cost 80,000*l.*

END OF WALK XVII.

WALK XVIII.

Charing-Cross, up Regent-Street, through the Quadrant, to Portland-Place; and through Park-Square, making the circuit of the Regent's-Park.

For our last walk on the Middlesex side of the Thames, we have reserved a district that, for beauty and magnificence, may vie with the proudest city in the world. The extension and improvement of the metropolis here, have been more rapid and surprising than those of any other country in Europe. They present to the astonished spectator more the appearance of the newly-founded capital of a wealthy state, than one of the suburbs of an ancient city. The drive from Waterloo-place to the northern termination of the metropolis at the Regent's-park, is one of the finest that wealth and elegance can covet. The line of street displays the

richest succession of grand and varied architecture that the eye of taste can desire.

From Charing-cross we proceed up *Cockspur-street* to *Pall-Mall East.* The new buildings here were designed by Henry Rhodes, esq. Hancock and Rixon's elegant glass-warehouse is at the corner. Opposite is the *United University* Club-house, belonging to a society composed of members of the two Universities; it is a corner house, having the advantage of two fronts, one opening to Suffolk-street, and the other to Pall-Mall East. Both fronts are raised upon a rusticated surbasement, which is occupied by the ground story. That next Pall-Mall East is distinguished by a tetrastyle pediment of the Ionic order. The entrance front next Suffolk-street, has an enclosed portico, or porch, to the ground story. Both fronts are adorned with columns and antæ, and the effect of the whole is pleasing. It was built in 1824, and exhibits a very tasteful combination of the Grecian, Doric, and Ionic orders: in the latter it is a copy of the triple Temple of Minerva, Polios, and Pandroseus, at Athens The staircase is particularly handsome; the walls are adorned with casts from the frieze of the Parthenon, and the light is introduced in a novel and admirable manner. The apartments are numerous, and elegantly fitted up.

A splendid structure is to be erected in this neighbourhood, under the sanction of His Majesty, capable of containing a National Gallery, and accommodating the whole establishment of the Royal Academy, including apartments for the keeper and secretary, as well as rooms for the exhibition of painting and sculpture.

Suffolk-street is principally inhabited by architects. The residence of Mr. Cresy is a fac-simile of Andrea Palladio's house at Vicenza.—The *Society of British Artists* is a new institution, which made its first public exhibition in 1824. This Society, like the Royal Academy, admits the works of artists generally, whether belonging to its own body or not. The price of admission is 1*s*., and the catalogue 6*d*.

The NEW COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS forms part of a fine group of building with the *Union* Club-house. Sir Robert Smirke was the architect, and it is built on a Grecian model. The building is divided into two stories, and the windows are decorated with architraves and sub-cornices. The columns are beautifully wrought. The eastern front forms, with a corresponding wing and a receding portico, the principal front of the Union Club-house, erected in 1824, from designs by the same architect: it contains some of the finest rooms in Europe. The *Society of Painters in Water-colours* have a house for their exhibition in Pall-Mall East. This Society was first established in 1804, for the purpose of giving encouragement to this branch of art. The present gallery was erected in 1823, and first opened in April 1824. The admission is 1*s.*, and the catalogue 6*d.*

Turning to the left, we proceed to the site of *Carlton-house,* the residence of His late Majesty George IV. when Prince Regent: it stood on the north side of St. James's-park, and a beautiful terrace has been erected in its stead. The open space is planted with considerable taste. A new entrance into the Park was opened here, by order of His Majesty William IV. on the day of his coronation. The steps of this splendid entrance were made of the granite from the Island of Herne, near Guernsey, held under the crown of England. This granite is of such a superior quality, that it required a pressure of 116 tons to crush it. The area in the centre of *Carlton-terrace* is to be occupied by a column of Scotch granite, similar in proportion to the Column of Trajan. The pedestal will be so much elevated, that the base of the pillar may be visible on the parade at the Horse-guards. It will be dedicated to the memory of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, whose statue will crown the apex.

The new houses on the site of Carlton-gardens turned out most fortunate speculations. Lord Goderich has lately paid 25,000*l.* for one of them. For

a smaller house, the Count and Countess de Salis paid 10,000*l.* to Mr. Croker. Lord Kensington gets 1500*l.* a-year from the New Conservative Club; and Lord Stewart de Rothesay pays a still larger sum. Mr. Horace Twiss is said to have been paid 3000*l.* for the stables alone to his mansion in the same *recherché* vicinity.

Adjoining are the gardens belonging to the residence of the late Duke of Cumberland, brother to His Majesty George III. It was originally built for Prince Edward, Duke of York, another brother, but was subsequently occupied by a subscription club, called the Albion; and now occupied as the Ordnance Office.

The site of Carlton-house is occupied by two splendid club-houses. The first is the *Athenæum*, instituted in 1824, for the association of individuals of high scientific or literary attainments, artists of eminence, and noble or liberal patrons of the arts, sciences, and literature. The building was erected in 1829, from the design of Mr. Decimus Burton, in the Grecian style of architecture. The frieze is an exact copy of the Panatheic procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon. Over the portico is a statue of Minerva, by Bailey. The second is the *Senior United Service* Club-house, erected in 1828, from designs by Mr. Nash. It contains but two public rooms, which are splendidly furnished.—The *Travellers'* Club-house, adjoining the Athenæum, has been erected after the designs of Mr. Barry. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and similar, in some respects, to a Roman palace. The plan is a quadrangle, with open area in the middle, by which disposition all the rooms are well lighted. The apartments are handsomely decorated. The principal feature on the exterior in Pall-Mall, is a bold and rich cornice, which finishes the wall of the front. The windows are decorated with Corinthian pilasters. The back front varies from the principal front, in the arrangement and detail of the windows; but the Italian taste is preserved throughout.

We now proceed up *Waterloo-place*, a grand opening, formed by the removal of a number of old and mean-looking houses, opposite the site of Carlton-house. A good view of Westminster Abbey is obtained by the removal of Carlton-house, which appeared so low, when compared to the elevation of the new buildings, as to be any thing rather than a proper termination to such a vista. The north side of Waterloo-place is crossed in the centre by Regent-street. The east and west sides are similar in design and elevation. They consist of a centre, formed by an Ionic portico, raised on a basement, which forms the entrance story, and two flanks of Ionic pilasters, corresponding with the columns. On the top of the entablature is raised an attic order, perforated by the windows of the upper story. On the right is the Asylum Life Office, and Palladium Assurance Office; on the left, at No. 12, the *Literary Union* Club.

Crossing *Charles-street*, we enter *Regent-street*, which was upwards of five years in the course of erection. It is equal in width to Pall-Mall, occupies the site of the ancient, *dirty, dingy, Swallow-street*, and crosses Oxford-street to Portland-place. The tiers of houses in this street are in various specimens of elegant architecture, and often highly ornamented, the centre houses in particular; the whole line of which presents a continuation of fine buildings, and a *coup d'œil* not equalled in any country. At the corner of Charles-street we observe the *Junior United Service* Club-house. Opposite is Warren's Hotel. The *Horticultural Society*, 23, Regent-street, was founded in 1824. The *Garden* is at Turnham-green. Proceeding on the right, is Carlton-chambers, and a little to the left *St. Philip's chapel*, erected in the year 1821; the principal front only is exposed to view. It is from a design of Sir William Chambers, of the Roman Doric order, and will contain 15,000 persons. This structure is a copy of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens, better known as the Lantern of Demosthenes. The

interior of the chapel is of the Corinthian order, and displays some of the rich features of the Italian school. From the fronts of the north and south galleries rise four Corinthian columns of scagliola; the shafts are in imitation of sienna, the capitals and bases of statuary marble, sustaining a highly-enriched entablature, continued round the whole of the interior. In this chapel the usual order of the tower and altar are reversed; the former being at the west end and the latter at the eastern front. Nearly opposite is a group of elegant residences, which retire back from the line of the street, opposed by a similar group, terminated by the Protector Insurance Office, at the corner of Jermyn-street. At the opposite corner is the Gallery of Arts; whence we proceed to the first *Regent Circus;* which, to use the expression of George IV., prevents "the sensation of crossing Piccadilly being perceived." We now arrive in front of the County Fire Office, and turn to the left, up *Regent Quadrant*, under the colonnade, which extends the whole length on either hand, and imparts a new and elegant character to the architecture of the street, to which no description can do justice. Emerging from this Quadrant, the street again bears its original name (Regent-street), and though the houses are no longer of quite so magnificent a character, yet the street is still grand and elegant. Opposite *New Burlington-street*, on the right, we pass *Archbishop Tennison's chapel.* On the left, No. 209, near the end of *Conduit-street*, is occupied by various exhibitions, such as the *Cosmorama*, consisting of fourteen interesting views of towns, cities, mountains, waterfalls, &c. of the most popular description; and a curious *mechanical exhibition* of models, minute objects, &c. On the right is the *Royal Harmonic Institution*, for which a beautiful mansion is completed at the corner of Little Argyle-street, on the top of which is a lyre very appropriately placed. Opposite is *Hanover chapel*, finished in 1823.

We now pass the second Regent Circus, which

crosses Oxford-street. Turner's Veterinary Depôt is a low erection, forming the only speck in this otherwise beautiful street. Passing this, we cross *Mortimer-street*, and enter *Langham-place*. To the right is Marks' London Carriage Repository; nearly adjoining, is *All Soul's-church*, with its unique spire. With the exception of the steeple and portico, the exterior shews a plain stone building, lighted by two tier of windows, and finished by a balustraded parapet. The steeple consists of two portions, a circular tower and a cone; the first rests on a flight of steps, and is occupied, to a considerable portion of its height, by a peristyle of twelve Ionic columns, sustaining the entablature of the order. The capitals are highly enriched; from the volutes depend festoons of foliage, and between them is a cherubim with expanded wings. The cone, by a metal finish, is brought to a complete point. The interior is very pleasing; the altar handsomely ornamented, over which is Westall's painting of Christ crowned with Thorns.

To the right is St. Mary-le-bone National Schools; passing which is PORTLAND-PLACE, which, if not so rich in architectural character as Regent-street, atones for this deficiency in splendid appearance, by its increased width. This beautiful street, once said to be the finest in Europe, is certainly one of the most regular and spacious in the world; it is 123 feet wide, opening a way to the Regent's-park at its northern extremity. The ample width of the foot-pavement, the purity of the air, and its vicinity to the Regent's-park, render it one of the most elegant thoroughfares in London. It is graced at its termination by a colossal statue of the Duke of Kent, in his robes, resting on a column, with a scroll in his left hand. The pedestal informs us, that the Duke died in 1820, and that this statue was erected by the supporters of the numerous charities which he so zealously and successfully patronized: it occupies the centre of Park-crescent. Passing round the eastern side, this crescent leads to the entrance

of Park-square; St. Mary-le-bone new church lies to the left; and at the top of the New-road, near Farthing-pie-house, is *Trinity church*, one of the four erected in this parish by the Commissioners for Building New Churches, from designs by Sir John Soane. The principal front has a portico of four columns of the Ionic order. The tower is in two gradations; the lower has eight projecting columns of the Corinthian order, copied from the Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli: these columns give a very fine relief to the perspective. The upper part consists of a circular peristyle of six columns, from the summit of which rises a conical dome, surmounted by the vane; the example apparently taken from the portico of the octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, or Tower of the Winds. The prevailing ornament is the Grecian fret.

What is now REGENT'S-PARK, was, as long since as Queen Elizabeth's time, a royal park; and that Princess had a palace there, in which she occasionally resided. At the Revolution it was given by Cromwell to Harrison; and at the Restoration it came into the possession of private individuals; finally it reverted to the crown, and remained only a large tract of pasture land, till it was again appropriated to its original purpose by his late Majesty George IV. when Prince Regent.

The judicious appropriation of this noble domain, is in every respect worthy of the nation and of the metropolis. The plan of the buildings erected, was furnished by Mr. Nash, and will remain a lasting memorial of his skill. The long morning of a fine day may be pleasantly spent in making a tour of this charming spot. Its best approach is to turn to the left, from Portland-place, under the beautiful Ionic colonnade of Park-crescent, surveying the tasteful plantation of Park-square, where is situated the Adult Orphan Asylum, founded for the relief and education of the friendless orphan daughters of clergymen of the Established Church, and of military and naval officers; then proceed along the New road, as far as the new church of St. Mary-le-bone.

Crossing over, we enter the Park by *York-gate;* here a fine view of the church is obtained, to which this gate is a picturesque accessary. Entering the Park, the first objects that arrest attention are the elegant little bridge, which faces us, and the artificial lake crossed by it, adorned with rare and beautiful water-fowl and aquatic plants. *York-terrace* extends to both sides of the entrance-road, and more resembles the residence of a sovereign prince than a series of dwelling-houses. Proceeding by *Cornwall-terrace,* the richness and correctness of style of whose architecture is finely embellished by the sylvan scene before it, we now pass by the entrance from Baker-street, the elegant arcade of Clarence-place, and the fanciful cupolas of Sussex-place, and arrive at *Hanover-terrace,* with all the sylvan beauties of the Park before it, interspersed with a few villas of tasteful beauty. Behind their plantations, the Regent's-canal, as beneficial to commerce as conducive to scenic effect, enters the northern circuit of the Park. We next pass by Albany-cottage, the residence of Mr. Raikes; Hanover-lodge, Sir Robert Arbuthnot's; Grove-house, Mr. Greenough's; and being arrived nearly at the northern extremity of the Park, we incline to the eastward, pass *Munster-terrace,* and then by *Carrick-terrace.* The northern gate of the Park is called *Macclesfield-gate.* This outlet is over a flat-topped bridge, under which winds the canal in a lovely dell. The grounds of the Park descend to a precipitous bank, which protect them from the bargemen and others frequenting the canal and the towing-path. This part is that we shall presently mention, as being added to the Zoological-gardens. This and the other gates are closed at ten o'clock every night, except to those going to the houses within the Park. It is in this part of the Park that the gardens of the Zoological Society, now become so favourite a resort by the public, either from motives of science, or for the sake of rational amusement, are situated. The ground first enclosed for this purpose was about three acres, of a triangular shape; there has, however,

a considerable addition since been made on the northern side, which is approached by a tunnel, formed under the road, from the old part of the gardens: it is entered by an elegant stone arch, which adds greatly to the previous beauty of the spot. Notwithstanding their northerly situation, the gardens are sheltered from the wind, and screened by plantations. The grounds are laid out with great taste, boasting a gay display of flowers and shrubs, supplied from the gardens of the Horticultural Society. The animals are here seen to greater advantage than in a menagerie, and enjoy fresh air, and as much liberty as it is possible to grant them, consistently with the safety of their visitors. These gardens are partly on the same plan as the famed *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris. The bears occupy a high situation in a pit near the entrance, furnished with a pole, that may be seen at a considerable distance.

These beautiful and interesting gardens, with their little knots of flowers, their cages and *kangaroos, wild-ducks* and *golden-winged paroquetts,* and *blue-beard monkeys,* their *striped zebras,* elegant *lamas,* and stupendous *elephant* and *buffalos,* are easily accessible: a ticket is readily procured, and afterwards, the price of admission is only 1*s.* each person, to a place where the whole of a long summer's day may be spent with ever-varying delight. The names of most of the animals are appended, so that a catalogue is unnecessary. They are kept each in a state as nearly approaching to their natural habits as possible: the birds are in extensive aviaries; and the aquatic animals have large pieces of water, in which to disport themselves. Such beasts as beavers and otters have rustic grots, into which they can retreat, when tired of diving or swimming in the liquid element. Monkeys have poles, up which to climb, and the wants and wishes of each appear to have been sedulously attended to; above all, no keeper hurries you along, or teazes the animal, to make it display its powers or attractions when Nature demands that it should rest: in a word, all

are comfortable, the animals are left in peace, either enjoying repose, or frisking about as happily as the biped who surveys them.

We now proceed to *Gloucester-gate*, the eastern entrance of the Park, which leads to the great north road, by Camden-town, Hampstead, and Highgate: it is flanked by well-proportioned stone lodges. The entablature, which, with the whole of the composition, is Palladian, runs through and connects the lodges, over which it finishes in two pediments. The columns are of cast-iron, and fluted, after the manner of the Italian architects.—*Gloucester-terrace* is a small range of buildings, the front of which consists of a centre and wings, ornamented with columns of the Ionic order.

To the southward is the CHURCH and HOSPITAL of ST. KATHERINE, with dwelling-houses on each side for the brothers and sisters, the chaplain, and other officers. These buildings were erected in lieu of the ancient foundation of St. Katherine, near the Tower, which was taken down in 1827, to make way for the new docks, upon the express condition that the Church and Hospital should be rebuilt in the Regent's-park.

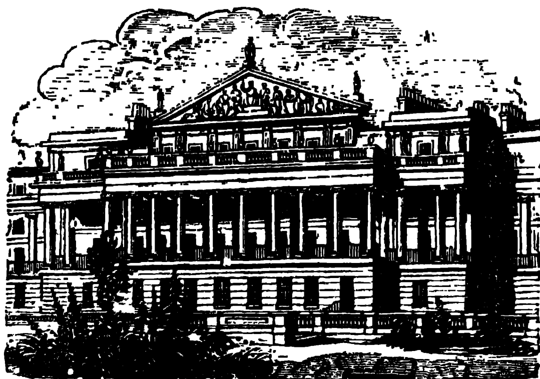
The new church is of the Gothic order, in the style of the commencement of the 15th century, and the west front of Winchester Cathedral appears to have been the authority for the same view of the present structure; it was erected from the designs of A. Poynter, esq. The west windows and doorways are well proportioned, as are the turretted buttresses at the angles. The square-headed windows at the gable ends, are peculiarly characteristic of the order to which they belong. Above the central window, the tracery of which is very beautiful, are the royal arms, and those of the collegiate. The beautiful stalls of the old church have been carefully preserved in the new. A curiously carved pulpit, given, in 1621, by Sir Julius Cæsar, the then master, is likewise preserved. This pulpit has six sides, with views of the Hospital and its gates, as they were in the days of the

artist: pulpits of stone of great size being usual before the Reformation. The following inscription is carved round the base: "Ezra the scribe stood upon a pulpit of wood which he had made for the preacher." Nehemiah, viii. 4.—The splendid family tomb of the Duke of Exeter, with fine marble figures, is in this church. The whole of the interior is in good keeping, has an air of chasteness and simplicity, and of pure devotional character. The admeasurements are, length 90, width 30, and height 45 feet. In the centre of the court-yard is a handsomely ornamented conduit for the supply of the Hospital. The wings form a school-house and chapter-room, tasteful on the exterior, and commodious within. On the dwellings of the chaplains are the collegiate arms, encircled with the motto, "*Elianora fundavit*," with the royal arms to correspond. There are also two lodges, bearing portions of the same arms, encircled with "*Fundavit Mathilda*, 1548," and "*In hoc situ restit*, 1828."

The patronesses are the Queens Consorts of England, this Hospital being considered as part of their dower. If there is no Queen Consort, then the Queen Dowager is visiting patroness; she also failing, the King nominates the master, brothers, &c. The business is transacted in chapter; and no business can be done without the votes of four of the members, one at least of which must be a sister. The present master is Sir Herbert Taylor, whose dwelling is on the opposite side of the road, in a style corresponding with the Hospital. It is destitute of the incongruities of modern art, but has an air of stability and comfort, which well accords with the character of the whole establishment. It has somewhat of a conventual appearance, but that is characteristic. The interior is well arranged, and the site is very beautiful, being elevated above the road: the windows command fine views of the Regent's-park.

We now arrive at the row of mansions called *Cumberland-terrace*, consisting of a centre (of which we have given a view) and two wings, connected by two

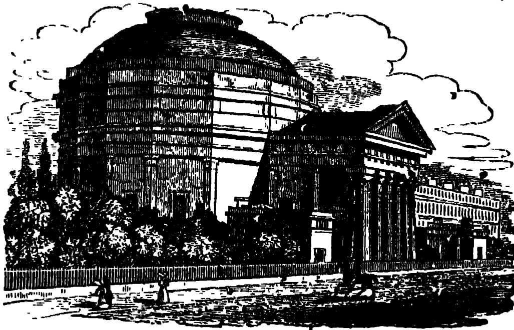
expansive arches: the terrace is large, and highly decorated. The beautiful sculpture in the pediment, executed in *basso relievo* by Mr. Bubb, depicts Fame in the act of crowning Britannia, at whose feet are Valour and Wisdom with a troop of emblematic



figures on each side: this ornamental pediment is one of the largest in the kingdom. The sculpture on the balustrade represents the Seasons, the Quarters of the Globe, and the Arts and Sciences. The Cumberland arms constitute the Arch which connects the wings with the centre.—We next approach *Chester-terrace*, with its lofty arches and spacious plantations.—*Cambridge-terrace*, the last on the east, connects itself with the towering majesty of the cupola and well-proportioned Doric portico of that prodigious work of Mr. Horner,

The *Colosseum*. This splendid edifice, which, either as a building, or considering the panoramic view it contains, is a work of much novelty, magnitude, and singularity. The original project is said to have extended no farther than giving a panoramic view of London and

the surrounding country, taken from the top of the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. As Mr. Horner, the projector, proceeded, he extended his views, and by multiplying his objects, the execution was so long delayed, that he was ruined by his speculation. It was commenced in 1821; yet, when necessity compelled a limited admission, at a high price, at the commencement of 1829, a very great part of the panorama was only in outline: the Committee, however, liberally proceeded to complete the picture; and its inspection would certainly repay the expence and trouble of a long



journey. The building was erected from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, and is one of the most magnificent in London. It presents a Greek Doric portico of the largest dimensions, and of the best proportions in Europe, and a dome 126 feet in diameter, 75 feet of which is entirely of glass. The science with which this dome is constructed, is well worthy of admiration, and proves an excellent specimen of architectural mechanism; while its outline forms a striking object in the splendid picture of the Regent's-park, and is visible at considerable distances. The building itself is polygonal on the outside, having sixteen faces, twenty-

five feet each in circumference. The cement on the outside has been judiciously tinted, to imitate the effect of time, in various mixed tones of grey, yellow, and brown, producing a good picturesque effect. The entrance-hall and adjoining vestibule leading to the exhibition, are in the same chaste style. The walls are painted in imitation of white marble, with sienna pilasters. Pieces of transparent canvass, painted in imitation of sky, are strained underneath the lantern-lights, so as to produce an excellent effect. One of the vestibules leads to a gallery appropriated to the exhibition of works of art for sale. This has long been a desideratum in a metropolis where rents are so high; and many of our artists have already availed themselves of this convenience. This gallery is entirely lined with fluted linen, which is drawn on the windows, so as to throw a mellow light over the whole room, and adds greatly to the effect of the sculpture, and other works exhibited. In the spacious saloon there is a fine collection of busts, sculptures, and fancy pieces, objects of vertù and curiosity. The pleasing and beautiful Swiss cottage produces an admirable effect; and from a recessed window in it, the visitor sees the rock-scenery and waterfalls, of singular contrivance. The panorama of London, where the spectator is supposed to stand on the summit of St. Paul's, gives a sublime and magnificent view of the metropolis, as well as a minutely accurate picture of every particular house that can be discerned from that edifice. A new grotto has been added to the Colosseum, which already appeared, to use an Irishism, to "contain more than it could hold." The grotto is placed on a rock, on the right hand side of a beautiful shell fountain, in the conservatory. This little bijou, though, in reality, it only occupies a few square yards, is made to seem to expand in various directions to an almost interminable distance. On the right is a prospect of sea, which appears as if the end of a long line of rocks terminated in the ocean,

which is swelling and falling with dark green waves and troughs, as though answering to the driving of the winds. A little farther on, a waterfall trickles down into a brook beneath; beyond that again a dropping well adds its tiny stream; and the whole is illuminated through fissures in the crags above, so contrived, that the eye is unable to trace the opening through which the light first enters. The varied colours of the rays that stream down into the grotto, give a pleasing softness to the light; and the introduction, in different places, of tinted spars and fossils, seems to justify the various hues that meet the eye. Diversity of amusement is here afforded, by the statues and models, the plants, the Swiss scenery, and, in short, by the *tout ensemble* that shall in vain be sought elsewhere. The price has recently been lowered, so that the whole may be viewed for 2*s*., or two separate parts at 1*s*. each. In the circular tube that goes up the centre of the building, is an ascending room, by which persons who wish it, may enter at the bottom, and in a few seconds find themselves at the top. There are also some beautiful conservatories, full of the rarest exotics, which being kept warm by hot water, are an agreeable promenade in cold weather.

St. Andrew's-place is named from a ducal title of His present Majesty, when Duke of Clarence.

This terminates the circuit of the Park, and leads us into *Park-square*, on the eastern side of which is the *Diorama*, where the pictorial illusions of two French artists chain the attention by a magic spell, that appears to bind the fancy at its will, and conveys us to the very spot they have delineated. This is an effort of art that no description can do justice to; and it must be seen, to be at all conceived; and once seen, can never be forgotten. The name is derived from the Greek, and signifies two views, of which the exhibition consists. Messrs. Bouton and Daguerre were the executors of this pleasing novelty in the application of oil painting. The pictures are partly transparent,

and are arranged and lighted so as to produce various and striking effects. The spectators have no occasion to move, as, by a curious mechanical contrivance, the saloon revolves on a pivot; thus bringing them gradually in view of each picture, which remains stationary, and is furnished with moveable blinds at the back, by which the rays of light are intercepted, and thrown in appropriate tints on the semi-transparent parts of the picture. The saloon is tastefully decorated, and provided with a convenient pit. The ceiling is transparent, radiated from the centre, but on first entering the place appears dark. The views exhibited are 86 feet in length, by 45 in height, and communicates to the mind the sensation of viewing the place itself, rather than a mere representation: appropriate sounds of falling water, &c. contribute to the illusion. The views are changed nearly every season; this being regulated by the interest they may excite.

Ulster-terrace adjoins the west corner of the square, and is built uniformly with St. Andrew's-place. *Brunswick-place*, at its western extremity, leads into the New-road, and separates Ulster and York terraces. It is a communication available for pedestrians only.

Besides the objects already described in the outer ring, or circle of the Park, the centre is occupied by a smaller ring, or drive, the approach to which is in a direct line from York-gate, by the bridge over the lovely lake which ornaments the landscape, and abounds with waterfowl of every description. We now pass *South Villa*, a handsome structure, with a portico of the Doric order, and enter the ring by a turn to the left, and soon arrive at *The Holme*, which is adorned with a noble Ionic portico. The lake in front of this villa has an extremely picturesque effect. On the opposite side of the ring is the thatched and ivy-covered cottage of Mr. Jenkins, whose nursery-ground occupies the whole space within the enclosure. This, in the month of June, he frequently permits to be opened for three days, as a bazaar, for the benefit of some cha-

itable institution.—Proceeding to the north of the ring, the western terraces, Grove-lodge, St. John's-wood chapel, and the Marquess of Hertford's villa, are successively perceived. On the northern extremity of the ring is *St. John's-wood lodge*, the property of John Maberley, esq. and the occasional residence of the Marquess of Wellesley: it consists of a centre and two wings, with a belfry on the summit. A few yards from this lodge, a road branches off to the outer circle. On the north-east side of the outer extremity of this Park, a new road has been formed, lined with good houses, occupied by very respectable tradesmen and others. At the back of Cumberland-terrace a fine and extensive building has been erected, as Government barracks, in a very splendid style.



The beauty of this vicinity is, if possible, heightened by its proximity to St. John's-wood, Kilburn, and Maida-hill, each occupied by residences of the most respectable retired merchants, traders, and others.

Two new markets have recently been opened in this vicinity; one called *Clarence-market*, the other is a hay-market, to supply the place of the old one, which was removed here from Pall-Mall, by Act of Parliament: it is called *Cumberland-market*.

END OF WALK XVIII.

WALK XIX.

SOUTHWARK.

From the Foot of London-Bridge, down Tooley-Street, to Horselydown and Bermondsey; return through Bermondsey-Street to the Maze, and by St. Thomas's Hospital to High-street; thence through St. Saviour's Church-Yard to Montague-Close, Bankside, Borough-Market, and Blackman-Street, to the Obelisk, St. George's-Fields.

THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, so called from its local situation, extends southward from London-bridge to Newington,—to the south-west, almost to Lambeth,—and to Rotherhithe in the east: it contains the parishes of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St John, St. Thomas, and St. George. The principal streets are, the Borough, or High-street, Blackman-street, Long-lane, Kent-street, Tooley, or St. Olave's-street, and Bermondsey-street. It has four markets: the first, called the Borough-market, is well supplied with all sorts of provisions, fruit, and vegetables; besides this, there is a hay-market, a hop-market, and a skin-market. Down to Rotherhithe, it very much resembles the opposite shore. It forms the site of a great number of tan-yards: felt-mongers, hat-makers, and other trades requiring room and water, have also stationed themselves here. The High-street is a part of the City of London, being denominated Bridge-ward. Fifteen years ago, this was pronounced the only part of Southwark which could vie with the northern side of the Thames; but since the approaches to Southwark-bridge, and the New Dover-road, have been completed, this can no longer be asserted, and Southwark, in its improvements, may compete with any part of the metropolis.

Since the approaches to the New London-bridge

have been in progress, the appearance of the Borough of Southwark has completely changed: the whole of the western side of the High-street having been taken down, in order to make a spacious avenue, congenial in magnificence to the stupendous bridge which crosses the Thames; and the houses in the course of erection bear a character of corresponding elegance. Various Roman remains were found in this neighbourhood during the taking down houses, digging, &c.

St. Olave's, or Tooley-street, is approached by a new carriage-way, branching off to the left immediately on crossing the bridge. This street has been much encroached on by the bridge approaches; but what it has lost in length, has been amply repaid by its increased width and respectability, and accommodation for carts, &c. continually passing with goods from the different wharfs on the south side of the Thames.

At a small distance from London-bridge, on the north side of the street, is the church of *St. Olave*, built upon the site of an old one, and finished in 1739. It consists of a plain body, strengthened with rustic quoins. The tower, containing eight bells, consists of three stages. The interior is very grand, and in the west gallery is a good organ. Stow mentions, "that there had been a great house, built with stone, over against this church, on the south side of the street, with arched gates, which pertained to the Prior of Lewes, in Sussex." Eastward from this church is a quay, built in 1330, by Isabel, widow of Hamond Goodcheape.—St. Olave's Free School is called the Free School of Queen Elizabeth.—*Bridge-house*, which stands opposite the entrance into Tooley-street from the new bridge, seems to have been coeval with Old London-bridge, and was appointed as a store-house of stone, timber, and other materials for its reparation; it was also a granary for corn in times of necessity, and had ovens to bake bread for the poor. This building has a kind of steeple, or tower, with a large clock. Below the Bridge-house, on the banks of the Thames, stood the *Abbot of Battle's*

Inn. The walks and gardens belonging to this Abbot, on the other side of the way, before the gate of that house, were called the *Maze*. Farther to the east is *Horselydown*, corrupted from *Horse down*, having been originally a grazing-ground for horses. Here is the parish church of *St. John the Evangelist*, finished in the year 1732, as one of the fifty new ones, and taken out of the parish of St. Olave. The body has two ranges of windows, with a Venetian one in the centre. The tower rises square, with a balustrade on the top, from whence a spire rises in the form of a Corinthian pillar, well wrought, and very properly diminished. In the tower are ten good bells, and the interior is handsomely ornamented.

We return westward to *Bermondsey-street*, at the south end of which was a priory, dedicated to St. Saviour, founded by Alwine Child, a citizen of London, in 1081. In 1094, William Rufus endowed it with the manor of *Bermond's Eye*, an ancient demesne of the crown. Among the lands belonging to it were Camberwell, Rotherhithe, the hide of Southwark, Dulwich, Waddon, and Reyham, with their appurtenances. After the Dissolution, it was valued at 474*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*. and granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, who pulled down the church, and built a large house upon the site; afterwards becoming the property and residence of the earls of Sussex, they were obliged to build a place for public worship, near the site of the present parish church of *St. Mary Magdalen;* which was built, in 1680, at the charge of the parish, and is a Gothic structure, 76 feet long, and 61 broad. The whole exterior, and the beautiful east window, were restored, as nearly as possible, to their original state, in 1831. The whole of the remains of the priory, a little to the south of the church, are obliterated, since the new buildings rose, called *Bermondsey-square*, which till then presented an aspect truly venerable.

A new church has been erected in this parish, dedicated to *St. James;* it is a Grecian building, standing

in the Spa-road, in an extensive burial-ground The first stone was laid in February 1827, but the church was not completed till 1829. The west front has a portico of four Ionic columns, raised on a platform of granite. The door within the portico is of magnificent proportions. The whole is surmounted by a beautiful tower, divided into four gradations. In the interior, the division between the nave and the aisles is made by a colonnade on each side, composed of five square piers, above which are an equal number of Ionic columns. The altar is raised on a platform, and separated from the church by a splendid bronze foliated railing. This is an excellent specimen of the legitimate school of church building. It will hold about 2000 persons.

Through the Maze, before-mentioned, there is an avenue to *St. Thomas's-street*, in which is *Guy's Hospital*. We pass to this building through a noble iron gate, hung on handsome piers, which open into a square. In the centre is a statue of the founder, in his livery-gown, very well executed, and in the front of the pedestal this inscription: "Thomas Guy, sole Founder of this Hospital in his life-time, A.D. MDCCXXI."—On the west side is a representation, in relievo, of the Parable of the Good Samaritan; on the south, Mr. Guy's arms; and on the east, Christ healing the Impotent Man. This Hospital contains twelve wards; and the whole is so well planned and executed, that it affords every desirable accommodation to the patients and those who attend them.

On the south side of St. Thomas's-street is the parish church of *St. Thomas*, rebuilt in 1702; a plain fabric, the corners of which are strengthened and adorned with rustic. The principal door has a cornice, supported by scrolls, with a circular pediment: the inside is handsome and spacious.

St. Thomas's Hospital is a very noble and extensive charity, founded for the reception of the necessitous sick and wounded, as early as the year 1215, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. In 1551 it was

granted by Edward VI. to the Mayor and Citizens of London, who repaired and enlarged it; but in 1699, being in want of great repairs, the Governors set on foot a subscription, and the building was begun upon a still larger plan; it now consists, in the whole, of three quadrangles, or square courts. Next the Borough High-street is a handsome pair of large iron gates and stone piers. The centre of the principal front is of stone. Beneath the clock is a niche, containing a statue of Edward VI. with a sceptre in his right hand, and the charter in his left. Lower, in niches on each side, is a man with a crutch, and a sick woman; and under them a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling, under which is the following inscription: "King Edward the Sixth, of pious memory, in the year of Our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, together with the Hospitals of Christ and Bridewell, in London."—The square court within is encompassed on three sides with a colonnade. The second court is by far the most elegant. The chapel is on the north side, adorned with lofty pilasters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedestals. The centre of this court contains a good brass statue of Edward VI., by Scheemakes, with Latin and English inscriptions, upon a lofty stone pedestal, surrounded with iron rails. The next court contains a statue of Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London, a liberal benefactor to the Hospital. During the year 1831, there were 23,792 patients discharged cured, 260 buried; left under cure, 423 in, and 11,152 out-patients; making a total of 25,627.

At the north end of the High-street, formerly called *Long Southwark*, was *St. Saviour's*, or *Montague-close*, so called, from having been the residence of the Lords Montague and Monteagle: the latter was the nobleman to whom the letter was sent that caused the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.

Crossing *St. Saviour's Dock*, we arrive upon the site of *Winchester-house*, supposed to have been built about

1107, by William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester. It was certainly the residence of that prelate during his attendance in Parliament; and before it fell into decay, was one of the most magnificent in the City or suburbs of London. This palace, with the other buildings belonging to it, occupied in front most of the Bankside, now called Clink-street, and had an open view of that part of the Thames, long since choked up with wharfs and warehouses. This episcopal palace, according to the old plans of London, appears to have formed two courts, with a number of offices, &c. The south side was bounded by beautiful gardens, statues, fountains, &c., and a spacious park; the east by the monastery of St. Saviour, and the west by the Paris-garden. The venerable remains of Winchester-house were laid open to public view by a fire, which occurred in August 1814, and destroyed a long range of warehouses and magazines of corn. After this, what is presumed to have been the great hall, exhibited three conjoined entrances at the east end, and a grand circular window in the gable, terminating the wall at that point, and very curious and uncommon, from its scientific commixture of triangular compartments. The tracery of this rare window was intricate, and the centre of the circle peculiarly beautiful; its diameter twelve feet: it was probably as old as Edward I. A pier was seen at the north-east angle of the wall, and part of a connecting arch. The range of windows in the south wall were nearly entire, the arches mostly of a flat character, with but few mouldings, though two doors on the lower story were very elegant. Most of these remains were built in, on the restoration of the warehouses, or destroyed. However, a good view of them is preserved in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1814.

What is now denominated *Bankside*, was formerly a range of dwellings, licensed by the Bishops of Winchester, for "the repair of incontinent men to the like women." These houses were distinguished by signs,

and were under legal rules and regulations till the reign of Henry VIII., when they were put down by the King's commandment, proclaimed by sound of trumpet. Formerly there was a chapel for these women, who became penitents, which is alluded to in an old black letter book, printed by Wynkyn de Worde:

"And for this old place, the wenches holy,
That will not have it called the *Stews* for foly,
But maketh it *Strawberry-bank*,
And there is yet a chapel, save,
Of which they all pardon have,
The saint is of some tro thanke."

Adjoining to Winchester-house, to the south, stood *Rochester-house*, the residence of the bishops of that see. It has left no trace, the name of *Rochester-street* excepted. The *Clink*, long complained of as a noisome dungeon, was a prison for such as should "brabble, fray, or break the peace, on the said bank." The Bishop of Winchester's steward tried pleas of debt, damages or trespass in the Clink Liberty, for any sum.

A little to the eastward stands the parish church of *St. Mary Overy*, or *St. Saviour*, founded long before the time of William the Conqueror, by a maiden named Mary; being a house of sisters, to whom she gave the profits of a ferry across the Thames to and from London, there being no bridge. This house was afterwards converted into a college of priests, by another lady, named Swithen. Peter de la Roch founded a large chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, in the church of St. Mary, which chapel was afterwards used as the parish church. *St. Mary Overy's* church was rebuilt in 1400, to which Gower, the poet, was a great benefactor. In 1539 the priory was surrendered to Henry VIII.; after which the inhabitants purchased it, and the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen was added on the south side, to enlarge it for the accommodation of a numerous parish. The church is a noble fabric, built with three aisles, running from east to west, and a cross

aisle, after the manner of a cathedral. It is in the Gothic style; the roof of the body, and the chancel, are supported by twenty-six pillars; that of Our Lady, or New Chapel, with six smaller pillars; and that of the former church of St. Mary Magdalen, on the south side, by six pillars like the last. The galleries in the walls of the choir are adorned with pillars and arches, similar to Westminster Abbey. The tower, containing twelve fine-toned bells, is built upon four very strong pillars; over the meeting of the middle aisle with the cross aisle, at the four angles of the tower, are pinnacles of stone, with crockets, and the walls of the church are of brick and flint. Its length, from the altar to the iron gate, is 126 feet, from that gate to the west end of the church 71, and from the altar to the east end of the New Chapel 72; the whole length 269 feet, and the whole breadth 54. The church has recently undergone a complete renovation. The flint walls have been admirably repaired; but *Our Lady's Chapel* narrowly escaped destruction, when the ground in its immediate vicinity was cleared for the New Bridge approaches. It is, however, after much discussion, and a liberal subscription having been raised for its preservation, been decided to repair the whole, or rather, perhaps, rebuild the outer walls, as that appears the only restoration they will admit of. The chapel of St. John now forms the vestry; to the east end of the chapel of the Virgin Mary, or Our Lady, there has since been added a small chapel, called the Bishop's Chapel. Another chapel (of St. Mary Magdalen), was also connected with the south aisle of the church. The parishioners seem to have hitherto neglected the Lady Chapel, and to have shown their cupidity in ages long past. Through the influence of Dr. Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, they were allowed to purchase the church of that wholesale sin-salesman, Henry VIII.; but after the parish had obtained the grant of the church, they let the Lady Chapel to one Wyat, a baker, who converted it into a

bakehouse. He stopped up the two doors which communicated with the aisles of the church, and the two which opened into the chancel: these have recently been re-opened. In 1607, Mr. Henry Wilson, tenant of the chapel of the Holy Virgin, found himself inconvenienced by the tomb "of a certain cade," and applied to the vestry for its removal, which was very "friendly" consented to, "making the place up again in any reasonable sort." In this state it continued till the year 1624, when the vestry restored it to its original condition, at an expence of 200*l*. Now, the pillars have, in a great degree, lost their perpendicular position: the mouldings and mullions of the windows are distorted, and the walls are rapidly hastening to their final decay. The roof of the chapel is divided into nine groined arches, supported by octangular pillars in two rows, having small circular columns at the four points. At the back of the altar-screen of the church are some tracery compartments, probably, according to Mr. Bray, once affording through them a view of this chapel. This screen is to be partially restored, at an expence of about 800*l*. now in course of subscription.

In the east end, on the north side, are three lancet-shaped windows, forming one great window, divided by slender pillars, and having mouldings, with zig-zag ornaments The tracery windows on the south side are masoned up, but much of the original tracery remains. At the north-east corner are remains of sharp-pointed arches; here also is an enclosure, with table, desk, and elevated seat. This part is, properly speaking, the Bishop's Court; but this name is common to the whole chapel, in which the Bishop of Winchester holds his court, and in which are held the visitations for the Deanery of Southwark. The whole of the buildings which hid this beautiful structure have been taken down, and the parish officers determined, that, as the line of street from the New London-bridge to the Borough High-street, had thus opened a view of the

church, it should present an appearance corresponding with the beauty of the line. The southern aisle, or transept, has been fronted with stone, in the same manner as Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster Abbey: the tracery of the circular Gothic window has been most minutely and elaborately wrought in the stone. The interior of the transept looks equally new; the stone-work having been fresh chiselled. The several monuments have been carefully preserved during the repairs, and the shields of armorial bearings have been retouched. The northern aisle has been treated in a similar manner. In repairing the choir, the workmen discovered the remains of a magnificent Gothic screen, which the parishioners have laudably restored. The monuments in this church are numerous, and well worth inspection, particularly that of Gower, the poet; but the inscriptions are mostly clothed in the quaint and homely phrase of former times. In the south side of the church-yard is a Free Grammar-school, founded at the charge of the parish in 1562, and adjoining to this a free-school, founded about 1681, by Dorothy Applebee, for thirty poor boys.

Globe-alley was so named, from the Theatre called the *Globe*, that flourished in 1603, and had a license that year under the Privy Seal, granted by James I. to Shakspeare, Fletcher, Burbage, Hemmings, and Condell, to act plays, not only at their usual place, the Globe, but in any other part of the kingdom, during His Majesty's pleasure.

Near the Globe was the *Bear*, or *Paris-garden*, for baiting of bears, horses, &c. To this place Queen Elizabeth caused the French ambassadors to be taken, for their diversion in these bloody spectacles. Bear-baiting was then reckoned among the usual sights of London for strangers. However, when the Puritans ruled, bear-baiting fell under the general prohibition of amusements, and as the land belonged to the crown, it was sold in January 1647, for 1783*l*. 15*s*. The Puritans left no other amusement for general participation than

those of the field, which, probably, they had not a sufficient length of reign to devise the means of stopping.

On the west side of the Borough-market is *Dead-man's-place*, containing an hospital, or college; founded by Thomas Cure, esq. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It contains sixteen apartments, for as many poor men and women of St. Saviour's parish, each of whom has a weekly allowance. Passing to the Borough High-street, is the Town-hall, in which the sessions for the Borough have long been held. On the opposite side of High-street is the *Tabard* (corrupted to Talbot) Inn, originally the residence of the Abbots of Hyde, near Winchester, when they attended the Parliament. This inn was the place of rendezvous for the Pilgrims, on their pious journies to Canterbury, to visit the shrine of Thomas à Becket, as described by Chaucer.

In *Union-street* is *Union-hall*, a very handsome structure, used as a police-office. Adjoining to this is the *Surrey Dispensary*, for the distribution of medicine among the poorer classes. The chapel here is the oldest Dissenting meeting-house in London; it is the place where John Bunyan preached, when in town.

Hence to Newington-causeway is called *Blackman-street*, on the east side of which is the *Marshalsea*; both a court of law and a prison. On the same side of the street is the parish church of *St. George the Martyr*; that which formerly stood here was of ancient foundation, and pertained to the Priory of Bermondsey. The present edifice has an ascent by a flight of steps, defended by plain iron rails. The door-case, of the Ionic order, has a circular pediment, ornamented with the heads of cherubim in clouds; and the front, to the height of the roof on each side of the pediment, is adorned with a balustrade and vases. From this part the tower rises plain, strengthened with rustic quoins, with vases on the corners. From hence a series of Ionic columns support the base of the spire. The top is crowned with a ball and a vane. The inside of this church is handsomely decorated, and in the

old church the unhallowed remains of the cruel Bishop Bonner were deposited. He had been confined many years in the Marshalsea, where he died miserably and unlamented.

The approach to the capital on this side used to be through the old and mean avenue of *Kent-street*; but this neighbourhood has been much improved by the formation of the *New Dover-road* (commencing at St. George's church), and the erection of Southwark-square, several new streets, &c. The new road, running parallel with Kent-street on the west, is lined with good houses; and is one of the most frequented in the vicinity of London.

A handsome street has been formed from Bankside to St. George's church, seventy feet wide and half a mile long, and thereby opens a commodious passage from Kent and Surrey into the heart of London. It has added to the Borough a neighbourhood of respectability, in the room of one of an inferior kind, which has been removed.

The assemblage of ruinous old houses, at the back of the street opposite St. George's church, now called the *Mint*, stands on the site of the magnificent mansion built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII. In process of time, a mint being established here for the King's use, the cottages and houses that rose on the site of this great house, after its demolition, obtained the name of the Mint. A few streets on this spot, and one or two in Spitalfields, are the whole that remain unpaved with flag-stones, &c. within the limits of the City and its suburbs. The Mint continued for many years an asylum for fraudulent debtors, and persons who took refuge here, with their effects, and set their creditors at defiance; but this, with similar privileges, were entirely suppressed by Parliament in the reign of George I. The place, however, still remains one of the dirtiest and most inconvenient in Southwark.

The *Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb*, instituted in

1792, is situated on the west side of the Kent-road, not far from the Bricklayers'-arms: it is open for the reception and education of deaf and dumb children.

At the corner of Blackman-street is the *King's Bench Prison*, for debtors committed by the Court of King's Bench; but those who can purchase the Rules, have the benefit of walking through Blackman-street, a part of the Borough, and St. George's-fields. This building is surrounded by a very high wall. Prisoners may remove here from other prisons, by *Habeas Corpus*, and the accommodations are good, but expensive.

The large building, situated in the Borough-road, leading from the Stone's-end to the Obelisk, is the *British and Foreign School Society*. It is founded on the Lancasterian system, and is open to all religions.

The *Philanthropic Institution*, at the back of the School for the Blind, was incorporated in 1806: it takes under its care children who have been engaged in criminal courses, or who are the offspring of convicted felons. It was established by the exertions of Robert Young, esq. Dr. Lettsom, and other humane individuals. Buildings have been erected for the employment of the children under the direction of several master-workmen, who instruct them in the trades of printing, bookbinding, shoe-making, &c.

At the south-west end of Blackman-street, in Horsemonger-lane, is the *New County Gaol and House of Correction* for the county of Surrey. These premises are extremely spacious, and contain good rooms for the court-hall, chapel, offices, &c., adapted to every desirable purpose. The situation is healthy and open. The place of execution is a temporary scaffold on the top of the lodge, on the north side of it. The keeper's house is a handsome building, on the west side.

END OF WALK XIX.

WALK XX.

From the Obelisk, along Great Surrey-Road, to Black-friars-Bridge; then by the Belvidere-Road, to Westminster-Bridge; thence, by the Asylum, and Freemasons' School, to the Obelisk.

St. George's Fields anciently occupied a broad portion of marsh land, till the embankment of the Thames rendered it capable of improvement. That it was inhabited by the Romans is evident, from some remains of tesselated pavements, coins, and bones, though it might only have been used as an *æstiva*, or summer camp; for, even till the 17th century, Lambeth-marsh was overflowed. These fields now form different roads, and, from the Obelisk, open communications with all the south-east counties.

The *Obelisk* was erected in 1771, during the mayoralty, and in honour of Brass Crosby, esq., who had been confined in the Tower for the conscientious discharge of his magisterial duty. It is a plain neat column, and forms a centre at the division of the great south road. The cause of its erection is inscribed on one side, and the other three sides mark the distances from Fleet-street, London and Westminster Bridges.

Opposite the Obelisk is the *School for the Indigent Blind.* The building is more commendable for its utility than beauty. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and various useful articles, manufactured on the premises by the blind, may be purchased. In this praiseworthy establishment, about sixty indigent persons, male and female, are supported, and taught the arts of manufacturing baskets, mats, clothes-lines, sash-cords, hearth-rugs, &c. This Institution was originally established in 1792, and the present building erected in 1808, and enlarged in 1819, so as to accommodate 200 children. Strangers are gratuitously permitted to inspect the progress of the pupils, the nature

of the Institution, &c. As some of the inmates are permitted to walk in the large area within the iron gate, they frequently excite the attention and surprize of passengers. Opposite this Institution, in Great Surrey-road, is

The *Surrey Theatre*, first opened, by subscription, by Mr. Hughes, a riding-master of considerable abilities. Being destroyed by fire in 1805, it was rebuilt, and is at present employed in the representation of burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, &c.

The *Magdalen Hospital*, for the reception of penitent prostitutes, was first projected in 1758 by Mr. Robert Dingley, and kept in Prescot-street, Goodman's fields. It consists of four brick buildings, enclosing a quadrangle, with a basin in the centre. The chapel is an octangular edifice, erected at one of the back corners, and is open on Sundays to genteel persons, who are expected to pay a trifle in silver, upon entrance, for the benefit of the charity. Here Dr. Dodd was the evening lecturer; and it is generally a person of popular talents who holds that situation.

Charlotte-street, on the west side, is now become a crowded thoroughfare, leading to Lambeth-marsh and Westminster-road. Here is situated the *Coburg Theatre*, built in 1818.

Opposite Charlotte-street is *Surrey Chapel*, a large octagon building. The erection of this place of religious worship was in consequence of the exertions of the Rev. Rowland Hill, an eccentric, but highly respectable character. It is capable of holding 5000 persons, and is divided into ground seats and a gallery, on the east side of which is the organ, by Elliot, particularly noticed for its sweetness of tone, as well as its extensive powers; which are so great, that in one of the hymns descriptive of thunder, many of the congregation have fainted.

Christ church, erected in 1671, was founded and endowed by Mr. John Marshall; but in consequence a very damp foundation, it was rebuilt in 1737. The

steeple consists of a tower and cupola; the roof is supported by pillars of the Tuscan order, and the interior is very neat. On a window, in the middle of the altar-piece, are painted the Arms of England, of the see of Winchester, and of Mr. Marshall; under which are the words, "John Marshall, founder and endower of this church." This gentleman also settled 60*l.* per annum upon the minister for ever. The eight bells in this steeple were given by eight gentlemen. This parish was taken out of that of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Stamford-street is on the west side of the road. Here the Unitarians have erected a beautiful little chapel, which has the finest Grecian Doric portico in London, or perhaps in England. In this street is also the *Benevolent Society of St. Patrick*, for the relief of the poor Irish and their children, without any regard to their religious tenets. It contains a boys' and girls' school, and was erected from the designs of James Montague, esq. Mr. Clowes' printing-offices, the most extensive in the metropolis for stereotype printing, are in this vicinity.

A neat building on the same side of the road, near the foot of the bridge, was built for, and during many years contained, the *Leverian Museum*. It afterwards was converted into a literary establishment, the *Surrey Institution*, which, unfortunately, was broken up. It is now called the *Rotunda*, and is let out for various purposes.

Two doors from the bridge, on the same side, are the house and offices belonging to the Governor and Company of the *British Plate-glass Manufactory*, incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1773. Their extensive concern is carried on here and at their works at Ravenhead, in Lancashire.

The line of road leading from Blackfriars-bridge southward, is now one of the broadest and best kept entrances into the metropolis. The *Albion-mills*, burnt down in 1791, stood on the site of Albion-place.

Broad-wall and *Narrow wall*, were embankments to restrain the ravages of the tide. Sir William Dug-

dale frequently makes mention of the works for securing this part of the river in old times, and styles them *embankments*, or walls, which must have been originally raised by the Romans; "otherwise," says Mr. Pennant, "they never could have erected the buildings, or roads, of which such vestiges have been found on this side of the Thames."

About 1789, a manufactory for patent shot was erected on the Narrow-wall, by Messrs. Watts. "The principle of making this shot is, to let it fall, from a great height, into the water, that it may cool and harden, in its passage through the air." The tower at this manufactory is 140 feet from the ground to the top of the turret, and the shot falls 123 feet.—This avenue is now made much wider, and has taken the names of *Belvidere* and *Commercial-road.*

In the new road in this vicinity, leading from Waterloo-bridge into the Westminster-road, has been built *St. John's church,* the site of which was a swamp and horse-pond. The church has a terrace in the front, rendered necessary to fill up the space between the church and the road, which is considerably raised, to meet the level of Waterloo-bridge. The steeple consists of a tower and spire, both square: the upper story is of the Ionic order, and the obelisk, which crowns the whole, terminates with a ball and cross. The first stone was laid in 1823, and the church consecrated in November 1824. It has a peal of eight bells; and it will accommodate upwards of 2000 persons. The font is of Italian workmanship, and was brought from Milan by Dr. Barrett, the rector.

In this road the *Westminster Lying-in-Hospital* has been erected; its former site is covered by shops. It is a laudable institution, not formed merely for the honest matron, but also, for once only, for those unhappy beings who, in an unguarded moment, were seduced by villany, deserted by their friends, and exposed to the horrid complication of guilt, want, and wretchedness.

In the Westminster-road is the *Royal Amphitheatre*, which opens on Easter Monday, and closes in November. It was originally established by Philip Astley, who had been a soldier, and served under the late Duke of York. The performances are principally equestrian.

Passing the turnpike, is the *Asylum*, an excellent charity, owing its rise to the humane and judicious plan of the celebrated Sir John Fielding, for friendless and deserted girls, under twelve years of age.

Proceeding eastward, on the north side of the road, is the *Freemasons' Charity School for Female Children*, where they are admitted from five to ten years of age.

In the road from Westminster-bridge to Newington-butts, is *New Bethlem Hospital*. This edifice presents a grand front, 580 feet long, composed of two wings and a noble portico, formed by a lofty range of Ionic pillars, supporting a handsome pediment, with a tympanum, containing, in its centre, the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The building is crowned by a dome, and has a number of appropriate embellishments. As a preservation against fire, there are four large reservoirs on the top of this building, supplied by an engine, and a pump for each distinct gallery. In 1832, there remained in this Hospital 99 patients considered curable, and 65 incurables. This Hospital unites the advantages of air, exercise, and out-door occupation for the patients.

Near to Bethlem Hospital there has been erected an extensive building, called the *Bridewell House of Occupations*. This is designed *for the employment of the idle poor*, the instruction in trade of the young of both sexes, and the reform of prisoners acquitted at the sessions, or who, having otherwise fallen under the cognizance of the law, are now desirous of returning to the path of duty.

END OF WALK XX.

WALK XXI.

ENVIRONS.

From the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge to Stangate-street and Lambeth, Vauxhall, Vauxhall-Bridge, South Lambeth, Kennington, Stockwell, Walcot-Place, Newington-Butts, Walworth, Camberwell, Dulwich, Sydenham, Rotherhithe, Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich.

LAMBETH has been for many ages the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, as it had been long before that of the Bishops of Rochester. The Palace was originally built in 1189, by Baldwin, archbishop in the time of Richard I.; in 1292, it was rebuilt by Boniface. That part which is called the Lollard's Tower, was built in the reign of Henry V., by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a persecutor of the followers of Wicliff: and the Tower derived its name from a room appropriated to the imprisonment of the followers of that reformer, who were called Lollards. This room is 12 feet by 9, planked with elm; in which still remain eight rings and staples, to which these unfortunate people were chained. During the short time that Cardinal Pole was Archbishop of Canterbury, he built the fine gate of the Palace, with a gallery and several rooms adjoining at the east end. The library was begun by Archbishop Bancroft, in the reign of James I. and carried on by Dr. Juxon, the archbishop at the Restoration. Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester, Archbishop Laud, and many others, contributed to it; and at present it contains upwards of 25,000 printed books, and numbers of manuscripts; some of which are exceedingly valuable and curious. In the great dining-room are portraits of all the archbishops, from Laud to the pre-

sent time, which form an interesting series of the revolutions in the fashion of the clerical dress.

The *New Buildings* consist of a house on the right hand of the first court, built by Archbishops Saucroft and Tillotson; the great hall, 93 feet by 38, with a Gothic roof, constructed of timber. The *Guard-chamber*, 56 feet by 27½, is supposed to have been built before the year 1424: it is roofed like the hall. The gardens and park contain 13 acres. The late Archbishop Moore, besides building an extensive brick wall, made a new passage for carriages, through the park to the house. A new archiepiscopal palace has been commenced, in the Gothic style.

In the parish of Lambeth, four additional churches have been built. One, dedicated to *St. Matthew*, at Brixton, by Mr. Porden; a chaste and elegant Grecian building of the Doric order, with a portico of four noble fluted columns; *St. John*, Waterloo-bridge-road, already described; *St. Luke*, Norwood, a plain edifice, with a portico of the Corinthian order, &c.; and *St. Mary*, Lambeth-butts, a plain Gothic structure. The three last are by Mr. Bedford.

Lambeth-wells was a place of entertainment, opened on account of its mineral water; but the house becoming a public nuisance, it was shut up, and afterwards let as a Dissenting meeting-house.

A continuation of Lambeth is called *Vauxhall-walk*, leading to *Faukes-hall*, corruptly called *Vauxhall.*— Vauxhall, or *Spring-gardens*, appear to have been a place of common resort as early as 1712, as the Spectator, in No. 383, has introduced his favourite character, Sir Roger De Coverley, accompanying him in a voyage from Temple-stairs to this place. These extensive gardens contain a variety of walks, illuminated with coloured lamps, and terminated by beautiful transparent paintings. Opposite the west door is a magnificent Gothic orchestra, and on the left, an elegant rotunda, in which the band perform in rainy or cold weather. Fireworks of a most brilliant descrip-

tion are also among the attractions of this charming place. In numerous recesses, or pavilions, parties are accommodated with suppers and other refreshments, charged according to a bill of fare. The boxes and apartments are adorned with a vast number of paintings, many of which are executed in the best style: the labours of Hogarth and Hayman are the most conspicuous. On a pedestal, under the arch of a grand portico, of the Doric order, is a fine marble statue of Handel, in the character of Orpheus, playing on his lyre, by the celebrated M. Roubiliac. The number of persons who are employed in the gardens, during the season, is said to amount to 400; 100 of whom are performers, musicians, and singers; the rest are waiters and servants of various kinds. Upwards of 15,000 lamps are sometimes used at one time to illuminate the gardens, and 16,000 persons have been assembled, the effect of which is perfectly beautiful. A military band, dressed in full uniform, adds to the attraction of these enchanting gardens. Those who have never visited this "fairy land of fancy," can only form an idea of its fascinating appearance, by conceiving themselves to be in some of those enchanted palaces and gardens, so admirably described in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Of late a variety of amusements are presented to the visitors: the Rotunda is converted into a Theatre, in which light pieces are respectably performed; beautiful transparent and dioramic views are exhibited in the dark walks, and every thing has been done that ingenuity and elegant taste can devise, to gratify the public. These gardens open about the middle of June, and close the latter end of August. The doors are opened at half-past six, and the concert begins at eight o'clock.

Messrs. Chandler's Nursery-grounds, adjoining, afford a fine treat in the month of May, where are exhibited the finest display of camellias in the kingdom.

VAUXHALL-BRIDGE was opened in July 1816; it consists of 9 arches, of about 80 feet span, formed of

cast-iron, and raised upon stone piers, 14 feet wide. The elevation of the centre arch, above high-water-mark, is about 30 feet. The length of the bridge is 800 feet; its width, exclusive of footways, about 50 feet. The sides are guarded by light iron palisadoes, through which there is an uninterrupted view of all the beautiful scenery which abounds on the banks, as well as of the interesting objects which hourly present themselves upon the bosom of the Thames. The roads are so judiciously constructed, that the ascent to the bridge is scarcely perceptible, although originally elevated so much above the level of the ground on each side the river. The approach to this bridge, on the Surrey side, is from the east of the Vauxhall-turnpike, from which it is not above 100 yards distant. The avenue on the Middlesex side is formed by a new road, 60 feet wide, of about a mile in length, in a direct line to Eaton-street, Pimlico, through which, and Grosvenor-place, a fine opening continues to Hyde-park-corner. This bridge presents some resemblance to Buonaparte's celebrated bridge of Austerlitz, but is far superior in extent and elegance.

Kennington, one of the eight precints of Lambeth, once contained a royal Palace, in which Henry III. assembled a Parliament, and where Edward III. kept his Christmas in 1342. Henry V. also resided here. This Palace is supposed to have been pulled down, and a manor-house erected in its room, which was occupied by Charles I. when Prince of Wales. In a survey taken in 1656, this manor-house is said to be "a small low timber building, situate upon part of the foundation of the ancient mansion-house of the Black Prince, &c., and long since razed, nothing thereof remaining but the stable, 180 feet long, and now used as a barn." This Long Barn, as it was afterwards called, in. 1709 was an asylum for the distressed Palatine Protestants. This road, in all ancient writings, is denominated, "The Prince's Road."

St. Mark, Kennington, is a new church, built by

Mr. Roper; it has a four-columned portico of the Grecian Doric order, and is built on that part of Kennington-common which was formerly the spot appropriated for the execution of criminals, for the county of Surrey; and, on digging the foundation, an iron swivel was found, formerly used to suspend some malefactor in chains.

Stockwell, between Kennington and Clapham, has a neat chapel of ease, and was the scene of a singular deception, at the house of a Mrs. Golding, in the year 1772, when, it is said, all the furniture literally danced about the house, and was sometimes broken, without any visible cause. Mr. Lysons observes, that an auction being held at this house, in 1792, after the death of Mrs. Golding and her daughter, "the dancing furniture sold at a very extravagant price."

The line of road between Stockwell and Clapham-common is called *Clapham Rise*, containing elegant residences of opulent merchants, tradesmen, &c. The Common is one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of London; its ponds, trees, and verdant beauty, cannot fail to please:

"Pert poplars, yew-trees, water-tubs,
No more at *Clapham* meet the eye;
But velvet lawn, Acacian shrubs,
With perfume greet the passer by."

We now return to *Newington*. *Newington-butts* extends from the end of Southwark to Kennington-common. The church of *St. Mary* being in a ruinous state, was rebuilt in 1793, on the same inconvenient spot, by the side of a great road. In this church-yard was a remarkable tomb, raised over the body of William Allen, wantonly singled out and killed in 1768, by one of the soldiers, when John Wilkes was in the King's Bench Prison. The inscription was, "O Earth! cover not thou my blood!"—The parsonage is an ancient building, of great curiosity, surrounded by a moat, over which there were four small bridges.

The house is now completely disguised by its improvements and alterations.

The *Elephant and Castle* is one of the most frequented inns in the vicinity of London. All the stages for Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, call here for passengers, &c. Opposite are the *Fishmongers' Alms-houses*. The building, which is called St. Peter's Hospital, was erected by virtue of letters patent, granted by James I. in 1619 to the Fishmongers' Company, for the reception of several of their poor members.

The only manor in this parish is *Walworth*, called *Waleorde* in Domesday-book. At Walworth, are the *Surrey Zoological Gardens*, which, at no very distant day, bid fair to rival their famous namesake at the northern extremity of the town. The buildings are tasteful to the extreme, and the animals very numerous, considering the short time since their formation. They do high credit to Mr. Cross, their spirited proprietor. The grounds have been laid out under the superintendence of Mr. Phillips. The avenues to the various buildings are planted with forest-trees: each tree has its name affixed. The visitors enter by a broad walk, beside which, parrots, macaws and cockatoos are uncaged on perches. To the right is a semicircular glazed house, with many beautiful foreign birds, and two boas. There are a number of moveable aviaries, and a circular confectionary room; passing which we reach a curvilinear glazed building, 300 feet in diameter, containing tropical quadrupeds, birds, and exotic plants: it has four entrances. Immediately within the wall is a channel of water, continued throughout the circle, containing gold and silver fish. In these gardens, the popular, as well as the scientific name is affixed to the several animals, which is a great advantage to visitors. The animals are fed at eight in the morning, and again at five in the afternoon, when a bell rings, and music commences, which has a striking effect on the animals. The mode of admission and terms are similar to the other gardens.

The first church built by Sir John Soane, was *St. Peter's, Walworth*: it was consecrated in February 1825. The interior is elegantly fitted up, and has three windows of stained glass, executed by Mr. Collins; the centre, a head of Jesus, after Carlo Dolci, was presented by — Firth, esq.; and the others, which represent, in *chiaro scuro*, events in the life of St. Peter, after Raphael, were the donation of the architect.

Passing through Walworth, by a road lined with respectable houses, we arrive at *Camberwell*, two miles from London. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. Some of the monuments are curious, particularly those of the Muschamps, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and lived at Peckham.

Grove-hill was the residence of the late Dr. Lettsom

"Where Grove-hill shows thy villa fair,
But lately there, my friend, with thee,
'Twas mine the tranquil hour to share,
A social hour of converse free;
To mark the arrangement of thy ground,
And all the pleasing prospect round,
Where, while we gaz'd, new beauties still were found.
Such are the soft enchanting scenes displayed,
In all the blended charms of light and shade,
At Camberwell's fair Grove and verdant brow;
The loveliest Surrey's swelling hills can show."

The descent from the hill leads to the retired village of *Dulwich*. Here, in 1614, Mr. Edward Alleyn erected an Hospital, from a design by Inigo Jones, and this he named the *College of God's Gift*; to consist of a master, warden, and four fellows, of which three are ecclesiastics, and the fourth an organist; six poor men and as many poor women, all of whom are enjoined celibacy, and twelve boys, who are educated by two of the fellows of the College. Over the entrance into this edifice is a long Latin inscription, written by Mr. James Hume, descriptive of Mr. Alleyn's qualifi-

cations and benevolence. The College contains a library of books, part of them the gift of benefactors. There is likewise a gallery of pictures, some of them left by the founder, and others are benefactions; but none are equal to those by the late Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., who was himself a painter. These amount to 313, and occupy five rooms. Most of them are by the first masters, Italian, French, and Flemish, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. Tickets to view this gallery may be procured of Mr. Clay, Ludgate-hill, or of Mr. Lloyd, Harley-street. The walk opposite the Old Green Man, affords, from its summit, a good prospect; but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, under a tree, called, "The Oak of Honour," from a tradition that Queen Elizabeth used often to repose under it. A very pleasant walk over the hill brings you to

Sydenham, a hamlet of Lewisham, noted for its pleasant situation, and the extensive views from its hill. Here is an excellent grammar-school and almshouses, founded by the Rev. Abraham Colfe. Sydenham-common is surrounded with very respectable country-houses.

Herne-hill and *Denmark-hill* are both beautiful spots of fashionable residence. Here, amid the most attractive charms of Nature, many of our most opulent traders and merchants have villas, which, in elegance and taste, may vie with the mansions of nobility.

The late Lord Thurlow's seat, called *Knight's-hill*, lies in the parish of Lambeth, between Dulwich and Norwood, and was the first completely finished with the cone flooring. The upper stories exhibit delightful views over Kent, Surrey, and the metropolis: the Thames, in various parts, is discernible from Chelsea to Gravesend.

Norwood is situated in a delightful vale, seven miles from London, and surrounded by hills about 390 feet above the level of the sea at low water. Only sixty years ago, Norwood was an entire forest of oaks

and the well-known haunt of gipsies; but this romantic spot has lately become an object of great interest to visitors, from the virtues of a medicinal saline spring at *Beulah*, the estate of J. D. Smith, esq., denominated the "*Beulah Spa*," and which Dr. Johnson, the King's physician, says, "is a good substitute to the citizens of London for Cheltenham and Leamington." An elegant hotel has been established, and the grounds of the Beulah Spa laid out to afford every out-door amusement, and the whole assumes an appearance altogether novel and fairy-like.

Returning to the great Kent-road, near New Cross, the *Grand Surrey-canal* presents the singular spectacle of seven locks within the short distance of a quarter of a mile. Half a mile to the left, on *Plough Garlick-hill*, was the second station of the Deal telegraph: the first was in West-square; hence a single signal has been communicated, in a clear day, from the Admiralty to Deal in two minutes and a half.

After passing through the gate at New Cross, the road on the right leads to Lewisham, Bromley, Sevenoaks, and Tunbridge, in Kent; and to Rye and Hastings, in Sussex.

Rotherhithe, called also Redriff, is on the bank of the river, and is principally inhabited by masters of ships, seafaring people, and tradesmen depending upon navigation. The church-yard contains the monument of Prince Lee Boo, a native of the Pelew Islands, erected by the East India Company, and inscribed as a testimony of the humane treatment afforded by his father to the crew of the Antelope, wrecked off his island in August 1783. Near the extremity of Rotherhithe parish, are the docks for the Greenland ships.

A bold attempt, which will probably have no parallel for ages, has been made to effect a TUNNEL under the *Thames*, from Rotherhithe to Wapping, the cost of which was estimated at 160,000*l*. The first horizontal excavation was commenced in December 1825. It proceeded at the rate of about two feet in twenty-four

hours, and in March 1827 it had advanced about one-third of the whole length. About 11,000 bricks per day were used, entirely laid in cement, and the labour of 100 men was constantly kept up by relays at regular periods, until May 1827, when the river found its way through a portion of loose earth, and filled the Tunnel and shaft in fifteen minutes, but no lives were lost. This accident was however repaired, and the work proceeded rather more than half across the river, when a second irruption of the water put a final stop to the undertaking, unless some spirited individul shall immortalize his name by bequeathing his fortune for its completion, for which *funds* alone are wanting. The Tunnel is lighted by gas, and may be seen every day, Sundays excepted, at the expence of 1*s*.

Deptford was the principal seat of Gilbert de Maminot, a Norman baron, in the time of William I.: some of his family erected a castle here; remains of which, according to Hasted, were visible near Sayes-court, on the bank of the Thames, near the Mast-dock. Deptford contains two hospitals, belonging to the Trinity-house: the old one was built in the reign of Henry VIII., and rebuilt in 1788, when the number of apartments were increased: this structure joins the church-yard of St. Nicholas. The other hospital is in Church-street, has fifty-six apartments, and forms a spacious quadrangle, with the statue of Captain Maples in the centre: a plain building, on the east side, serves as chapel and hall, to which the brethren of the Trinity-house resort; annually, on Trinity Monday, in procession, and afterwards go to St. Nicholas' church. This church abounds with monuments.

St. Paul's, Deptford, is a very beautiful stone edifice, highly ornamented. The Dock-yard and the Victualling-office were immense establishments, but are now broken up. A Mechanics' Institution has recently been opened at Deptford.

Greenwich is first mentioned in ancient English

history as being the head-quarters of the Danes, and the harbour of their fleet, when they ravaged the country, and, at a very early period, became a favourite residence of the Sovereigns of England. Edward IV. took great delight in enlarging and finishing the Palace, which, in the reign of Henry VII., was beautified with a brick front towards the river. Henry VIII. exceeded his predecessors in decorating this Palace, which caused Leland, the antiquary, to exclaim,

"How bright this lofty seat appears,
Like Jove's great palace, paved with stars;
What roofs, what windows, charm the eye!
What turrets, rivals of the sky!
What constant springs, what smiling meads!
Here Flora's self in state resides,
And all around her doth dispense
Her gifts, and pleasing influence."

Greenwich was the birth-place of Queen Mary I., and Queen Elizabeth; and here Edward VI. died. The Palace, however, was pulled down by Charles II., who began a magnificent edifice, and only lived to see the first wing finished. Charles also enlarged the Park, and erected the Royal Observatory on the top of the hill, for the use of the celebrated *Flamstead*, whose name it retains. Mary, the Queen of William III., was the first who proposed converting this building into an hospital, and the placing of disabled English seamen and widows here, with their children. The Hospital first began to receive disabled seamen, on the present plan, in 1737. The front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings, with the Ranger's house at the back part, in the centre; the wings between which, in a large area, are terminated by very superb domes, 120 feet high, supported on coupled columns. In each front to the Thames, their pediments are supported by two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, and of the same order are the pilasters along the build-

ing. The front is rusticated, and there are two series of windows; under one of the porticos is the chapel, a beautiful structure, which, with its ornaments, cost 84,000*l.* In this Hospital, the remains of the immortal Nelson laid in state.

A college, or alms-houses, at the east end of the town, for the maintenance of twenty decayed old house-keepers, is called the *Duke of Norfolk's College.* The church of *St. Alphage*, in the High-street, is a handsome stone fabric.

The Painted Hall contains paintings of the principal naval battles, and portraits of naval heroes, beside statues of Lords Nelson, St. Vincent, Howe, and Duncan. This hall, and the chapel, are well worth the attention of the visitor; they may be seen for 6*d.* each person.

A new church, of the Ionic order, was commenced in 1823, and completed in 1825. 3000*l.* towards the expence was contributed by the inhabitants, and the rest (11,000*l.*) was granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners. It is situated at the north-west corner of the Park.

A new street has been formed, opening a communication from the Hospital to the church. It is called *Nelson-street*, after the immortal Nelson, and rivals Regent-street in beauty of architecture.

The best mode of visiting Greenwich is by water. For 2*s.* 6*d.* four persons may take a boat at London-bridge, and be landed close to the Royal Hospital; and every day, except Sunday, passage-boats are constantly plying at Tower-stairs, by which passengers are taken for 6*d.* each. The noble river Thames, covered with vessels of all nations, may fitly prepare the mind for visiting the palace of those brave veterans who have sailed under the British flag during many a year of tempest and of battle. Now you will pass alongside the hulk of some immense ship, destined to be broken up, of whose former pride the waterman will tell you some stirring tales, and you may think of

these fine lines of Campbell, which stir the heart "as with a trumpet:"

"Britannia needs no bulwark,
No towers along the steep;
Her march is o'er the mountain waves,
Her home is on the deep."

Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford, have been formed into a borough, and returns two members to Parliament.

A fair is held in Greenwich-park for three days, at Easter and Whitsuntide, which is very numerously attended, and forms quite a rural fête.

A rail-road has been projected between London and Greenwich, which will convey passengers in ten minutes: it is said to be on the point of commencement.

The Licensed Victuallers have erected a school and asylum for the aged, near the Halfway-house, in the Kent-road, leading from London to Greenwich.

Blackheath is altogether a most beautiful spot; and from its elevation commands a variety of splendid prospects. Queen Caroline had a residence here for a considerable period, while Princess of Wales, and numbers of gentlemen's seats occupy different parts.

Blackheath-park is on the right of Blackheath, on the road to Leigh; it is newly formed upon the estate of the late Sir F. R. Turner, from whom it was purchased by John Cater, esq. of Beckenham, who has built the church at his own expence.

Morden College was erected and endowed by Sir John Morden in 1695, for the support of twelve decayed merchants; the founder died in 1708, leaving the whole of his estate, after the death of his lady, to this charity.

Proceeding by Blackheath, on the north side of the great road, near the five mile-stone, at the west end of Chocolate-row, is a delightful lawn, named the *Point*, which is one of the richest prospects that the imagination of the poet or painter can conceive.

At the north-east corner of the heath, almost joining *Maize-hill*, are *Vanbrugh-fields*, so called from Sir John Vanbrugh's whimsical house, resembling a fortification, with towers and embattlements, and a gateway of like construction.

It is proposed to cut a tunnel through Shooter's-hill, which would be a great advantage, and might be done at a comparatively trifling expence, as all the materials could be procured on the spot.

Through *Charlton* and *Hanging-wood*, we proceed to *Woolwich*, the most interesting objects at which are the Dock-yard, the Royal Arsenal, Rope-yard, Artillery-barracks, and Military Repository. The Dock-yard is nearly a mile in length, and surrounded by a high wall. This Dock and the Arsenal, during the war, employed about 10,000 persons: they are now reduced to one-fourth. The Rope-yard is a parallelogram, about 400 yards in length; here cables are made for the Navy. In the Arsenal, which includes a space of nearly 100 acres, is the Foundry, the largest furnace in which will melt about seventeen tons of metal at one time. In the Laboratory, fireworks, cartridges, &c. are made up for the Navy and Army. The new Military Academy is situated on the upper part of Woolwich-common, and cost upwards of 150,000*l.* The Military Barracks form one of the grandest public edifices in the kingdom: near it are the Military Hospitals, Guard-house, and Veterinary Hospital. The whole establishment of Woolwich, civil and military, is under the superintendence of the Master-general and the Board of Ordnance.

There is a parish church, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen;* and there are various chapels—the Ordnance, on the road to Plumstead, and one in the Barracks, besides others for Catholics, Methodists, &c. The environs abound with rich woodland scenery, agreeably diversified by the windings of the majestic Thames.

Shooter's-hill joins Woolwich-common, and from the

summit of this is a fine view of London, Essex, Surrey, and even a part of Sussex. Upon its brow is an elegant tower, surrounded by a neat plantation, on a sloping lawn and gravelled walks:

" This far-seen monumental tow'r
Records th' achievements of the brave;
And Angria's subjugated pow'r,
Who *plundered on the eastern wave.*"

An inscription over the entrance, expresses that this building was erected by the representative of the late Sir William James, bart., to record the conquest of the Castle of Severndroog, on the coast of Malabar, in April 1755.

The more distant environs of London are characterized by peculiar beauty; surrounded by gently-swelling hills, which are thickly studded with elegant villas, and populous villages. Numerous roads diverge to all parts of the country, and present a continuous line of houses for a distance of ten miles from the City. These are intersected by cross-roads and picturesque lanes. The short stages, and other conveyances, that are constantly running, give the inhabitants the means of enjoying the beauties of the surrounding scenery at a small expence. Fine views of the metropolis and surrounding country may be obtained from the Kent and Surrey hills, from Hampstead, Highgate, and other elevations on the north. The environs present all the beauties the most enthusiastic admirer of the country can desire, without any of the inconveniences which often attend a residence at a distance from cities.

